



TREASURE HOOM

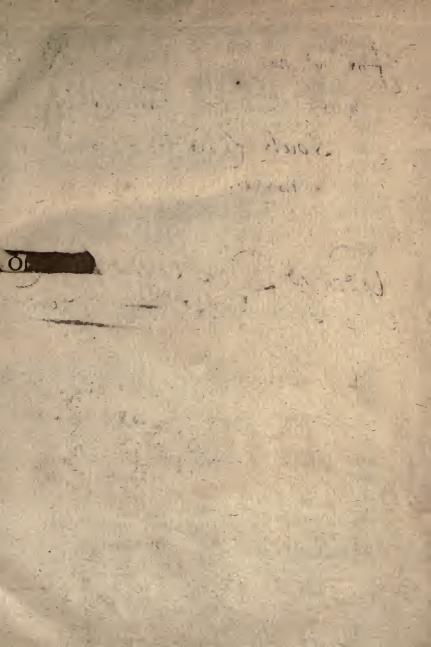


Williams, Roger. The Bloody Tenent yet More Bloody: By Mr. Cotton's endeavour to wash it white in the Blood of the Lambe; Of whose precious Blood, spilt in the Blood of his Servants; and of the blood of Millions spilt in former and later Wars for Conscience sake, That Most Bloody Tenent of Persecution for cause of Conscience, upon a second Tryal, is found now more apparently and more notoriously guilty, etc. By R. Williams of Providence in New-England. Small 4to, calf, red edges.

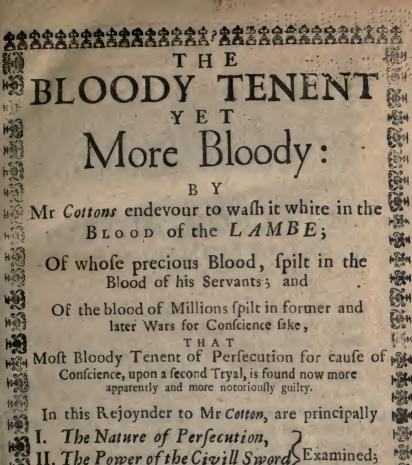
London, 1652.







For y' honth Colomb Rich a most Eminent Facourer to South Sibertie in Causes Morrely | Spixitual Goorgo Do Hound



II. The Power of the Civill Sword Examined;
in Spirituals

III. The Parliaments permission of Justified.

Dissenting Consciences

Also (as a Testimony to Mr Clarks Narrative) is added a Letter to Mr Endicot Governor of the Massachusets in N. E.

By R. WILLIAMS of Providence in New-England.

London, Printed for Giles Calvert, and are to be fold at the black-spread-Eagle at the West-end of Pauls, 1652.

YOOG B.36. (12,697) Mar. 5,1890. responded in the will be will be in the Suche I will a dware profit of the book some in the CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE Charles to the property of the party of the The Lower of Person Let 1 The Mary State of the Control of the TORRESTORES THE STREET SELT INC. Note to the least the last B. S. WILLIAMS CONSTRUCTION CO. STORY TO BE SET TO BE SET TO SET TO SET TO SET



TO THE MOST HONORABLE

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE Common-wealth of ENGLAND.

Most Noble Senators,

NE of the greatest spirits, and active as later times have yeelded, Charles the fifth, tired out with Affairs of State, resigns up all, and sits down to end his dayes in quiet Contem. The Parliaments plation. I doubt not but many of Labriuths,

your Honorable Heads have felt the thorny Crown (of these late years troubles) so sharp, so weighty, that your tired Spirits would joyfully embrace, if not (with Charles the fifth) a totall Cessation, yet like some faithfull tired Judge, (after so long and troublesome a Tearm) at least some breathing short Vacation.

Although I dare not (as to Englands peace and safety) admit desires of your Totall Cessation, or long vacation: yet common Gratitude for such incompa-

rable

rable labours, expences, hazards, &c. from whence the God of heaven hath vouchsafed such rare and incomparable preservations, deliverances, enjoyments,&c. I say common gratitude cannot onely wish you heartily & pray for earnestly your eternal Rest, and most joyfull Harvest in the Heavens, but also, all the possible breathing hours, and cool retired shades of Contemplation and self-enjoyment amidst the scorching Travels of so many vexing and tedious Actions. You cannot (ever renowned Patriots) but like some grave Commanders of Fleets and Armies, who have brought their ships and followers through tempestuous. sterms and bloody fights, to joyful Rest and Harbours! You cannot but look back with Admirings, with Praisings, with Resolvings to cast you Crowns, and Heads, and Hearts, and Hands, (for the remaining Minutes of the short Candle of your life) at his Feet, in whose most High and most gracious Hands have all your Breaths and waves been.

In the review of the multitude of your Actings and Sufferings, your Battells and Victories, Dangers and Deliverances, you cannot, (no man can) but observe and see an (naked) Arm from Heaven fighting for you, but most especially since the times and houres you gratified the most High Eternall King of Kings (now more then ever Englands King) with these two samous Subsidies (if I may in humble Reverence so call

them.)

The first Sub-

Two Subfidies

granted by the Parliament to

the King of Kings.

The first, of Mercy and Moderation to the

poor oppressed Consciences of the English Nation, amidst the throng of which he graciously will, yea he hath acknowledged, that some of his own dear Children (the Sonnes and Daughters of the God of Heaven) have been relieved and fuccoured by you.

The second your high and impartial drawing The second sub-of the Sword of Justice upon the great and high- sidy. est offendors: Since which two wonderfull Subfidies, the most wilfully blind must be forced to fee the glorious Goings of the God-of Heaven with your Councels and Armies, and the discharge of his holy promise in honouring you, who have so highly, (in so rare and unparalleld Travels and Hazards) honored him.

Concerning the first of these Subsidies, I was humbly bold some few yeares since, to present you with a Conference between Peace and... Truth, touching a most bloudy Murtherous Ma-The Bloody lefactor, the bloody Tenens of Persecution for Tenens a comcause of Conscierce: (a notorious and common mon Pyrat. Pyrate, that takes and robbs, that fires and finkes the (Spirituall Shipps and Vessels) the Consciences of all men, of all forts, of all Religions and Perswasions what soever. State of the state

It hath pleased Master Cotton, (a Man incomparably too worthy for such a service) to attempt the washing of this bloody Tenent; (as hee speakes) in the blood of the Lamb Mr. Cottons CHRIST JESUS (though one part of the Reply. Confee.

Gods wonderful goings in Holland f.om Stafore, undone by Pride and Unthankfulness,

of the God of Heaven between three of their most eminent Towns or Cities, First Stafore was the wondrous Wealthy City, their golden Citie, til a proud wealthy, Merchants widow, caused a whole ships loading of wheat (which her ship brought home and she despised) to be thrown over into the Harbour, which (with other Accidents of water and weather, Gods most righteous providences) so choak'd up the Haven, that Vessels of Burthen durst never frequent that Citie (by this occasion) most wondroufly impoverish'd) since.

To Enchuyfin, undone by the bloody Tenent of Persecution:

1. 1935

the full tall

From Stafore God carries all the Shipping and wealth to Enchuyfin, whole Zealous, over-zealous and furious Clergie provoke the Civil Magistrates to persecute dissenting, non conforming consciences: Amongst the rest 'tis rare (if ever) that the most glo.

rious Son of Ged himself escapes.

From Enchuy fin to Amfter dam, raised to and glory, by mercy to the persecuted.

H . 23

From Enchayin therefore (a Den of persecuting Lyons, and mountain of Leopards) the persecuted fled its present hight to Amsterdam, a poor fishing Town, yet hartorous and favourable to the flying, though diffenting consciences: This confluence of the persecuted, by Gods most gracious coming with them, drew Boats, drew Trade, drew Shipping, and that so mightily in fo fhort a time, that Shipping, Trading, wealth, Greatmesse. Honour (almost to astonishment in the Eyes of all Europe, and the world) have appeared to fall as out of Heaven in a Crown or Garland upon the head of that poor Fisher. Town.

O ye the prime of English men and English worthies, whose fences have so oft perceived the everlasting Arms of the Invincible and Eternal King, when

your

your Ships Hold hath been full with water, yea with Blood, when storms without, fires and mutinies within, when she hath beaten upon some Rocky Hearts and passages, as if she would have staved and split into a thousand pieces; yet this so neer stav'd, so neer stred, so neer split, foundred, sinking Nation, hath the God of Heaven (by your most valiant and carefull hands) brought safe to Peace her Harbour! Why now should any duty possible be impossible? wea, why not impossibilities possible? Why should your English Seas contend with a neighbour Dutchman for the motion of a piece of silk, &c. and not ten thousand fold much more your English Spirits with theirs for the Crown of that State-piety and Wisdome which may make your faces more to shine, not only with a common lustre after a Dutch Presisident, but (if it be the holy will of God, and I humbly hope it may be) with a glory far transcending all your fairest neighbours Copies.

The States of Holland having smarted deeply, and paid to dearly for the purchase of their freedomes, reach to the neighbour Nations and the world, a tast of such their dainties. And yet (with due reverence to so wise a State, and with due thankfulnesse for mercy and relief to many poor oppressed Con The Senter of sciences) I say their Piety nor Policie could ever yet reach so far, nor could they in all their School of Warre (as their Countries have been call'd) learn that one poor Lesson of setting absolutely the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue on was a substitute of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of all men frees by blue of the consciences of the consci

Tis true, they vouchfaled to the Papists and Arminians the liberty (as I may fo speak) of the prison,

gos into Hir-

Stilking of Colours.

Holland set to feck in the matters of liberty of Conscience.

true (in the matters of Religion and Consciences of men, especially:) the violent motion must break

But Light from the Father of Lights hath shined on your eyes: Mercy from the Father of Mercies hath softned your breasts, to be tender of the tenderest part of Man, his Conscience: for indeed there is no true Reason of Policy or Piety (as this Discourse discovereth) why that man that will subscribe (and give assurance for honest meaning) to that most prudent Act of Civill Engagement, (what ever his Conscience be) should be deprived and rob'd of the liberty of it, in Spiritual and Religious matters.

I have (I fear) been long in my first Petition, my

fecond shall be brief, is this.

I most humbly and earnestly beseech your Honours in all the straits and difficulties which yet you
are to passe (concerning this great point of mens
Consciences, or other high affairs) steere carefuly off
from one sunk Rock, on which so many gallant Vessels have miscarried. This Rock lies deeper then others, and seldom hath appeared but at some Deadlow water, when the most high fudge of the whole
world reckons with Men or States, in low condititions and debasements.

I humbly beg from God the gracious continuance of his mighty Angels guard about your fitting, to preserve your Honours from the flames of Wars abroad, and from such flames at home: from Risings, from Tumules, from Matinies, from Pistols, from Stabs, from Powder plots, from Poyson, &c. but above all, from your own Wisdoms and Policies in straits and difficulties.

The Ast for Givill Engagement of great necessity.

The second Perition

in straits a most, dangerous rock

The holy History tells, that on this Rock (in a State strait) strook the great Statist Ferobeam, to the ruine of himself and his posterity.

On this Rock split that famous and zealous Re-

former Fehu.

This pluckt the Crown from Sauls high head, when his own wisdome in straits made him presum-

tuous about the worship of God.

This pluckt off the Crown, and pluck out the eyes of Zedekiab, when in a strait he trusted not in God, as Solomon speaks, but leaned to his own under-

standing for his safety.

To which purpose my third Petition is, that in the The third Petimidst of so many great Negotiations of Fustice, of Mercy to the Bodies and Estates, or Spirits & Consciences of so many thousands and ten thousand, you forget not to deal justly, & to shew mercy to your selves: Oh how lamentable and dreadful wil it prove, if after all your high Employments (as the State-Agents & Factors for the Commonweal!) if in the midit of all your cares and fears, and toffings about the Souls and Consciences and salvations of others, your own most dear and pretious selves make an eternal shipmrack?

Your Honors know, that although men have chosen and cull'd you out as wife and noble, yet God hath not chosen (if Paul say true) many wife and noble to eter-

nall life and blessednesse.

Who can love and honor you, and not cry to the God of Heaven for you, and to your selves for your selves: Be not so busie about the Earthly estate, no nor the Heavenly estate of others, as to forget to make fure your own vecation and election, & to work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.

tellions of true

er girg Kirgra

Soul Shipporack.

Dangers of Par-

Oh let not this bold cry offend, and though offend, yet let it throughly awake your noble spirits to know your dangers & hindrances (more then other mens) from a world of distractions from without, from pride & self-considence from within, from the flatteries of such who (hoping for rewards & morsels from you) proclaim abroad (that you may hear it) O blessed Christian Magistrates, Christian Kings & Queens, Christian States, Christian Parliaments, Christian Armies, so lulling your pretious souls into an eternal sleep.

I need not remember your Honours of that most wonderful summa totalis of all the castings up of Solomons choice particulars (his wisdom, works, riches, peace and pleasures,) Vanity and vexation of spirit. I need not remember you of that wonderfull Confession of Philip the 2nd of Spain (neer his last) to his successor and

Wonderfull Confessions of two mighty Kings.

of fon Philip the 3rd, to this effect: I have had and exor pended (about the time of these 30 years) 594.milor lions of Treasure, and yet gained nothing for my self

observant eyes and ears (in the late most wonderfull changes and tossings of all affairs and things) cannot but read a thousand Lectures to your most serious midnight and morning Thoughts of the most certain uncertainties of Friends, Treasures, Revenues, Armies, Forts, Magazines, Castles, Ships and Navies, Crowns and Lives.

Why then should your renowned wisdom & prudence excel the folly of others as much as light excelleth darkness, in searching of the root and causes of matters, in fore-seeing Events and Consequences, in raising Monies and Armies, in choosing Agents, in framing Laws, in managing great affairs at home & abroad, in discovering plots, in preventing dangers, & finall

True Heavenly wisdome.

finall overthrows by fure retreats, &c. If yet, alas, that wildome make not out a faving discovery of the most holy and only wife, the Alpha & Omega, the first of caufes and last of Ends (in whose hand is all your breath and ways:) in raising spiritual supplies against your spiritually devouring adversaries, in discovering their methods, defignes, deceits, in preventing that (that) fatall overthrow, and eternall defeat (remediless, hopeless) where the worm never dies and the fire never goes out?

O why should your renowned valors so glory in the conquest of Cittes, Castles, Ships & Armies, if your selves are led captive in the spiritual chains of lusts & passions. a more lamentable, and more to be deplored object, then the poorest slaves in the Spanish and Turkish Gallies.

What shall avail your admired diligence and activity in managing & quick dispatching so many and so high affairs, by day and night, catching hold of all occasions, redeeming all oportunities, improving all advantages, gence. if you lose the fair Gales, and oressip and sleep away the pretious and inestimable seasons and calls, and knocks

and offers of your own eternal Mercies?

What boots your exemplary and impartiall justice on so many and so high Delinquents, if your own bosomes are found traiterous to the State of Heaven, rebellious to the King, to the God of spirits, and if in that most high Court of Justice from Gods most dreadful tribunal you hear that thunder(which oh that you may never hear) go ye cursed erc.

Tis true your mercies have been eminent to the poor, to the opressed, to the captive, to the maimed, to the wounded, to the fatherless, widows, &c. But will you now be cruel to your selves, incompassionate to your own bowels, insensible of your own wounds a miseries? O search and see, and be perswaded or

The onely valour or comardize.

True and best dili-

Tru: 74-Stice and Righte oufuels. (4, 32.5

PARTY IN

Hedvenig

vour.

your infinite want of Crummes falling from your Table of Mercy! of the infinite price and value of the wine & oyl of the merciful! (though despised Samaritan) to ease and supple to cleanse and heale your broken Hearts

and wounded Spirits

Late yealous Reformati-

The flames of your Zeal for the Ged of Ifrael (as that famous Iehu said) have been so bright, and mounted so high against two mighty Factions of the Kings and Queens (the Prelats & the Popes) that those flames have not only dazled and amazed all British eys (the English & the scotch) but or'e the Seas, and or'e the Alps, and or'e the Pirenean mountains, and Romes own 7 hils have flown & fild all Protestant and Popish ears, and hearts, and tongues, with either admiration & exulting, or furious rage and indignation! Yet what avails these glorious flames, and furious whirling of your zealous Chariots, if yet they are but febr's? If Sathan the God of this world possesse the Throne of Pride and Ostentation in your bofoms (Come see my zeal which I have for the God of Israel) yea though you should go on where Jebu left, and shoot home where he fell short, yet what avails it that the God of Israel be in Iehu's mouth, when Godselfe, God-honour, &c. fill his breast & heart? What gains he by the flaughter of Princes, Priests and Gods, when Israel it self is but an Apostate state from the true worship of the God of Ifrael, and lehu himself (according to the purity of Gods word and ordinances at Ierusalem) reformed not so much as his own privat heart & censcience?

Febu his zeal and remard.

Plenten'y

Alas, what solid joy (most zealous Werthies) shall a Crown of leaves (a temporal reward, Ichn's wages) bring to your Noble Heads & Breests, if you heare not at last that saving Call to all humble and selfe-denying Followers of Fesus, Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

Your

Your admired publick patience so wonderfully affaulted, so wonderfully loaden with such mightie Trials from Mans, from Gods hand, with fuch mightyl Losses, mighty Defeats, mighty Labours & Hazards, The Parliamighty Reproaches, &c. I fay your unwearied Patience hath stood (like some mighty Rock, or Anvill) invincible: Yet who can stile this Patince, or Statepolicie! if your private Howses and Breasts swell and iwarm with rebellious Passions, Impatiences, Revenges! If in the furnaces of your own private afflictions, and in the powrings out and changes of the most High upon you, your Droffe and Lees of unmortified, unsanctissed Spirits remain uncleansed! if you most humbly kisse not the Rods of the most High chastising you by sicknesses, by lesses, and other trialls, humbly thankfull, and longing to declare the the Spirits of true Children, truly desiring more and more to partake of his Divine Nature and Holinesse?

ments patience.

Yea, what avails the Crown of your enduring Constancy, that have rid out so long a form, held out of the crown so long a siege, not fainted in such tedious Travels, Labours, Oppositions, Treacheries, Discouragements, but gloriously cast Anchor in the Port of Patience; if yet your personall Righteousness passe away as the morning dew melted with the warme beams of victorious and prosperous Success? If your own professions of Christ Fesus prove but a fading colour, and not died in the right Grain of the pretious blood of the Son of God?

of true Con-

Your Honours well remember, that the main point of Luthers Reformation, (and before him of the Husites

Husites in Germany and Bohemia, and before them of

The Controver-Res of lase years about Religion.

So many opposite Churches, fo many opposite Christs to the onely true.

the Wicklevists in England, and before them of the Waldenses in Erance, consisted chiefly about Repentance and Faith in the blood of Christ: That the main Contentions of Calvin, and since him of the most Reformers, have turn'd upon the hinge of the Form of the Church, and the Administrations thereof, the lamentable though pretious Fuell of those fires of strife among the wisest, holiest, and learnedst of the Followers of Christ Fesus in these times. You know the Lord Felus prophesied, That many falle Christs should arise, and the Scriptures more then once give the title of Christ to the Ghurch; whence it is evident. That every feverall Modell, Platform, and profession of a Church, is the profession of a various and different Christ. Your Honours also know he spake most true (being Truth it Selfe) that said. That which is most highly esteemed amongst men, is abomination in the fight of Ged; Luke 16. Hence, such may the glorious profession of Christs or Churches be, as may ravish the eyes and hearts of men, and from which the jealous eys of the true Lord Fesus turn away as from the false and counterfeit with indignation. Beside the Counterfeit in holy Scripture, how famous was the Pageans of that counterfeit King of England, which fo haunted with long vexations one of the wifest of dayes, a pitture Englands Kings (Henry, the seventh?) How wondeffully (even to astonishment) did the imposture Richard Duke of York (proclaiming Henry an usurper and salse. Lsay, how wonderfully did that monstrous imposture take, that not

The Pageant of -Perken Warbeck in K. H. 7. his of falle Chrifts, or Churches.

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onely

onely Foraigners where that Counterfeit most kept (the Arch-Duke, the King of France, the King of Scots, the King of Romanes, the Irish Nation, &c.) were deceived with that feigned. King, but also so many gallant men of our own Nation, even to the wifest and highest (as that famous Stanley Lord Chamberlain, the Preferver and Raifer of King Henry himselfe) lamentably lost their Heads and Lives about that pretended King? Now counterfeit Spirituall delusions of false and counterfeit Christs, as they are deeper and stronger, so they find more easie possession of the Ears and Souls of men, so wofully prepared by naturall felf-deceivings.

On six principall Pillars or * Foundations (saith * Oscillor) the holy Spirit, Heb. 6.6.) is built the fabrick of The six sundations. of true Christianity: On Repentance, on Faith, on sian Religion. Baptismes, on laying on of Hands, on the Resurrection, Hib. 6.

and the Eternall Judgement.

Concerning the two middle ones of these there are and have been mighty and lamentable differences among the Scholars of Fesus, who yes agree in the other foure, of Repentance and Faith,

the Resurrection and Eternall Judgement.

Whatfoever your Honours apprehensions are of with or without the foure last, I beseech you (as you love your lives the first two salton to Eternity) make sure of the two first, and ply (with vation. Sails and Oars) day and nights, and give not rest to your souls till you have anchored in some blessed assurance, that although you find not satissaction in the many frames of Churches pretending; yet that you have saved (as once you know a wife and ho-norable personage said) the Bird in your Bosome: and

Van a transmir beil y ut-

Compared to March and their and

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to fine e mof it

that those your very eyes which have seen so much of Christ Jesus, and so many wonderfull changes, and have been rotten awhile in their holes (in Death) shall joyfully possesse, and fill their holes again, and be gloriously blessed with the sight of a Redeemer, when these Heavens and this Earth shall passe away. For which humbly and uncessantly prayes

Your Honours most unworthy, yet unfainedly devoted,

Roger Williams.

The state of the state of the state of the state of WYour Honours (wanting time to read much) may please to view in a few minutes the Portraicture and Map of the whole Bloody Tenent in the latter end of the last Chapt. Chap. 79. Description winds drivens

William Committee the Control of the

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and some property of the parties of the soul state of the source to the street experience on an large on a spe Orling and possible of the other world and the order of of markelyna, non-time and director bank as well in and the sound of the destruction of the and the first of t in an districted at a little of the

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DVC XI IS CHIEF (WILLIAM) I TO

To the several Respective General Courts, especially that of the Massachusets in N. ENGLAND.

Honored and belived Friends and Countreymen,

Hile You sit drie on your safe American W. England Shoars (by Gods most gracious Providence) Priviledge, and have beheld the dolefull tossings of so many of Europs Nations, yes of our dearest Mother, aged England, in a Sea of Tears and Blond, I am humbly bold to present

your Eyes and Hearts with this (not unseasonable) discourse of Bloud, of the Bloudy Tenents of Persecution, Oppression, and Violence, in the Cause and matters of Conscience and

Religion.

It is a Second Conference of Peace and Trnth, an Examination of the worthily honoured and beloved Mr. Cottons Whole Nation. Reply to a former Conference and Treatife of this Subject. of Lyons or Per. And although it concern'all Nations, which have perfecuted and shed the Bloud of fesus, the Bloudie Roman Empire, with all the Savage Lyons thereof, Emperours and Popes, the bloudie Monarchies of Spain and France, and the rest of Europs Kingdoms and States (which under their several Vizards and Preteness of Service to God, have in so many thousands of his Servants, Murthered so many thousand times over, his dear Son) yea although it concern that Blondie Turkish Monarchy, and all the Nations of the World who practife violence to the Conscience of any Christian, or Antichristians,

nent more especially concerns N. B.

christians, fews or Pagans; yet it concerns your selves (with The Bloudy Te= all due respect otherwise be it spoken) in some more eminent degrees: Partly, as so many of yours of chief note (beside Mr. Cotton) are engaged in it; parely as N. England (in respect of Spiritual and Civil State) professeth to draw nearer to Christ Jesus then other States and Churches, and partly as W. England is believed to hold and practife such a Bloudie Doctrine, notwithstanding Mr. Cottons Vails and Pretences of not persecuting men for conscience, but punishing them only for finning against conscience ! and of but so and so, not persecuting, but punishing Hereticks, Blashhemers, Idolators, Seducers, &c.

The occasion of the present conover fie.

It is Mr. Cottons great mistake and forgetfulnesse, to charge me with a publick examination of his privat Letter to me; whereasin Truth, there never passed such Letters between himself and me about this Subject; as he alledgeth: But the Prisoners Arguments against Persecution, with Mr. Cottons Answer thereunto (which I examined) I say these were unexpeltedly, and folemnly fent to me, as no privat thing, with earnest desire of my consideration or Animadversions on them.

These Agitations between Mr. Cotton and others, so fent unto me, as also the Model of Church and Civil Power by Gods Providence coming to hand, I say they seem'd to me to be of too too Publick a nature: And in which my foul not only heard the dolefull cry of the fonls under the Altar to the Lord for Vengeance, but their earnest sollicitations, year and the command of the Lord Jesus for Vindication of their blonds and lives spilt and destroyed, by this Blondie Tenent, though under never so Fair and Glorious Shemes and Colours.

This Contestation is not wih perfons, but aeainst their bloody Doctrins and Tenents.

The most holy and allseeing knowes how bitterly I resent the least difference with Mr. Cotton, yea with the least of the followers of fesus, of what conscience or worship soever : How mournfully I remember this Aroak (as I believe) on Mr. Cottonseye, and the eyes of so many of Gods precious children and servants, in these and other parts; that those eyes so piercing

peircing and heavenly (in other holy and precious Truths of God) should yet be so over-clouded and blondshotten in this: I grieve I mult contest, and maintain this contestation with (in other respects) so dearly beloved and so worthy Adverfaries.

And yet why mention I or respect I manthat is but Grafs, and the children of menthat must die, whose Brains, Eyes and Tonques (even the holyest and the highest) must shertly

link and rot in their skuls and holes.

Without remembring therefore who my Adversarie is, nor all the Wormwood and the Gall so frequently in Mr. Cottons Reply against me; I fully and only level with an upright and fingle eye (the Lord fefus graciously affishing) against that fowland monstrous bloudie Tenent and Dodrin, which hath so slily (like the old Serpent the Author of it) crept under the shade and shelter of Mr. Cottons Patronage and Protection.

My end is to discover and proclaim the crying and horrible guilt of the bloudie Doctrin, as one of the most Seditions, Destructive, Blasphemous, and Blondiest in any or in all the Nations of the World, notwithstanding the many fine Vails, Pretences and Colours of not perfecuting Christ fefus, but Hereticks, not Gods Truth or Servants, but Blasphemers, Seducers: not Perseenting mensortheir Conscience, but for

finning against their Conscience, &c.

My end is to perswade Gods Indah (especially) to wash their hands from Blond, to cleanse their hearts and wayes The cry of the from fuch Unchristian practices, toward all that is man, ca- Lord Jefus. pable of a Religion and a Conscience, bur most of all roward Christ Jesus, who cries out (aske did to Saul) in the sufferings of the least of his Servants: Old England, Old Engs land, New England, New England, King, King, Parliaments, Rarliaments, General Courts, General Courts, Prelbyterians, Pre byterians, Independents, Independents, &c. Why persecute you me? It is hard for you to kick against the Pricks.

My end is to prepare the Servants and witnesses of Fesus (what

The end of this Tyeatife.

(what Truth soever of his they testifie) for that great and general and most dreadfull stangbter of the witnesses, which I cannot but humbly fear, and almost believe, is near approach ing, and will be Ofhered in, provoak'd and hastned by the proud security, worldly pomp, fleshly considence, and bloudy violences of Gods own children, wofully exercised each against other, and so rendred wofully ripe for such an Universal and dreadfull Storm and Tempest!

A Bar against Persecution.

My end and scope is to put a Christian barr, and just and mer. ciful Spoaks in the wheels of such zealous reforming Jehnes, who (under the Vizard and Name of Baals Priests) may possibly be induced to account it good service unto God,

to kill and burn his precious Servants. My end is, that the greatest Sons of Blond (the Papills)

may know, when ever (as the Saints in Queen Maries days confessed) when ever it shall please the jealous God for the fins of his Saints to turn the Wheels of his most deep and holy Providences, and to give the Power to the Paw of the Beaft. against his Saints and Truths, for their last dreadfull flaughter (as Daniel and John do clearly seem to tell us) I say those Sons of Bloud, the blondie Papists, may know, that their bloudy Destrin of persecution, was disclaimed by some, whom they call Sectaries: That equall and impartial favour was pleaded to the Eatholseks, as wel as to their own or other mens Souls and Consciences: And that if that great Whore shall

yet proceed not only to drink the wine of their carnal follisie in the Bowles of the holy Ordsnances of Christs Temple and Santtuary; but also to drink more drunk in the bloud of his Saints and mitneffes! This Testimony may stand as a Charafter of Blond, fixed by the hand of Gods eternal Truth and Peace, upon the Gates of their bloudie Courts, and upon the forehead of their bloudie Judges, who (under what pretence foever) hunt and persecute the Souls and Consciences of any

Or a Testimony againft it, efpecially in the Papifts.

A double prison, of prejudice and Conscience.

Child of God or Man.

My truly honoured and beloved Countrimen, vouchsase me I beseech you that humane and Christian Libertie to say, that I fear your Spirits are lock'd up in a double prison from any

ferious

serious Andience to ought of mine presented to you. The first of Prejudice against such and such a person. The second of Conscience, against such and such a matter; and that while my Conscience or another mans saith, Let me be Heretick, Blasphemer, Idolater, Seducer, with Christ Jesus, with his Apostles, Saints and Witnesses Let me (for his sake) bear Frowns, Censures, and Persecutions, from men so dear, so excellent, so holy! Your Consciences plead for equal Libertie of opposing in your way, all such erroneous or wandring Consciences.

For answer, It is but Humanity, it is but Christianity to exercise meeknesse and moderation to all men : It is humane and Christian Wisdom to listen to a serious Alarm against a Common Enemy: Prove the Alarm false, it may be but troublesome: Prove it true, it may be Destruction to have despis-

ed it.

As the wounds of a Lover are better then the Kisses of an Enemy: So saith the same Spirit, an open Rebuke is better then fecret Love.

But yet your Consciences (as all mens) must be satisfied. I have therefore in all these Agitations humbly presented (amongst others) two Foundamental Hints or Considerations.

First that the People (the Original of all free Power and Government) are not invested with Power from Christ fesus, to rule his Wife or Church, to keep it pure to punish Opposites

by force of Armes. &c.

Secondly, that the Pattern of the National Church of I,rael, was a None-such, unimitable by any Civil State, in all or any of the Nations of the World befide: In this latter hint I insisted more largely in my former Considerations upon Church and Civil Power in N. E. unto which Mr. Cotton replyed not (and of any other Replyes of any (to whom Mr. Gotton refers it) do I vet not know of .)

I Add, it is a glorious Character of every true Disciple or

Scholler of Christ Jesus, to be never too old to learn. It is the Command of Christ Jesus to his Schollars, to try

2 Foundamen tall Hints against Persecu-1 1072.

all things: And Libertie of trying what a Friend, yea what an (esteemed) Enemie presents, bath ever (in point of Christianity) proved one especial means of attaining to the truth of Christ.

Libertie of trying forbidden Books, ggc.

For I dare confidently appeal to the consciences of Gods most knowing servants, if that observation be not true, to wit, that it hath been the common way of the Father of Lights, to inclose the Light of his holy Truths, in dark and obscure, yea and ordinarily in forbidden Books, persons and Meetings, by Sathan stiled Conventicles.

New English Voyages, have taught most of our Old English Spirits, how to put due prices upon the most common and ordinary undervalued mercies; how precious with some hath been a little water? how dainty with others a piece of bread: How welcome to some the poorest howsing? Yea the very

Land and Earth, after long and tedious passages?

There is one commoditie for the sake of which most of Gods children in N. England have run their mighty hazards; a commoditie matvellously searce in former times (though in some late years by Gods most gracious and mighty hand more plentifull) in our native Countrey: It is a Libertie of search-

ing after Gods most holy mind and pleasure.

Out of this most precious and invaluable Jewel, if you suffer Sathan (that grand thief and cheater to be eave you, and that it shall be a crime, humbly and peaceably to question even Lawes and Statutes, or what ever is even publickly taught and delivered, you will most certainly find your selves after all your long Run (like that little Frenchman who kill the Duke of Guise, and was taken next morning neare the place from whence he had sled upon a swift horse all night) I say you will most certainly find your selves, but where you were, enslav d and captivated in the Chains of those Popish Darknesses, [to wit, Ignorance is the mother of Devotion, and we must believe as the Church believes, &c.]

Remember therefore (Oye the Cream and Flower of English Plantations in America) what a black and direfull a vole it was with which it pleased the Spirit of God in Haba-

New Englands Lessons.

Liberty of fearching out Truth, hardly got, and as hardly kept.

7an le petit.

cuck,

enck, to brand the Affirian Monarchie, to wit [a Bitter and hastie Nation] but in the spirit of meekne ffe, in the meekne ffe of wildem, be pleased to remember that possible it is for Gods visible, only people in the world to have very foul and blou- The wonderfull die hands, full of Blond (Isa.1.)! To build up Zion and fe- the hearts of rusalem (that is, to erect the Visible Church and Kingdom of Gods only peo-God) with Blond (Mis. 3.) and with Iniquitie: That the ple. Heads and Judges of Gods People, may judge for a remard (and the deceitfull heart of man graspeth at rewards more then of one fort) that the Priests and Prophets thereof may teach and Prophesie (and it may be frequently and excellently, but yet for) an hire and for money; And that yet their consciences may lean upon fehovab, and they may say with confidence, is not the Lord amongst us? None evil shall come unto us; &c. O remember that your Gifts are rare, your Professions of Religion (in such way) rare, your Persecuti- Mic. 3. ons and hidings from the storms abroad, rare and wonderfull: N. England must So in proportion your Transgressions, estate and publick- be singular, as in fins cannot but be of a rare and extraordinary Guilt : Nor Mercies, foin will New England's forrowes (when fins are ripe and full) be other then the Dregs of Germanie's, of Ireland's, of Eng-land's, and of Scotland's Tears and Calamities.

Amongst the crying sins of our own or other sinfull Nations: those two are ever amongst the lowdest, to wit, Invented Devetions to the God of Heaven. Secondly, Violence and Oppression on the Sons of men (especially (if his sons) for 2 of the loudest dissenting, and against both these, and that the impartial and State crying dreadfull hand of the most holy and Jealous God (a consuming fins. fire) tear and burn not up at last the Roots of these Plantations, but graciously discovering the Plants which are not his, he may graciously fructifie and cause to flourish what his Right hand will own: I say this is the humble and unfeigned defire and cry (at the Throne of Grace) of your

fo long despised Out-cast :

ROGER WILLIAMS.



THE STREET STREET, STR

To the Merciful and Compassi-

Soul wounds, the deepest.



Hile the unmercifull Priests and Levits turn away their cruel Eyes and Feet from their poor wounded neighbours (the oppressed for matters of Religion and Worship) it will be no ingratefull act to present thy tender heart and Ear (Compassionate Samaritane) with

the dolefull cry of the Souls under the Altar [How long Lord before thou avenge our bloud on them that dwell upon the Earth] and to pray thy mournfull view of the Akeldemae's and fields of Blood, where thousands and ten thousand times ten thousands of the pretious Saints (Servants and Witnesses of Jesus) lie slaughtered in their bloudie Gore, in all Ages and in all Nations, where the Trumpet of the Son of God hath sounded:

Here and there among these slaughtered heaps of Saints lie (thin and rare) the slaughtered Garkasses of some poor Arrians or Papists, or other poor delading and deladed souls: This seeming colour of Impartial suffice serves (wofully) that murtherous enemy of all Mankind for a Stale or Covert under which his blondie Game goes on, of persecuting (or hunting) the harmless Deer, the children of the living God.

The Akeldamaes, or fields of Bloud, caused by the Bloudy Tenent of Persecusien.

For the sake then of the dear Saints and Followers of Jesus, for his holy sake and Truth, for the holy name and Truth of the most holy Father of Lights, the God of it, thy compassionate eye is here presented with a Second Conference and

view of Mr. Cottons Reply, and artificial bloudie washing

of the Bloudie Tenent.

The Battel about any Truth of God in Ebrist, is fought and managed by that most high and glorious Michael the Arch-Angel and Son of God, attended with all his Holy Angels, the Messengers and Witnesses of his Truth on the one side: On the other side by that great red Dragon, whose bloudie Followers, Devils and men of all sorts and Nations, but especially the Roman bloudie Emperor, and Roman Popes (with Lyon-like Furie, and Fox-like crast) have suck d the Bloud and broke the Bones, and devoured the Flesh of so many hundred thousand, thousands of the King of Kings his spiritual Hinds and Roes in this their bloudie hunting: So that aptly (I had almost said Prophetically) wrote one of their own Roman Poets of the lamentable condition of the harmlesse Deer above other Creatures: Dente tuetur Aper, defendant, Cornua Taurum, Imbelles Dama quid niss Prada sumus?

Tis a lamentable and cruel light to fee the fons of one poor man and woman, (all the Globe of the world over (like Babels builders) fo vaftly disagreeing about a God and his Wor-

Ship.

Tis lamentable to see these one Mans sons Murthered and Massacred (in mutual slaughters) as for other pretended

Causes: So this especially of Conscience and Religion:

Tis yet more lamentable and never enough to be lamented, that while the Sons of Men do but their kind! the Sons of God, the sons of the God of Peace, the Lillies, Doves and Sponses of Jesus should thus discord and jarr about this Christ their hope! that (like the very Turks and Persians contending about their Mahomet his Successors) the Children of God should tear out each others Throats about the last will and Testament of the Son of God their elder brother: That Ephraim should be against Manasseh, and Manasseh against Ephraim, and both against Judah; yet all sons of one, and professors of one God of Israel:

But oh the low and shallow comprehensions of the sons of men, who as a Rotten thing (saith 70b) consumeth: Oh the

Michael, the fon of God, and Sathan the red Dragon, the two great Generals.

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AND WINE

Lamentable
discerds about
Religion, even
among the servants of the true
and living God.

The Israelites divided.

depths

depths of the Councels and workings of the most High, most Holy, and only wife, outshooting all the Generations of men, who hear and know no more then fonathans Lad, Is not the Arrow beyond thee? &c.

His holy Wildom hath an heavenly Reason (to touch a little upon this forrowfull fring) of that bloudie Device and Sale of innocent fofeph by his own Brethren, the fons of one

Israel and God.

He knowes why so holy a Leader of such a miraculous People (as I may truly call them) why Aaron (I fay) was fo left to the horrible, ungratefull, and outragious importunities of this (then the only) People of God, as to frame a Beaftly worship, and to turn the most glorious and dreadfull Godhead into the similaude of a Beaft that eateth graffe.

He knowes why the Israel of God) Rebels, as Moses passionately called them) thould fo often grieve the holy Spirit of God with their murmurings, and be so near to dash out the

brains of their most faithfull Leaders:

He knowes why two Parts or Angles of that Heavenly Triangle (Moses, Aaron, and Miriam so neer in Earthly and Heavenly Relations) I say why that rare Pair, Aaron and Miriam should yet envie and mutiny against their so dear a Brother, and so meek and heavenly a Ruler, Moses.

His heavenly wisdom hath a reason of that wonderfull Shrinking of an Army of 32 thousand Israelits, into one poor 300 left behind, and found only fit for Gods battels a-

gainst the Midianits.

A reason why those two famous Champions, Samson and David should find so great discouragement to their fighting of Gods Battels, the men of Judah basely binding Samson, and the chief of Davids own Brethren flying in his face with open Railings.

A reason of that all most utter consumption of one whole Tribe of Israels 12, by the furious flames of the Zeal and In-

dignation of the eleven.

These things happened not by chance, but as the Apostle speaks in Types (in curious and wonderfull figures) so that

Foreph fol i by his breibren.

Israel force A aron to mike them Gols.

Ifraels muymurings.

Aaron and Miriam against Mofes.

An Armie of 32000 Ifratlives (brunk into 300.

Samfon and Da. wid discouraged by their own brethren. Benjamin almost destroyed by the II Tribes. Ifraels rejecting

of Samuel dythe Lord himfelf.

his

his holy wisdom knowes: why Israel must be so weary of Samuel and himself, and (like the Nations of the world) must have a King to be their Champion and fight their Battels:

Why Saul this defired King, the King of Gods own choice and Ifraels, why yet he must hunt an innocent David, as a Flea in the bosom, or a Partridg on the mountains, until he Saul perfecuting

hath flain himself to fet the Grown on Davids head.

A reason of that long continued Faction of so many Tribes against this Davids Crown, and that Ifrael (so importunate, fo impatient for a King) should now powre out each others is bosherb and blood about a Successor, whether a David, or (the lon of Per-Secution, Saul) Ishbosheth.

A reason (when David wears both Crowns in one, and hath all that a most gracious God could espie out sit for David to receive, that yet he wants a wife that had so many, and rather then a Davids sinfull Desires and Whordomes shall want a Covering, the blood of Uriah (that is fire or zeal of Uriah with his

God) shall die and make up one to cover them.

O the Depths of the Councils of the holy one of Israel why (there being but 1 2 Tribes in all) 10 Tribes of his own people should tear away from 2, and after many Captivities of the one and the other, both the one and the other now are scattered from each other upon the face of the Eurch, and as yet no certain Tidings what's befall to the 10 Tribes of the Israel of God.

He knowes why to leave an upright perfect Afae's heart to fuch folly and wrath, as to lay a Faithfull Prophet (admonish-

ing him from God) by the heels.

Yea, why the Followers of the meek Lamb of God, should burnin such Unchristian Flames, as to call for fire from Heaven to consume the contemners and despisers of their Lord Christs Disciples and Master, who quencheth the fire of their rash zeal with this mild Check, You know not of what Spirit you are of:

Why such mugia (Bitternesse as the Word is) should rise between two Turtle Doves, Paul and Barnabas, and that about their most laborious and most dangerous Ministeries:

Why one cries Paul, another Apollo, another Cephas, ano-

Ilrael against David and Ju=

David Rabbing Pen.

The divisions de dispersions of the Tribes.

Ala imprisoning the Prophet.

destrous of fire from beaven, dec

Bitterness between Saul and Barnabas.

ther Christ, even in the first established Churches.

Gods mercy drawes ont many sweet fruits from the bitter contentions of his servants.

This holy Plot, this heavenly designe of the most holy and only wife God, thus to permit the contentions and divisions of his own Servants, as it displaies Himself only Perfect and Excellent, and all (the best of) men in all Ages, but farthingcandles, yea smoaking Firebrands: As it brightly proves the admirable consent and Angelical Harmony of the holy Scripture, relating Histories, and in those Histories infolding Propheses, fulfill'd before mens daily view thousands of years after: As it makes us see our spiritual Povertie and Beggary, and infinit need of Mercy and Grace, and Peace from Heaven, and drives us to continual Prayers and cries, for mercifull tupplies from thence! As it disrelisheth this present sweetest life, yea the very life of Spiritual Love, in the Communion of the Saints of God themselves, if compared with the most pure and spiritual and absolute foyes and Life approaching.

So doth this heavenly Councel of the most High, aboundantly stop the mouths of all malicious, who (although they delight to scratch their Athenian Itch of hearing Novelties, new things, Newes, yet) stumble they at this stumbling-block of Novelties, new Churches, new Ministers, new Discipline, new Baptism, new Light: The ancient of days (say they) the God of Peace and Love cannot be in such Divisions: The old Bishops were better, the old Popes themselves more tol-

lerable:

But this is but the barking of malice against Gods holyness which his true servants desire to partake of! Against Gods Truth, which his servants must contend for, (yea though it be one against another) against Gods Councels who hath so laid his holy project, that what he now sets out in a clear Light and fairer Print, is the very same (had we inlightned eyes to see it (with the old edition of former times, more dark and rude in Ceremonies, Types, and sigures.

I cannot but foresee variety of divers Passions and Affettions, in a Variety of Beholders of this present Controversie: Some will please themselves and their curiosities in the No-

Various affections of Readers expected.

veltie

veltie of such discourses: some will rejoice to see the light appear, and yet mourn in the lamentable differences of such who profess the same God and Christ about it: Some will be angry and cry out of Blasphemy against their Gods, their Bellies, and their Titles, &c. Some will fear difturbances of the Civil, and some of the Spiritual peace and Christianity: Yet some will truely desire to search and know the will of God, humbly desirous to do it on earth, as the Angels doe it in heaven.

The Courteons Reader may please to see, that in the The Medil of first Conserence of Peace and Truth, there was Discust, N. English a Modell of New English Church and Civill Power, Church and Ciwhich Mr. Cotton in his Reply waved and referred to o- vil Power. thers of the New English Elders to Reply unto , which

whether they have fo done as yet I have not heard ?

Together with Mr. Cottons Reply to the Blondy Te- of Mr. Cottons nent, there was also added a Reply of Mr. Cotton Replytothe Anto an Answer of his Letter: The Examination of this swer to his Let-Reply I defired; and intended should have been here pre- ter. fented; But the streights of time (being constantly drunk up by necessary Labours for bread for many depending on me, the discharge of Engagements, and wanting helps of transcribing) I say the streights of time were such, that the Examination of that Reply could not together with this, be fitted for Publick view, though with the Lords affistance will not delay to follow.

Touching Mr. Cotton I present two words : First for

his Person, Secondly for his Work.

For his Person, although I rejoyce that since it pleased God to lay a Command on my Conscience to come in as his poor Witnesse in this great Cause: I say I rejoice Discussing of the it hath pleased him to appoint so able, and excellent, and Bloudie Tenent. Conscionable an Instrument to bolt out the Truth to the bran: So I can humbly fay it in his holy presence, it is my constant heaviness and souls grief as to differ from any fearing God; so much more ten thousand times from Mr. Cotton, whom I have ever defired and still defire highly to

Gods wifdom adored in the

esteem,

effeem, and dearly to respect for so great a portion of mercy and grace vouchsafed unto him, and so many Truths of Chrift Iefus maintained by him. And therefore (notwithstanding that some (of no common Indeement and respect to him, have faid, that he wrote his washing of the Bloudie Tenent in Bloud against Christ Iesus, and Gall against me, yet) if upon so slippery and narrow a passage I have slpit (notwithstanding my constant resolution to the contrary) into any Tearm or Expression unbesceming his Person, or the Matter (the cause of the most high in hand considered) I humbly crave pardon of God, and Mr. Cotton alfo. Secondly concerning his Work, I call to mind a speech of

one of eminent Note in N. England (observing a disposition in men for one man to deifie another, and that some of no small note had said they could hardly believe that God would suffer Mr Cotton to err) the Speech was this [I fear that God may leave Mr. Cotton to some great error, that

men may see he is a man &c.

But concerning his Work, the observant Reader will foon discover, that whatever Mr. Cottons Stand is, yet-he most weakly provides himself of very strange Reserves, and Retreats: to point with the finger at 2 or 3 most frequent

and remarkable.

First when he seems to be overwhelmed with the lamentable and doleful cries of the Souls under the Altar, crying out for Vengeance on their Persecutors that dwell upon the Earth! He often retreats, and professeth to hold no such Doctrin of persecuting the Saints, no nor of any for cause of Conscience, nor that the Magistrate should draw forth

his Sword in matters of Religion.

When it is urged that through this whole Book he Perfecutes or Hunts (by name) the Idolater, the Blasphemer, the Heretick, the Seducer, and that to Death or Banishment: and amongst other Expressions useth this for one [If there be stones in the streets, the Magistrate need not run for a Sword to the Smiths shop, nor to the Ropier for an Halter to punish Hereticks, &c.] Mr. Cotton retreats into Land

A memorable Speech touching Mr. Colion.

The A ange retreats Mr. Cot. ton makes in this controversie.

The rearing of Lyon-like perfecution, pag.

the Land of Israel, and calls up Moses and his Laws against

Idolaters, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c:

When he is Challenged (and that by his own frequent confession in his Book) for producing the Pattern of a National Church when he stands only for a Congregational! for producing that national church of Israel, so miraculous, so typical, as a Copie or Samplar for the Nations and Peoples of the World (who have no such miraculous and Typicall respect upon them) Mr. Cotton retreats to Moral Equity, that the Seducer and he that kills a Soul should die.

When it is urged that Christ Iesus at his so long typed out coming, abolished those National Badowes, and crected his Spiritual Kingdom of Israel, appinted Spiritual Officers, Punishments, &c. and that those Scriptures, Tit. 3: against the Hereticks; and Rev. 2. against Baalam and Iezabel prove only a spiritual death and cutting off from Christ Iesus his holy land of life and peace, his church & kingdom.

Mr. Cotton retreats and confesseth Christs Kingdon is spiritual, not national, but congregational, and that those Scriptures hold forth a Spiritual cutting off, and he so produceth them to prove the heretick so to be cut off, alledging that the question was put in general tearms, that he knew not what Persecution should be intended, and that an unjust excommunication is as fore a perfecution as an unjust banishment. When he isurged with the nature of the consciences (even of all men to God or Gods in their worships, he professeth that he is wronged, &that he doth not hold that any man should be persecuted for his conscience, but for sinning against his conscience. When al the consciences in the world cry out against him for setting up the civil power & officers, and Courts of civil Instice, to judg of the conviction of mens souls and consciences! Mr. Cotton retreats to his last refuge, and faith that although this be the duty of all the Magistrates in the world, yet not any of them must meddle to punish in Religion, untill they be informed which is (upon the point) untill he is sure they will draw their swords for his Conscience, Church, &c. against all other as heretical, blasphemous.

The strange reluctancies of the Lamb like spirit of Mr. Cotton forced to against the Persecuting Lyon.

Monstrous partiality, as touching the Magistracy. The monstrous Partiality of such suspending, &c. of hanging up all the Magistrates in the world, (except a few of his own perswasien) and that from so principall and main a part of their Office, and that so many thousands in the Nations of the world all the world over, and that constantly and perpetually all their dayes. If it please the most jealous and tighteous God to hide it (I say the monstrousnesses of such a Suspension) from Mr. Cottons eyes, yet thousand and ten thousand will behold and wonder at it.

But (fearing to exceed in discourse at dore) let every mercifull and compassionate Reader freely enter in, and

fearch the inmost Rooms and Closets:

in If thou truly love the Truth and Peace, thou art too neer of kin to the Prince of Peace and Truth it self, long to escape the Hunters. If the sourcy two moneths of the Beasts reign, and the two hundred and threescore dayes of the prophesse of the Witnesses of Fesus in Sackcloth be expired: yet I fear the three dayes and a halfe of the greatest standberr of the Witnesses is not over: Yet sear not what must be suffered, although the Devil cast (not onely some, but) all Christs Witnesses into Prison: yea, although he murther and sing out the Karkasses of the Saints to shame and injury, yet the mighty Spirit of God will raise them on their feet again, and into heavenly glory, out of this shame shall they ascend in the sight of their bloody enemies.

How many and how various are the Disputings, &c. about what should be this three dayes and a halfes calamity? How many hope this storm is over? how many sear it is now a breeding? Yet why should we fear so short a draught (though) of a bitter Cup, when tempered by the gracious hand of an Heavenly Father, begun by so dear an Elder Brother, so sweet a Saviour? The Revelations of John, and the Revelations of Gods wonderfull Providences, seem to proclaim wonderfull and dreadfull Discoveries of the Son of God approaching. And it is as sure

The Haughter of the Watnesses.
Revel 2.19.

as that there is a Lord Fesus Christ, that God will fubdue all his enemies, that he will shortly break (and make all his followers tread on) the proudest shortly ruining Necks born up this day in the world, even the grandest Seigniories of the Turkish and Popish Empires, the two so mighty opposers of the Son of Ged. And it is not improbable, both their ruines and dewnfall must be from some top and pinacle of glorious presperity and surious outrage against their (Antichristian and Christian) enemies.

Christ Fefus the two dread = full Empires of the bloody Turk and Pop!.

The chiefest European enemies of the All devouring Tark (though all that bear the name of Christ are his enemies) are more especially the Pope, the Empereur, the King of Spain and the Venetians, by whom Christ Fester, probably) will dash that mighty Empire into pieces, as he feems to have prophefied of old by his servant Daniel: yet probably, as I faid before, this dewnfall must be from some more eminent height of Turkish bloody pride and glory, which that blasphemous and bloody Monarchy shall immediatly before attain unto

The Turks (0rest enemies in Еноре.

The forest enemies of the Rotan Popes, are the witnesses of the Truebs of Fosce, whom he hath not left himself without, during the 42 moneths of the wign of this mighty and dreadfull Beofte Against these blessed followers of the Lamb must (probably) the rage of this bloody Beast rise high in that his great flaughter of them and triumph three days and an half over them, (Rev. 11.) and this not long before his own eternall downfall.

The Pepes so-

10 11 Cm. 1

Many have been the Interpretations of that prophesie, and some late Applications of the witnesses and Time to particular persons and Times of late.

But

But (with all due respect to the Apprehensions of any studious of the truth of fesus) I conceive the

matter is of a more generall consideration.

For in all that world over that wondred after the Beast, hath Christ Fesus raised up a Generation or kind of Wisnesses bearing testimony against him. This witnesse (more or lesse) to the severall Truths of Fesus, he hath been pleased to maintain, before and fince Luthers time, especially: The finishing of the Testimony must (probably) be generall, not only in England, but in the rest of the Protestant Nations; which finishing of the witnesse (probably) wil consist in the matters of the purity of his worship, and the Government of the Lord Fesus in his own holy Appointments and Institutions. The slaughter of these witnesses must also (probably) be generall, and in the three dayes and half triumph over them generall: upon which follows that most glorious and generall rising of the witnesses unto their glory promised Rev. 11.

I contess in this plea for freedom to all Consciences in matters (meerly) of worship, I have impartially pleaded for the freedom of the consciences of the Pspists themselves, the greatest enemies and persecutors (in Europe) of the Saints and Truths of Fesus: Yet I have pleaded for no more then is their due and right, and (what ever else shall be the Consequent) it shall stand for a monument and testimony against them, and be an aggravation of their former, present, or future cruelties against Christ Fesus the Head, and all that uprightly love him, his true Disciples and Fossewers.

It is true, I have not satisfaction in the clear dis-

Freedome of Conscience in worship due even to the Papists themselvs. See Chap.

covery of those holy Prophesies & Periods set down and prefixed by the holy Spirit in Daniel, John, &c. concerning the Kingdom of Christ Fesus: Yet two things I professe in the holy presence of God, Angels and Men.

First, my humble Desires and Resolution (the Lord assisting) to contend for the true and visible worship of the true and living God, according to the Institution and Appointment of the last will and Testa-

ment of Christ Fesus.

2. I believe and profess, that such persons, such Churches are got neerest to Christ Fesus, on whose forehead are written these blessed characters of the true Lord Fesus Christ; First, content with a poor and low condition in worldly things. 2. An holy cleanfing from the filthines of false worships and worldly conversations. 3. An humble and constant endeavour to attain (in their simplicity & purity) to the ordimances and appointments of Christ lesus. 4. Are so far from smiting, killing, and wounding the Opposites of their profession and worship, that they resolve themselves patiently to bear and carry the Cross and Gallows of their Lord and Master, and patiently to suffer with him. In the number of such his poor servants who as unfeignedly defire (notwithstanding my plea against Persecutors and Persecution) I say as unfeignedly desire to suffer as cheerfully with Christ lesus, as gloriously to reign with him, desires to be.

Thine unfeigned, though unworthieft of all the Followers of JE s u s.

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ship on the following the following the same of the sa



The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody,

By Master Cottons attempting to wash
it with the Blood of the Lambe.

Examination of CHAP. I.

Truth.



Lest be the God of truth and peace (sweet peace) that once againe, we finde a corner and a few hours to entertaine our tweet embraces and discourses about that Bloody Tenent of Persecution for cause of conscience.

Peace.

It is indeed Jehovah's work, and it is marvellous in our eyes, that midst this such a corner and such hours are

worlds combustions, such found.

Truth. Dear friends, the longer absent, meet the sweeter; and Truth & peace have cause to spend each minute to his praise, who wonders works, rarely meet in and this not the least, that we two see each others face at all in this vale of these tempessuous dayes and vale of tears.

В

How

persecution!

How barshly were our last conferrings entertained by some? How were our selves suspected, and traduced for counterfeits; and our pious and peaceable Meditations, cruelly condemned to the devouring flames?

Truth. That ever was our portion, ever fince the earthen pots arose against their glorious Potter; and no better lot we must ex-

pect, while the time doth last that is determined.

Peace. Mean while tis yet our lamentation, that so many of Many dear saints of God our darlings, whom we have tendred as our eyes, have both in plead for per- Print and Pulpit, cried out against us; and amongst the rest, one Ob of thy dearest eldest children, (too too worthy to be) the defender secution: how righteous of the Bloody Tenent of Persecution. is it with God

Truth. Our love shall cover his shame and nakedness; and to send them our wisdoms pity his heavy labour, Blackamore-washings, and fo great expence of precious time and spirit, in labouring to wash this so deeply bloody, and Blackamore-Tenent, in the blood of the

Lamb of God.

Peace. So parents and true friends love and pity theirs, though fick, though froward and distracted; and let our Bowels yearne over him, who teares out ours: who knows but once before he sleep his last, in the pit of rottennels, he may awake and give glory to the God of peace and truth, of patience and long suffering: whose thoughts, whose wayes, whose love, whose pity hath no bounds, nor limits, toward them whom he hath loved before the morlds foundation.

O let these blessed buds, of hope and sweet desires (dear Truth) put forth in pious fruits of renewed endeavors, and let me once againe prefer my fuit for your impartial weighing of what replies,

objections, pleadings, he hath brought against us.

Truth. For the God of Peace; for the Prince of Peace his fake, yea for his fervants fake, for Zions fake, I will not be filent, and know (at last) I shall prevaile to scatter and dispell the mists and

fogs; that for a while arise to cloud and choak us.

Peace. First, then, what cause should move this so able a defen-Quere why Mafter/ collon dant to leap over all our first addresses both to the high Court of leaps over the Parliament, and to every Reader? and what may be conjectured, Epiftles to the Parliament and why himself directs a word to neither in this controver se? Reader.

Truth. Idesire my Rejoynder may be as full of love as truth;

yet

ten bloody lashes

of Baptisme.

yet some say Masser Cotton is wise and knows in what door he wind blows of late; he is not ignorant what fad complaints in letters, printings conferences, formany of Gods people (and of his N. E. Perfecuown conscience and judgement of Independency) have poured con guily of the forth against New Englands persecuting &c. He knows what perseu on in Bars New Englands bloody Tenent and practice may put to his old, especially brethrens just desires and suits for moderation and toleration, to joynder) by their non-conforming consciences. Law for Ban-

Tis true, his conscience, and the credit of his way, compels his ishing such as hold not chilreply, but the times advile him, with as little noise as may be, and drens Bapti me, it feems with no great willingness, that that high and fearthing and their late house of Englands Parliament should search and scan his Me-fourscore and

ditations.

Peace. Well, if the name of God were truely called upon them to the body of the Lord Te, us and (as his title intimateth) the great controversies of these prein the sufferings fent times are herein handled: If all that is here presented be truly of his faithful practifed; and he defire to buy and fell by one measure and to be witness, Obano otherwaies measured unto, then he measureth unto others: diah Holmes at why should not that renowned Court be more particularly and Boston, meerly about that toint expresly attended with so high and needful examinations? But now enough of that, I long to fee that weighed, which is prefented, take up those holy weights of thine, which may faithfully discover how light or fonderous each parcel is in Gods most holy presence. Master Cotton first complaines against the publishing of his private letter, with an Answer thereunto: he faulteth the diseuffer for punishing his conscience, against the discussers own Tenent of liberty of conscience, for breach of rule, in first publishing to the world before private admonition, and telling the Church.

Truth. How justly may I begin with the defenders own conclusion of this first Chapter! He that setteth forth of his way in the first entrance of his journey, no marvel if he wander all the day

after. For.

First, the discusser never wrote any such letter to Master Cotton, as Master Cotton to often affirms, and mentioneth throughout his Book.

The like mistake he fals into, in some other passages, which shall be gently toucht at, and passed by, as the failing of memory.

Peace. It is often feen, that small masters in the first steps and

entrance of a business, prove ominous; and although love bids us lay the blame on memory: yet since Nil sine providentia & Deus est maximus in minimus, and not a Sparow nor a Haire fals without him; methinks such a stumble in the threshold should have one sad consideration in Master Cottons brelt, so long as he resides in the chamber of this discourse.

Truth. To my knowledge there was no fuch letter or intercourse passed between Master Cotton and the discusser; but what I have heard, is this: One Master Hall of Roxbury, presented the

bloody Tenent.

The occasion of prisoners Arguments against persecution to Master Cotton, who publishing. the gave this present controverted Answer; with the which Master Hall not being satisfied, he sends them unto the discusser, who never faw the faid Hall, nor those Arguments in writing; (though he well remember that he saw them in print some yeers since) and apprehending no other, but that Malter Cottons Answerwas as publike, as Master Cottons profession and practice of the same Tenent was and is, what breach of rule can Master Cotton say it was, to answer that in the streets which Master Cotton proclaimeth on the House top?

Peace. But grant it had been a private letter, and the discourse and the opinion private : yet why doth he charge the discusser with breach of rule, in not using orderly wayes of Admonition, and telling the Church, when Master Cotton himself in this Book blames the discusser for disclaiming Communion with their malking in con. Church, and they also (after he was driven by banishment from civil habitation amongst them) had sent forth a bull of excommu-

nication against him in his absence.

Such practife the Lord Jesus and his first Apostles or Messengers never taught, nor any that are truely their successors ever will. But to end this Chapter, in the last place, why doth Master Cotton complaine of the loss of the liberty of his conscience, and of the punishing of his conscience, by the publishing of his letter; Unchristian par-aggravating it, because the discusser pleads for liberty of conscience? Is he indeed on the Lord Jesus mind for the sparing mens bodies, and present life, for their souls and eternal lives sake? Doth he indeed plead for liberty of conscience? Let the following discourse, and this present passage manifest how tender he is of his own conscience, and of the liberty of it; But how censo-

Master Colton blames the diftradictions.

teality.

rious and ienseless of the pangs and agonies of other mens conscience and spirits, and sorrows? As if his alone were the Apple of his eye, but Theirs like the brawny hoofs of the roaring Bulls of

Bashan.

Peace. Complaines Master Cotton of persecution for such Master Cotton dealing against him? I never heard that disputing, discoursing and complaining of examining mens Tenents or Doctrines by the word of God, was being persecut-(in proper English acceptation of the word) persecution for con-ed by the dis-Science: well had it been for New England, that no servant of cuffer, God, nor witness of Christ Jesus, could justly take up no other complaint against New England for other kinds of persecution: furely the voice of Christ fesus to Paul; Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? was for another kind of persecution.

Truth. Deare Peace, it the Bishops of Old England or new had never stirred up the Civil Magistrate to any other suppressing of mens consciences, nor no other persecuting, then discussing, disputing &c. they should never have needed to have been charged To publikely in the face of the world, with the bloody Tenent of

persecution for cause of conscience.

Examination of CHAP. II.

Peace.

TN this Chapter Master Cotton much complaines, that he is charged in the Title to maintaine persecution for cause of conscience, and professeth, That he would have none be punished for conscience, unless his errour be fundamental, or seditionsly; or turbulenly promoted, and that after due conviction of conference, and that it may appear he is not punished for his conscience, but for finning against his conscience.

Truth. Persecution for conscience, is in plaine English, hunting for conscience; and Master Cotton being a son of wine (as the Jews speak in their Proverb) is loth to be counted a son of persecution vinegar, and therefore would avoid the word persecuting or plaine English is hunting (as something too wilde and fierce an expression, more hunting. furable to the bloody sons of vinegar and gall the Roman Emper-

ors, Popes and Bishops) and he much defires to have the word perse-

Master cottons cuting changed for the word punishing, a tearm more proper to

tender consci-true fustice.

But is not this the quife and profession of all that ever perfecuence, can hardly digest to be a ted or hunted men for their Religion and conscience? are not persecuor, but all histories and experiences full of the pathetical speeches of a punisher. persecutors to this purpose? You will say you are persecuted for your conscience, you plead conscience; Thou art a heretick the devil hath deceived thee, thy conference is deluded exc. And

> 2. Whether fuch punishing as M. Rer Cotton affigneth to that threefold degree of heretical wickedness, chap. 5. to wit, To hold a fundamental error, To persist therein after conviction, and lastly, To seduce others thereunto. Or these five summed up (page 186 of his book) subverters of the Christian Faith, perlisters therein after conviction, blasphemers, idolaters, seducers : I say, such a punishing which he affirmes to be death and killing, will not amount to make up a persecution for cause of conscience let the Spanish Inquisitions be an instance, who when they torture and rack, and kill and burn for such crimes, yet varnish they and guild all over with the painted Title of Gods Glory, holy zeal, just punishment of hereticks, blasphemers,&c.

Peace. But Master Cotton blameth, that he should be charged

with the Dostrine of persecution by consequence.

Truth. Let his whole book, and the prosecuting of this controversie be judge, whether it be only drawn from consequences, and not express Tearms. And for the washing of this bloody Tenent in the blood of the Lambe, Time hath and will discover that such a Blackamore cannot be washed in the blood of Christ himself, without Repentance; for they that washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb (Revelations the 7.) were true penitents: untill therefore that persecutors repent of this bloody Do-Etrine and practice, they must hear (as the men of Judah did) the prophet Isaiahs thunder, Isa. I. Your hands are defiled with blood; malh you, make you clean, &c.

Examination of CHAP. III.

Peace.

B lit what knot in a Bulrush is that, which Master Cotton ob-ierves the discusser findes in his first distinction of persecuti-

on for cause of conscience?

Truth. For the matter upon the point, they both agree, as Master Cotton hath penned himself, that persecution for sause of conscience, is not onely when a man is punished for professing fuch Doctrines and Worships. as he believes to be of God, but also when he is punished for seneuncing such Dostrine, and not practifing such Worships, which he believes are not of God. &c.

All the difference is this, that the discusser saith, This should have been expressed in the distinction; Master Cotton laith, it was implied, and therefore the observing of the not expressing of it,

was but a knot in a Bulrush.

Peace. Tis wofully true, that the peace of the Saints, and the peace of the world, hath been lamentably, broake and distracted, in punishing or persecuting of men, but especially the Saints, upon both these grounds: but yet the records of time and experience will tell us, that fince the Apostasie from the truth of Josus, the Gods children commonly perrifing of Antichrift, and the setting up of many State-Religions, secured for not the lorest and frequentest punishing or hunting of the children of yeelding to God hath been (as in the case of Nebuchadnezzars Image) for State-worthips. not bowing down to the State-Images, for not coming to Church, for not obeying the Laws, for withstanding the Kings, or Queens,

or Parliaments proceedings.

Truth. Your observation is most serious and seasonable, and your complaint as true as lamentable: for fince all States and Governments of the world (which lies in wickedness) set up their State or Commonweal-Religions, Nebuchadnezzars golden Images, and Jeroboams golden Calves (the types of the State-Worthips of after Ages) whereby others are made to fin and bow down to their sceming glorious worships; and since the diffenters, refusers, nonconformers, non-covenanters (the witnesses of God against such abominations) are but few; and what positive worship they

hold

hold or practice (commonly) is most retired, and slying into private corners, by reason of the violence of the persecution; they are hence, soonest in all places of their abode, and more speedily and summediately called for and sought out, in the several Parish-towns where they live to bow down to the common-Image, the beastly and Calvish inventions of the Ieroboams of this perishing world; and for refusing to subscribe, to conforme, to come to Church, to do as their neighbours, for being wifer then their Teachers, their Fathers, their Magistrates, the Country, the Parliament, the Kingdome (and sometimes the whole world, in their Oecumenical, or worldly Councels) they are thus punished and hunted for their conscience, for Gods, for Jesus sake; which is a point Master Cotton will say (if the blood of his dear Redeemer spilt in the blood of his servants, kindly affect him) of greater weight then knots in bulrushes.

Examination of CHAP. IV.

Peace:

IN the second distinction (to wit, of fundamentals, without right belief whereof, a man cannot be saved) Master Cotton upon the point consesset it was a just reproof, and saith, that he meant only of the first sort of foundations, that concern falvation, and not of those that concerne the foundation of the Church, and Christian Religion.

Truth. It is strange that Master Cotton should so distinguish of foundations, when the holy Scripture attributes salvation to those foundations of the Church, and the order of it: The Lord added to the Church such as should be saved, and the like figure whereunto Baptisme now saveth us; and concerning the resurrestion that we are saved by hope, Rom. 8.

Besides, are not those first foundations, which he saith concerne falvation, foundations also of the Christian Religion? If not of the Christian, then I demand of what Religion are they foundations?

Peace. It cannot therefore be denyed, but that his distinction of fundamentals, was most dangerous, tending directly to condemne

Act. 2. 2Pet. 3.

demne the generation of the righteens, who have been generally for many generations ignorant of the Christian way of worship. But what say you to this reply, touching how far the New English (implicite) Parishes compare and partake with those of old?

Truth. How far those Charches cannot be cleered from not comming out from the Parish-worship, from being themselves (implicitely) Parish-Churches (notwithstanding their Fig-leaves, &c.) and from being persecutors of such as endeavour to cover their nakedness with better clothing, will appear, with Christs assistance, in the examination of his reply to the Answer of his Letter.

Examination of CHAP. V.

Peace.

The discourse of this chapter is larger and more controversial, and therefore (dear Truth) requires your most serious and deeper examination of it. Master Cotton here distinguisheth morship into true and false, and infers, that if true worship, sellowship with God is held; but if false, fellowship with God is lost. And whereas he was thereupon minded by the discusser to have lived in a false Ministery in England, and to have practised the false worship of the Common Prayer, he labours to clear both, and in particular he saith, It is not truly said, that the Spirit of God maketh the Ministery one of the foundations of the Christian religion, (Heb. 6.) For it is (saith he) only a foundation of Christian order, not of faith or religion: and he adds, The Apostle puts an express difference between faith and order, Col. 2.5. What can be said thereunto?

Truth. 1. Alas, what buildings can weak fouls expect from such Master-builders, when Master Cotton is so confounded about the very foundations? In the former Chapter, he distinguisheth between foundations that concern salvation, and those that concern the the Church and Christian religion: here he distinguisheth between those of Christian order, and those of Faith, or Christian religion. In the former, he opposeth faith against religion and

order; here he opposeth faith and religion to order. Grant his memory (in so short a turn) failed him, yet doubtless his mistakes about the foundation of Christian religion, are most gross and inexcusable.

Truth. 2. I finde no such distinction in the Testament of Christ Jesus, between the Christian order, and the Christian religion; as if the order of the Church of God (I might say, the Church it self, and the Ministery of it) were no part of the

Christian religion.

It is true, Coloff. 2. speaks of faith and order, but yet denies not the Christian Church, and the order of it, to be any part of the Christian religion. It is true, that sometimes faith implies the particular grace of believing, and yet sometimes it is put for the whole Christian religion (as Jude I. contend for the faith once delivered) so that if Master Cotton confesset the Ministery of the Word (Heb. 6.) to be a foundation of Christian or Church-order, he cannot deny it to be a foundation of the Christian religion or worship reduced to those two, of Faith and Order.

Peace. What answer you to his saying, It is not a true and a safe speech, to call the fellowship and blessing of God vouchtased to corrupt Churches or Ministers, or ministrations unpromised, or beyond a word of promise, of God? Against which he alleadgeth (Ier. 13.) That God will be mereiful to his peoples iniquities, and 2 Chron. 30. Gods mercy to every one that prepareth his heart. &c. although he be not cleansed after the preparation, &c.

Trinth. The promises hold forth no blessing or fellowship of God to false worships; against which all the holy Scripture denounceth cursings, both in the old and new Testament; nor in particular doth that of Ieremy promise any pardon of sin, but to the repentant, though most true also is that distinction of particular repentance for known sins, and general for sins unknown. Such was the sin (it may be) of the Israelites, 2 Chron. 30. in their want of such their legal cleansing.

But I add, how can that one act of covering or comiving at ceremoniall uncleanness (about a true worship) be brought to prove a promise of Gods blessing and sellowship, to a constant course of a salse and invented way of prayer by the Latine or English

Masse-book, as some have rightly called it?

Peace. Con-

Peace. Concerning Ordination, Master Cotton saith, that it is no essential part of a call to the Ministery; no more then Corona tion is essential to the Office of a King: And Jehoshua the high priest did not lose fellowship with God, though he was clothed

Truth. I answer, Ordination or laying on of hands, comprize eth the whole Ministery, Heb. 6. wherein if Election or Ordination be falle, I see not how the Ministery is true, any more then a marriage can be true, where either confent or folementy by a true power is wanting : or a King rightly instituted in his Kingly office, when either election or coronation is given or made by a falle

2. But further, Ordination is not well represented by a Kings Ordination of coronation (to say nothing of the stateliness of the simile) for a King stry und may administer by successive election and confent (in some States) compared to the before coronation, and coronation is but for publike state and cere-coronation of mony; but a Minister cannot administer before ordination (no Kings. more then a husband enjoy his spouse before marriage) which is the puting of him into, and the invelting of him with his Authority, as we see both in the priests of the law, and the Ministers of the Gospel.

Concerning Jehoshua his garments; This kind of confessionis not after the patterne of Ezra, Nehemiah, David, Daniel &co. but with mincing and excusing. Moreover, in this place of Zechary, God only comforts his people with the promile of better times, and more new and colly garments: for the High priest now returning from captivity, his garments were torne, foule and filthy.

Lastly, These were the garment's of the Lords appointing, though in al poor and afflicted condition: what is this to'a fools cap or coate (the cap or surplice) what is this to the office of Ieroboams priests, which never were of God; though happily some of them might studiously give themselves to attaine and teach the knowledge of God, and might (in a kind) separate from the false, 2 Chron, 1 3. and fome good thing might be found in fome, as in Ieroboams child, and happily many others as in these our

Peace. Concerning common prayer, he pleades the time of their pleads for conignorance; as also that the high places were removed, 2 Chron. mon prayer.

14. and

14. and knows not of any such faithful admonition as was mentioned.

Truth. God winketh at some ignorance, but is not blind to pass by all: The high places were an high fin, and in Gods time difcovered, repented of, and removed but ever by God disclaimed, &c. And although the discusser acknowledgeth himself unworthy to speak for God to Master Cotton or any, yet possibly Master Cotton may call to minde, that the discusser (riding with himself and one other of precious memorie (Master Hooker) to and from Sempringham) presented his Arguments from Scripture, why he durst not joyn with them in their use of Common prayer; and all the Answer that yet can be remembred the discusser received. from Master Cotton, was, that he selected the good and best prayers in his use of that Book, as the Author of the Councel of Trent was used to do, in his using of the Masse-book.

Peace. Yea but further (saith Master Cotton) Numbers 20. Moses used an unwarrantable way of prophesying, and yet God of Num. 6. 20. gave water: therefore let formes of prayer may bring a bleffing

down.

Truth. Moses his calling was true in a true Church; his failing was in point of passion and unbeliefe. What is this to the Common prayer, where all were Idols, both the fociety or communion: in which the priest himself, and the worship were but inventions? &c.

Peace. But, saith he, Common prayer is not such a fundamen-

tall errour.

Truth. The word and prayer are those two great services of God, which even the Apostles themselves gave themselves unto: And if Master Cotton intend not that his Argument shall stand good against Master Ball, to prove the falseness of such a maine worship of God, let him shew what that worship of God is, which he intendeth, when he so distinguisheth of some falle worship wherein fellowship with God is loft.

Peace. To end this Chapter, Malter Cotton, to clear himself from partiality, and that he never useth to measure that to any, which he would not have measured to himself, He proposeth a threefold mickedness, which he saith God never left him to fall

into.

Examination

Acts 6;

First, Any fundamental errour. Secondly, persisting therein after admonition and conviction. Thirdly, seducing of others. And lastly, he professeth, that if he should so fall, it were better for him to be cut off by death or banishment, then the flocke of

Christ to be seduced by his heretical wickedness.

Truth. I here first observe (as also in other places) Master Cottons acknowledgement and profession of what a man may be puni- Three eauses for shed for: to wit, a fundamental errour, persisting in it, and se-which Masterducing others; all which are spiritual matters, of religion cotton mainand worship, for which he decrees from the Magistrate, death or taines persecutanishment; and yet elsewhere in many other passages, he profession, see the against all persecution for conscience.

Secondly, If Master Cott on should so fall, and be so dealt with-

all by the civil state,

First, would not Master Cotton conscientiously be perswaded of the Truth of what he held, though accounted by others fundamental error, obstinacy, heresie?&c.

Secondly, Will Master Cotton think that death or banishment would be wholesome and Christian meanes and remedies to

change and heal his conscience?

Thirdly, He(to prevent the infection of others) granting the civil Magistrate must punish him with death or banishment, doth he not make the Magistrate, yea the Civil State (what State so-

ever he live in) the Judge of his conscience and errors?

Fourthly, Confessing it now, that to worship God with a Common prayer, was his sin, and yet it was his conscience, that he might so do: If the Magistrate had judged it to be a fundamental error, he grants he might then have put him to death or banishment, if persisting &c. though yet he hath a proviso, and a retreat against this assault, professing, that if the Magistrate be not rightly informed, he must stay his proceedings: of which afterward.

Peace. What is this, but, in plaine English, to profess that all the Magistrates and Civil powers, throughout the whole world, although they have command and power from Christ Jesus, to judge in matters of conscience, religion, and worship, and live in daily sin, that they do not cut off the heretick, blasphemer, seducer, &c. yet except they be of Master Cottons minde and conscience, to

account and judge to be, they mult suspend their duty and office in this cate, until they be better informed, that is, untill they be of his mind?

Examination of CHAP. V.T.

Peace.

But to proceed to the fixth Chapter, in which is handled that which more especially concerns my self. It is too lamentably known, how the furious troopes of persecutors in all States, Cities, Towns, &c. have ever marched under my name, the white colours of peace, civil peace, publike peace.

Truth. Yet Master Cotton confesseth, that the Cities peace is an humane and civil peace, as was further explained in many instances from Babylon, Ephesus, Smyrna, &c. against which

Master Cotton excepts not.

Peace. The difference or controversie in this Chapter lies in two things. First, In the similarides used from companies and societies, voluntarily entering into combinations, which are diffinct from the City.

2. In the nature of the Church, which he maintaines to be a fociety, whose order the City is bound to preserve, as well as any of

their civil orders or societies.

Truth. To begin with the first, Master Cotton replies, "That "although fuch societies be not of the effence of the City, yet. "they are of the integral and confervant causes of the City, and of fo the disturbance of any of those orders or societies in the City,

" disturbes the City it self."

But I answer, The similitude was used more especially from a colledge of Physitians, or a society of Merchants, Turkish, East-Endies,&c. and consequently any other of that kinde, voluntarily combining together for the better inriching of themselves in the improvement of their faculties for publike good (at least to presended.) It was never intended, that if such necessary Trades, Callings &c. as he mentioneth, be diffolved and ruined, that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the City: But that if such or fuch a way and order of men of those faculties I meationed, voluntarily

christs Church may be gathered and dissolved without disturbance of civil Peace.

voluntarily combine, and voluntarily, also diffolve; yet all this may

may be, without any breach of civil and publike peace.

Peace. If so, much more the church of Christ, which is a spiritual Tociety voluntarily uniting, may diffolye; I fay, much more, without the breach of the peace of the city, which is of a civil and humane nature, as is confessed, and was urged in the instances Table 1 The Table 1 The State of the State o

of Ephesus, &c.

Truth. 2. We are wont when we speak of keeping or breaking the Peace, to speak of Words or Actions of Violence, Sedition, Uproare, &c. for, Actions of the Cafes, Pleas, and Traverfes may be, and yet no peace broken, when men submit to the Rule of State, for the composing of such differences, &c. Therefore it is that I affirme, that if any of Christs Church have difference with any other man in civill and humane things, he ought to be judged by the Law: But if the Church have spiritual controversies among themselves or with any other, or if God take away the Candieffick as he threatned the Church in Ephe fees, all this may be, The doctrine and yet no civil peace broken: Yea, amongst those that profess the and practise of same God and Christ, as the Papists and Protestants, or the same Persecution, Mahomet, as the Turks and Persians, there would no civil Peace peace where-be broken, not with standing their differences in Religion, were it ever it comes. not for the bloody Dollrine of Persecution, which alone breaks the bounds of civil peace, and makes Spiritual causes the causes of their bloodie dissentions.

I observe therefore, a twofold Fallacce in Master Cottons reply. First, he fallaciously mingles Peace and Prosperity together: for though it be true, that under the terme Peace all good things are sometimes concluded, yet when we speak of Herericks or Schisma- The civil peace ticks breaking the civil peace, or strowing Dostrines tending to of a place or; break the civil peace, we must understand some such words or people is one acts of violence, wherein the bounds and orders of the City, Laws, thing, and the and Courts are violated; taking it for granted (for this is the Sup- perity in health position) that the Lawes of the City be meetly civil and humane: wealth, &c. an-Hence then I affirme, that there is no Doltrine, no Tenent fo direct-other. ly tending to break the Cities peace, as this Doctrine of perfecuting or punishing each other for the cause of conscience or Reli-

gion.

Againe, it is a second Fallacie to urge your order of the Church,

the world enjoy peace and pro-Christ is not heard of.

and the Excellency thereof, and that therefore it is a Breach of the civil peace, when the Order of the church is not preserved: For although it is most true, that sooner or later the God of heaven pun-The Cities of isheth the nations of the world, for their Idolatries, Superstitions, &c. yet Master Cotton himself acknowledgeth (as was affirmed) sperity, where that many glorious flourishing cities there are all the world over, wherein no church of Christ is extant : Yea, that the Commonweale of Rome flourished five hundred years together, before ever the name of Christ was heard in it; which so great a Glory of so great a continuance, mightily evinceth the distinction of the civill peace of a State from that which is Christian Religion.

> It is true (as Master Cotton tells us) that the Turks have plagued the Antichristian world, for their Idolatries: Yet History tels us, that one of their Emperours (Mahomet) was the man that first broke up and desolated two most glorious ancient cities, Constantinople (which had flourished I I 20 yeares (fince its first building by Constantine) and Athens, which from Solons giving of it Laws, had flourished two thousand yeares, notwithstanding their

Idolatries, &c.

Truth. It is apparent that then the Christian Religion glorioufly flourished (contrary to Master Cottons observation) when christianity lost the Roman Emperours took not power to themselves to reform the abuses in the Christian Church, but persecuted it; and then the church was ruined and overwhelmed with Apostacy and Antichristianism, when the Emperours took that power unto themselves: And then it was (as Master Cotton elsewhere confesseth) that Christianitie lost more, even in Constantines time, then under

bloody Nero, Domitian, &c.

Peace. It cannot be denied (dear Truth) but that the Peace of a civil State (of all States, excepting that of typical Israel) was and is meerly and effentially civil. But Master Cotton saith further, Although the Inward Peace of a church is Spiritual, yet the outward Peace of it, Magistrates must keep in a way of Godliness and Honestie, I Tim. 2.1.

Truth. The Peace of a church of Christ (the onely true Christian State, Nation, Kingdom, or city) is Spiritual, whether internal in the Soul, or external in the administration of it; as the peace of a civil State is civil, internal in the mindes of men, and

most under such Emperours as claimed christs power to reform the Church, &c.

external in the administration and conversation of it; and for that place of Timothy, it hath been fully spoken to in this discourse, and the Discusser hath as yet seen no exception against what hath been ipoken-

Peace. But further, faith Master Cotton, although the peace of a Country be civil, yet it is distracted by disturbing the peace of the Church for God cut short the Coasts of the civil State when

Jehn shortned his Reformation, 2 King. 10.31,32.

Truth. Master Cotton denies not (but confessed in his discourse concerning Bapte (m) that Canaan was Typical, and to be cast out of that Land, was to be cast out of Gods fight: which proves thus much, That the church of Christ, the Israel now, neglecting to reform, God will cut this Ifrael short. But what is this to a meerly civil State, which may flourish many hundreds, yea some thousands of yeers together (as I before instanced) when the Name of the true Lord Jesus Christ is not so much as heard of within it?

Peace. Lastly, (saith he) the church is a Society, as well as the Societies of Merchants, Drapers, &c. and it is just to preserve

the Society of the church, as well as any other Society.

Truth. When we speak of the balances of Justice, we must distinguish between the Balances of the Santtuary, and the Balances of the World or civil States. It is spiritual suffice to preserve spiritual right; and for that end, the spiritual King thereof hath taken care. It is civil Instice to preserve the civil rights; and the Rights of a civil society ought justly to be preserved by a civil State: (and yet if a company of men combine theinselves into a civil fociety by voluntary agreement, and voluntarily dissolve it, it is not suffice to force them to continue together.)

Peace. The church can least of all be forced : for as it is a siritual society, and not subject to any civil Judicature; (though churches of the fome fay that a church in New England was cited to appear before Saints are meera civil Court:) to is the combination of it voluntary, and the ly voluntary in dissolution of it in part or whole is voluntary, and endures no Civil combining violence, but as a virgin (in point of marriage) nec cogit, nec dissolving. cogitur, she forceth not, nor can be forced by any civil power.

Truth. But lastly, if it be justice to preserve the Society of the church, is it not partiality in a meer civil State to preserve one

onely fociety, and not the persons of other Religious societies and consciences also? But the Truth is, this mingling of the church and the world together, and their orders and societies together, christs church doth plainly discover, that such churches were never called out is called out of from the world, and that this is only a secret policy of sless and blood, to get protestion from the world, and so to keep (with some little stilling of conscience) from the Cross or Gallowes of Jesus

Chrift.

Truth. Yea, but hear (faith Master Cotton) those excellent penmen of the Spirit (both the Father and the Son) David and Solomon. First David (Psalme 122) They shall prosper that love the peace of ferusalem: and Solomon, Where the righteons rejoyce, there is great glory, Prov. 28. Now (saith he) what is the church but a congregation of righteons men? If the rejoycing of the Church be the glory of a Nation, surely the disturbing, and destroying, and dissolving the church is the shame and confusion of a Nation.

Truth. The outward prosperity of a Nation, was a typical figurative blessing, of that national and figurative church of Israel in Canaan. It is now made good spiritually to them that love the spiritual ferusalem: for though godliness hath a promise of things of this life convenient; yet persecution is the common and ordinary portion of the Saints under the Gospel, though, that cup be infinitely sweetned also to them that drink of it with Christ Jesus,

by the measure and increase of a hundred fold for one, even with persecution in this life.

2. It is true, the rejoycing of a Church of Christ, is the glory of any Nation, and the contrary a shame: yet this proveth not that God vouchsafeth to no state, civil peace, and temporal glory, except it establish and keep up a Church of Christ by force of armes; for the contrary we have mentioned, and Master Cotton consessed the flourishing of States ignorant of Christ, from Age to Age, yea, and as I have mentioned, even to two thousand yeers in Athens; six generations before it heard of Christ, and sourceen generations since, with the sprinking (for some time) of the knowledge of Christ Jesus in it.

Peace. 2. But consider (saith Master Cotton) the excellency and preheminence of the church, that the morld is for it, and would not subsist but for it, &c.

Truth

The flourishing of civil states.

Truth. Tis true, glorious things are spoken of the City of God, &c. yet for many Ages together Master Cotton confesseth the No civil state Nations of the world may subsist & flourish without it; and though can either by it be the duty of the Nations of the world to countenance and christs Testimocherish the church of Christ; yet where is there any commission, my, or true reaeither in the New or Old Testament, that the Nations of the son, be judge of world should be the judges, governors, and defenders of Christ cal and spiri-Iefus his speritual kingdome, and so bound to take up Armes tual. and finite with the civil sword (among so many pretenders) for that which they believe to be the church of Christ?

Peace. 3. (saith he) It is matter of just displeasure to God, and tad grief of heart to the church, when civil states looke at the state of the church, as of little or no concernment to themselves.

Zech. 1.19. Lam. 1.13.

Truth. Grant this, and that the most jealous God will awake in his season, for these sins, and for the persecutions, idelatries, and blasphemies; which the Nations live in : yet what is this for warrant to the Nations (as before) to judge and rule the church of Christ, yea, and under the colour of defending Christs faith, and preserving Christs church pure, to tear Christ out of heaven, by persecuting of his Saints on earth; and to fire the world with devouring flames of bloody wars, and this onely for the sweet (ake of the prince of peace?

Peace. Dear Truth, we are now upon an high point, and that which neerly concerns my felf, the peace of the world, and the Nations of it. Master Cotton saith further, God winketh at the Nations in the time of their ignorance, and suffers the Nation to flourish many hundred yeers together, as did the Empire of Rome: vet when the church of Christ comes to be planted amongst them, then, as he brought the Turkes upon the Romans, for their perfecuting the church, and not preserving it in purity; so consequent-

ly will he do unto the Nations of the world.

Truth. I answer, the most righteous Judge of the whole world hath plauged the Nations of the world, both before Christs coming, and fince, for their pride and cruelty against his people, for their idolateries, blasphemies, &c. Yet Master Cotton acknowledgeth that many states have flourished many hundred yeers together, when no true cherch of Christ hath been found in them: and

and Master Cotton will never prove, that God ever commanded the Nations and governments of the world, to gather or constitute his churches, and to preserve them in purity: For God gave his ordinances, both before and since Christ, to his people onely, whom he chuseth and calleth out of the World, and the Nations of it: and he hath punished and dissolved them, for their obstinate neglect thereof. And for the Roman Empire, and the Emperors thereof, the Christian Religion, and the purity thereof, never lost so much, as when the Emperors were persuaded of Master Cottons bloody Tenent, as Master Cotton and all men seen in History and Christianity must consess.

Peace. But further, although (faith Master Cotton) the peace of the church be a spiritual inward peace, yet there is an outward peace of the church due to them from Princes and Magistrates, in a way of godliness and honesty, I Tim. 2. But in a way of ungodliness and idolatry, it is an wholesome faithfulness to the church, if Princes trouble the outward peace of the church, that so the church finding themselves wounded, and pricked in the house of their friends, they may repent, and return to their first husband,

Zech. 13. Hof. 2.

Truth. The peace of the Church is not only inward, between God and themselves; but as the Argument importeth, to which Master Cotton answereth, the peace of the Church external and outward, is spiritual, essentially differing stom the peace of the civil state, which is meetly civil and humane. When the peace of the churches, Antioch, Corinth, Galatia, was disturbed by spiritual oppositions, the Lord never sent his Saints for civil help to maintaine their spiritual peace, though the Lord did send Paul to the higher civil powers, to preserve his civil peace, when he was molested and oppressed by the Jews and Romans.

2. For that place of Timothy, though I have fully spoken to it in this discourse elswhere, yet this now: It proves not, because the church must pray for civil Rulers, that so they may live a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty, that therefore civil rulers are supream rulers and judges Ecclesiastical, next unto Christ Jesus, of what is godliness, holiness &c. since God hath chosen sew mise or noble, to know godliness: And although it is true that Gods end of youchsafing peace and quietness, is, that

Difference of firitual and civil peace.

his Churches might walk in his fear, and in the wayes of godliness; yet it doth not hence follow, that Magistrates were the causes of the Churches walking in the fear of God, and being edified but only of enjoying Rest from Persecution, Act. 9.

3. Although Gods chaftisement call to repentance, and although the false Prophet in the church of Israel was to be wounded and flaine (as they are now to be cut off spiritually from the church of spiritual Israel) yet was it so in all the other Nations of the world? Or did Christ Iesus appoint it to be so in all the Nations of the world, since his coming, which is the great question in difference?

4. And indeed what is this, but to add coals to coals, and wood to fire, to teach the Nations of the world, to be briars and thorns, butchers and tormentors to the Lilies and Lambes of the most holy and innocent Lamb of God Christ lesus?

Peace. But God (saith Master Cotton) cut Ifrael short in their civil state or Nation, when they cut short their reformati-

on, I King. 10.

Truth. Master Cotton elswhere denying a National church, which is bounded with natural and earthly limits, it is a wonder how he can apply that instance of National Israel, to the now spiritual Nation and Israel of God? May he not as well promise earthly peace and prosperity then most to abound to Gods people, when Gods peowhen they most prosper and flourish in holiness, zeal, &c. The ple slourish contrary whereos, to wit persecution, is most evident in all the New most in godsiness then most persecuted,

Peace. To end this Chapter, Master Cotton affirmes, that civil peace (to speak properly) is not only a peace in civil things for the object, but the peace of all the persons in the City for the subject. The church is one society in the City, as well as the society of Merchants, Drapers &c. And if it be civil justice to protect

one, then the other also.

Truth. Civil peace will never be proved to be the peace of all the subjects or Citizens of a City in spiritual Things: The civil state may bring into order, make orders, preserve in civil order all her members: But who ordained, that either the spiritual estate should bring in and force the civil state to keep civil order, or that the civil state should sit, judge,

ind

and force any of her subjects to keep spiritual order?

The true and living God, is the God of order, spiritual, civil and natural: Natural is the same ever and perpetual: civil alters according to the constitutions of peoples and nations: Spiritual he hath changed from the national in one figurative land of Canaan, to particular and congregational churches all the world over; which order spiritual, natural or civil, to confound and abrogate, is to exalt mans folly against the most holy and incomprehensible wisdome of God, &c.

Examination of CHAP. VII.

Peace.

IN his description of Arrogancy and impetuousness, Master Cotton tels us, that he that refuseth to subject his Spirit to the Spirit of the prophets, that shall oppose such as diffent with clubs (words and censorious reproaches, or reject communion with the church, &c. his practise tends to the disturbing of civil or

church-peace, or both.

Truth. It is a fallacious mingling of clubs, swords, reproaches, &c. with refusing to submit to the Spirit of prophecie in the Prophets, and rejecting of communion, &c. For a man may out of true and upright conscience to God (as Master Cotton will not deny) refuse to submit to a whole true church, having the Truth of rttual and civil God on his side; and may withdraw from communion with a church resistance or di- obstinate in sin, and this without breach of civil peace; and therefore the mingling or confounding of these spiritual resistances or disturbances with guns, swords, &c. is a mingling and con-

founding of heaven and earth together.

2. In that he saith, these wayes tend to the disturbance of either civil or church-peace, or both; he speakes too like the doubtful oracles of Apollo, which will be true however the event fall out: but yet he toucheth not the Truth of the question, which concernes civil peace only; against the disturbers of which, I grant the civil powers to be armed with a civil sword, not in vaine, and concerning which divers cases were propounded of seeming Arrogance and impersion sness in Gods servants, and yet they fell not justly under amy censure of breach of civil peace. Peace.

A monstrous mingling of spisturbance.

Peace. Tis true (faith Master Cotton) because they were not

wayes of Arrogance nor Impetuousness.

Truth. But will Master Cotton give way that any conscience but his own may freely preach and dispute against the state-religion, freely reprove the highest, in sharpest language, for matter of religion, refuse conformity to the common established religion and wor hip, disclaime subjection to the civil powers, in spi- holy geal in ritual cases, preach against the common policy and seeming wifdome of the State, even to a seeming bazarding of all, and last- from arrogance ly occasion great tumults and uproars (which were the fix cases alleadged?) If Master Cotton granteth this freedome to other consciences beside his own, why preacheth he persecution against scripture in the such a liberty, which other consciences beside his own, believe bloody Tenent they justly challenge? If to no other conscience then his own, it is not his faying ten thousand times, that his conscience is true, and others false, nor any other distinction in the world, can clear him from most unrighteous and unchristian partiality.

Six instances of Scripture, far or impetuousness. These were aleadged from and acknowledged by Mafter Cotton.

Examination of CHAP. VIII.

Peace.

IN this Chapter (dear Truth) lies a charge concerning thy felf. For whereas thou answerest an objection, that this distinction concerns not Truth or errour, but the manner of holding or divulging, Master Cotton affirmes the distinction to speak expresly of things unlawfull and erroneous, and therefore that it cannot be faid with Truth, that the distinction concernes not truth and error.

Truth. The truth is this, the former distinction speakes of matter, and this distinction seems wholly to intend the manner of holding forth. The words were these: [Again, in points of Do-Etrene and Worship less principal, either they are held forth in a meek and peaceable way (though the things be erroneous and unlawful) or they are held forth with such Arrogance and Impetuousness as tendeth to the disturbance of civil peace.] In which although things erroneous and unlawful are mentioned; yet who

fees not but that those words are brought in by the way of Parenthesis, which may or may not be lest out, and the distinction be whole and intire? And therefore Master Cotton doth not well to spend precious time and life upon seeming advantages.

Peace. Yea, but (faith he) why is this distinction blamed, when the discusser himself acknowledgeth, that there may be a way and manner of holding forth, which may tend to break the civil

peace.

Truth. That which was excepted most against in the distinction, was the perfecuting language of [arrogance, impetuousness, boisterousness,] without declaring what that was: to which Master Cotton answers, that the discussers request, was not that he should compile a discourse, but return an answer to the letter of his friend; as also that he charged none of Gods children with such things.

Ireply (as formerly) Master Cotton's memory (though otherwise excellent) herein faileth; for, such a request the discusser never made unto him, by letter or otherwise. 2. Although he charged not Gods people with arrogance and impetuousness, yet mostly and commonly Gods children (though meek and peaceable) are accused to be arrogant, impetuous &c. and 'tis the common noto-

rious language of persecutors against them.

Peace. Concering those six instances wherein Gods children were occasion of great opposition and spiritual hostility, yea and of breach of civil peace, not withstanding the matter delivered was holy, and the manner peaceable, Master Cotton answers, they nothing concern the distinction which speaks of holding forth things erroneous and unlamful for the matter, and for the manner in a way of arrogance and impetuousness, to the disturbance of civil peace.

Truth. I reply, first, it speaks not only of erroneous and un-lawful things (though erroneous and unlawful things be admitted in way of Parenthesis, as before.) 2. He describes not what this arrogance and impetuousness is, but wraps up all in one general dark cloud, wherein the best and most zeasous of Gods Prophets and servants are easily wrapt up as proud, arrogant, and impe-

tuous.

Examination of CHAP. IX.

Prace.

TN this Chapter I remember you affirmed, that one cause of ci-I vil diffention and uproar, was the lying of a State under false wor (hip, whence it endures not the preaching of light and truth, &c. Master Cotton answers, This is not to the purpose, because this is by accident.

Truth. It is as much to the purpose to declare (in the examination of the breach of civil peace about matters of Religion) I fay, to declare the true cause of such troubles and uproares, as it is in the fearch after the leaks of a ship, to declare where the leake is

indeed, when many are said to be where they are nor.

2. Whereas he confesseth that vigilant and faithful ones are not so troubled at the salle Religion of Jew or Gentile, as not to The Indians tolerate them amongst them in a civil body, he alleadgeth for in-professing substance, that the Indians subjected to their government, are not jestion to the compelled to the confession or acknowledgement of their Religion: English in New I reply, first, who sees not herein unchristian partiality, that Pa-England pergans, Barbarians (who happily might more easily be brought from devillish wortheir natural Religion to a new forme, then any other) I fay, that thips, when Enthey should be tolerated in their hideous worships of creatures and glish fearing devils, while civil people (his countrymen yea it may be the Godsperfecuted precious sons and danghters of the most high God) shall be courred fined, whipt banished &c. for the matters of their conscience and worship to the true and living God?

2. Is not this passage contradictory to all Master Cottons whole discourse in this book, which pleades for the purity of Religion to be maintained by all Magistrates and civil governments within their jurisdictions, and the suppressing of the contrary, under the penalty of the destruction of their lands and countries, and accordingly hath not the practice of New England aniwered fuch a doltrine? and yet, faith he, we tolerate the falle Religion of

7ew or Gentsle.

Peace. Possibly (Dear Truth) the distinction between Jew, Pagan, and Christian, may satisfie (for the present) Master Cottons conscience so to write and practise: for thus he addeth, But

if Christians shall apostate, or if Jews and Pagans be blasphe-

mous and seducing, then, &c.

Truth. Who knows not but that the very Religion of Jew or Pagan is a blafpheming of the true Religion? Revel.2. I know the blasphemy of them that say they are Jews, and are not, but are

the Synagogue or church of Sathan.

And whereas Master Cotton alleadgeth for proof of this, Pauls blaming of falle teachers, for being troublers to the churches of Galatia, Gal. 5. and Alts 1 5 &c. Who, that puts this inference into Christs balance, but will see the lightness of it, thus? The churches of Christ are to draw forth the sword and power of Christ, and are not to suffer such as with falle dostrine trouble their peace, Ergo: Therefore the civil state must not permit such persons to live in the world,&c.

Peace. The second cause I remember, you alleadged of civil disturbances and hubbubs about Religion, was the praposterous way of healing of corruptions in Religion, as by whips, stocks, imprisonment,&c. unto this Master Cotton answers, Then the Mariners casting Jonah over-boord, for his sin was the cause of the

Truth. I answer, if that extraordinary and miraculous instance, be sufficient ground for Magistrates casting over-boord whomsoever they judge Hereticks, then all scivil states and ships must so practise in stormes and troubles on sea or shore, to wit, throw over-boord, put to death, not only Hereticks, Blashemers, Seducers &c. but the best of Gods Prophets or servants, for neglect of their duty, Ministery, &c. which was Jonahs.

And if so, doth not this set up (and all the world over) by land or sea, all Kings and Magistrates, all Masters of ships and captaines, to be the spiritual and Ecclesiastical Judges of the religion and spiritual neglects of all their subjects or Passengers? Such doctrine I cannot imagine would have relished with Master Cotton in his passage to New England; and I humbly desire of God, that he may never tast the bitter fruit of this Tree, of which yet so many thousands of Gods servants have fed, and himself not a little (to the Lords praise and his own) in former times.

Unchristian conclusions.

Fonahs casting over-boord, a ground of per- storme. Jecution, &c.examined.

Peace. Whereas you argued it to be light alone, that was able to dispell and scatter the mists and fogs of darkness in the fouls and consciences of men, Master Cotton answers, The judgements of God are as light that goeth forth, Hof. 6.3. Ifa. 26.9. and the falle Prophet repenting will acknowledge this Zech. 13,6.

Thus was I wounded in the house of my friends.

Truth. But doth Master Cotton indeed believe that not only The killing of publike Magistrates, but also each private father and mother the false Pro-(as that place of Zechary, literately, taken carries it) must now in pnet. the dayes of the Gospel wound and pierce; yea run through and Zech. 13.6. ex-kill their Son the falle Prophet? would be justifie a parent so amined. practifing though it were in the neglect of the publike Magistrate, who happily may be of the same Religion with the salse prophet? Will not this doctrine reach & extend to the pulling down deposing and killing of all fuch governors and governments, which God. in his gracious providence hath fet up amongst all peoples in all parts and dominions of the world, year and harden the heart of Tharoah, the very Pope himself, in his King-killing and State-killing dostrine?

Peace. If ever Master Cotton wake in this point, he will tell all the world, that it is more Gospel-like that Parents, Brethren, Fathers, Friends, impartially fulfill this of Zechary 13. and Deut. 13. spiritually, in the friendly wounding, yea and zealous flaying by the two-edged fword of the Spirit of God; which is the word of God comming forth of the mouth of Christ Jefus,

Ephes. 5. Revel. 1.

Truth. And it is most true (as Master Cotton faith) that the judgements of God, legally executed, or more terribly poured forth in the vials of sword, plague, and famine, they are as hear Esa. 26. & Hos. venly lights shining out from the Father of lights, teaching the

ichabitants of the world righteousness.

Yea the creation it self, or each creature, are as candles and glaffes to light and shew us the invisible God and creator : but yet these are not the ordinances of Christ Jesus given to his church. These are not the Preachings of the word, and the opening of the mysteries of salvation, which give light and understanding to the simple, and convert the soul: Thele are nor that maryailous light unto which the call of Christ Jesus, in the preaching

6,2. examined.

2 Cor. Ic.

preaching of the word, had brought the Saints unto whom Peter writes: The weapons of Pauls fighting, whereby to batter down the high thoughts and imaginations of the lons of men against the sons of God, were of another nature, 3 Cor. 10. and his directions to Timothy and Titus, how to deal with Hereticks and Gainsayers were never heard of to be such, till the son of man, and son of perdition, brought forth such bloody weapons and bloody dottrives in the affaires of Christ Jesus.

Examination of CHAP. X.

Peace.

In this passage Master Cotton will subscribe to the whole matter, saying, This Chapter may stand for us without impeachment, and yet in this Chapter is reported the persecution, which both rightly informed and erroneous consciences suffer, and the blind estate of such blinde guides and blinded consciences who so preach and practice.

Truth. These sirst words [We approve no persecution for conficience] sight against his whole endeavour in this book, which is to set up the civil throne and judgement seat over the conficiences and soules of men, under the pretence of preserving the church of Christ pure, and punishing the evil of heresie, blas-

phemy &cc.

2. They fight against their fellows, which follow, thus [unless the conscience be convinced of the error and permiciousness thereof] which is all one, as to say, We hold no man is to be persecuted for his conscience, unless it be for a conscience which we judge dangerous to our Religion. No man is to be persecuted for his conscience, unless we judge that we have convinced or conquered his conscience.

Tis true, all erroir is pernicious many wayes to Gods glory, to a mans owne foul, to other mens fouls and consciences; yet I understand Master Cotton to say, Except we judge the error to be so and so mischievous. Tis true, there is a felf-conviction which some consciences smite and wound themselves with? But to sub-

conviction of conscience.

mit these consciences to the tribunal of the civil Magistrate, and Powers of the World, how can Master Cotton do this,

and yet lay no man is to be perfecuted for his conscience?

Peace. Alas, how many thousands and millions of consciences have been perfecuted in all Ages and Times it a judicial way, and how have their Judges pretended vistory and triumph, civing . out. We have convinced (or conquered) them, and yet are they obstinate.

Truth. Hence came that hellish Proverb, That nothing was more obstinate then a Christian: under which cloud of reproach hath been overwhelmed the most faithful, zealous, and constant

witnesses of Jesus Christ.

Peace. But faith Mafter Cotton, Some blinded consciences are so judicially punished by God, as his in Ireland that burnt his child in imitation of Abraham.

Trueh. In such cases it may be truly said, the Magistrate beares not the sword in vaine, either for the punishing or preventing of luch sins, whether uncleanness, theft, cruelty, or perse- The violation of civil peace cution.

though out of

And therefore fuch consciences as are so hardned by Gods conscience, to be indgement, as to smite their fellow-servants, under the pretence punished. of zeale and conscience (as in the instance of Saul his zeal for the children of Ifrael against the Gibeonites) they ought to be

supprest and punished, to be restrained and prevented.

And hence is seasonable the saying of King James, that he defired to be secured of the Papists concerning civil obedience, which security, by wholesome Lames, and other wayes: according to the wisdome of each state, each state is to provide for it self even against the delusions of hardned consciences, in any attempt which meerly concernes the civil state and Commonweale.

The too was a mark of the

labour in his

O soma yeia or fighting a-

gainst God.

Examination of CHAP. XI.

Peace.

IN this Chapter Master Cotton takes himself wronged, that he I should be thought to lay this down, as a conclusion, viz. that it

is not lawful to persecute Iesus Christ.

Truth. What difference is there in faying. It is not lawful to persecute a conscience rightly informed, and to say, It is not lawful to perfecute Christ Iesus; was it not all one in effect for Christ to fay, Take up thy bed and walk, as to fay, Thy fins are forgiven

Peace. He adds, It is no matter of wonder to lay down the

principles of Religion for a proof, as Gamaliel did.

Truth. Who lees not a vast difference between Master Cottons and Gamaliels speech? Gamaliel speaks of that particular controverse concerning Christs person and profession, which the An over-ruling Iems to gainlayed and persecuted. Gamaliel fitly aggravateth finger of God, their opposition by the danger of their course, if possibly it might ordering Master Cotton to prove to be the Truth, which they persecuted. Master Cotton is to lay down not a particular answer, but general conclusions: alleadge Gama and notwithstanding that in the course of his Rook he maintaines. liel, sure he had forgotten Mafuch and fuch persecution, yet he layes this down as his first con-Ster Fohn Goodwins excellent clusion: "It is not lawful to persecute a conscience rightly informed, that is, Christ Iesus in his Truths and Servants; and that, I say never persecutor professed to do without a Maske or covering.

Peace. What of that faith Master Cotton, for although they do not persecute Christ as Christ, yet they do it, and it is no matter of wonder to tell them as Christ tells Paul, It is not lawful for

them so to do.

Truth. Doubtless whatever persecutors profess, and what Apologies soever they make in all the particular cases for which Gods servants are persecuted; yet the Saints of God have dealt faithfully to tell Persecuters that they persecute Christ himself, and to breath out the fire of Gods judgements against them, even out of their own month.

But what is this to a conclusion laid down? for so Christ laid

not

not down his expostulation With Paul as a conclusion, as Master Cotton doth by way of teaching, but as a conviction, by way of

reproofe.

Peace. Yet persecutors (faith he) have persecuted Christ as Christ: for the Scribes and Pharises faid, This is the heir, come, let us kill him: and Julian persecuted Iesus as Iesus: And if a Christian in Turkie shall seek to gaine a Turke to Christianity, they will persecute such a Christian, and in him lesus as

Is sus.

Truth. It is said Acts 3. that the Iems persecuted Christ out of ignorance; for though they had sufficient knowledge to convince them, yet did they not perfecute Christ out of a clearely con- ver persecuted vinced conscience, for then it could not be out of ignorance. And as christ but as yet it was sufficient, that so great a power of Gods Spirit appeared a deceiver, in the evidence of Christs works, as to make their sin to be a brasphemer, segainst the Spirit of God: yet had they their mask and covering (as is evident:) For, this is not the true Christ or Messiah, lay they, but a deceiver, a witch, working by the power of the devil, a blasphemer, a seducer, a Traitor, &c.

Againe, although wretched Iulian persecuted the very name of Christ and Iesus (whom formerly he had acknowledged and professed) Yet was it still under a mask or covering, to wit, that he was not the true Son of God, nor his worship the Truth, but his Roman gods were true &c. And the same say the Turkes in persecuting Christians, and in them Christ lesus as a Prophet inferiour to their onely great and true Prophet Mahomet.

And lastly, neither Scribes, nor Pharifees, nor Iulian, nor Turkes, did or do persecute Christ Iesus otherwise then as they were and are bound to to do by Malter Cottons dollrine, as shall further appear, notwithstanding his plea, that such Magistrates

must forbeare to punish untill they be better informed.

Peace. But let tyrants and perseentors profels what they will (faith Master Cotton,) yet this varieth not the truth, nor impeach-

eth the wisdome of the conclusion.

Truth. Sweet peace, how can I here chuse, but in the first Cant. 5. I fleen place observe that great my stery of the waking sleep of the most yet my beart precious fervants of the molt high God, in the affaires of his wor- maketh. ship, and the Kingdome of his dear Son? Awake; for what fiery

dnced.

censurers

censures justly poureth forth this our excellent Adversarie against the oppressours of conscience, entituling them with the names of tyrants and persecutors, notwithstanding their vaine professions, pretences, apologies and pleas for their tyranny and Bloodshed? Againe, how fast asleep, in his so zealous pleading for the greatest tyranny in the world (throughout his whole book) though painted and washed over with faire pretences &c?

2. He granteth upon the point the truth, which was affirmed, and he denyed, to wit, that no persecutor of Christ ever persecuted him as the Son of God, as lesus, but under some mask or covering, as thousands of black and bloody clouds of persecuting witnesses in this case most lamentably make it evident and ap-

Peace. Master Cottons next charge is very heavy against the discusser, for exalting himself above God in the discerning of Master Cottons fellowship with persecutors, notwithstanding his profession against such persecution.

Truth. The Lord Jelus faw in the Iems such a contrariety between their professions and practises (even in this case of perfecu-

tion) Mat. 23.

2. Himself in effect, but even now, said the same of all persecutors: | What ever pretences they make, faith he | and they will pre-A deep mystery tend great things of love to Christ, and kits him ten thousand in perfecution. times, when treasons and stanghters are is in their courses. And will Master Cotton lay that Christ: Iesus exalted himself above God in fpying out to great a mystery? It is no new thing, that Master Cetton should be apt to say with David, That man that hath done this thing shall die, not duely considering and pondering that our selves are sons of blood, and children of death, condemned by our own mouth if the righteous Indge of the whole world should deal severely with us.

> Peace. But Master Cotton (for a close of this Chapter) complaines of his own fuffering of bitter persecution, and the Lord Iefus in him, being unjustly flandered, except the discusser can prove, that any doctrine of his tendeth to persecute any of the servants

of Christ.

Truth. Let a mans doltrine and practife be his witnesses, and let every foul judge in the fear of God, whether the doctrine of

this Book maintaining such and such a persecution to be an holy truth wash'd white in the blood of the Lamb, agree not lamentably with all their imprisonings, banishings &c. inflicted upon so mary leveral forts of their own countrimen. friends, and brethren in the wilderness, for matter of Religion and conscience; amongst which the Lord Jefus will be heard at last to have taid, Why perfecutest thou me? why banishest and whippest thou me: &c?

2. Will not all persecuting prelates, Popes &c. take heart from hence (according to their feveral religions and confesences) to persecute the heretick. blasphemer, seducer, &c. although they all will fay with Master Cotton, It is not lawful to perfecute a conscience rightly informed, that is, Christ fesus in his truths or

servants?

Peace. But the discusser (saith Master Cotton) is a bitter persecutor, in flandering him, and Christ Jesus in him, for a perse-

cutor.

Truth. I fee not but Mafter Cotton (though of Davids (pirit) may be guilty of Sauls lamentable complaint, that David persecuted him, and that he could finde none to pity him? Who knows not that all and our own Popish Bishops in Queen Maries, yea wolves com-and of late times our Protestant Bishops against the non-conformists plaining that have been wont to cry out, what bitter persecution themselves the sheep persehave suffered from the flanderous censures and repreaches of the tute them. fervants of Christ Jesus against them? Who yet have shot no other arrowes at them but the faithful declarations and discoveries of Gods holy truth, and the evil of the opposing and perfecuting of it, and the professors of it? And how neer will Master Cotton be found to close with that late bloody Woalfe (so far as his chaine reached) Bishop Land, who being an instrument of the bloody hunting and worrying of those three famous witnesses of Christ, Master Prin, Master Rastwick, and Master Burton; yet at their publike sentence in the Star-chamber, he lamentably complained that those poor Lambs did bark and bite him with unjust reproaches, flanders, &c, F and and and sould and sould and a thin the continues are a training from the

Examination of CHAP. XII.

Peace.

A Aster Cotton here first complaineth that his words are mif-Meported concerning the punishment of the heretick after once or twice admonition. Tit. 3. 10.

Truth. I defire that others may judge in three partieu-

lars.

First, whether the summ and pith of the words are not rendred.

2. Whether this Titus 3. was brought by Master Cotton to prove (as is now pretended) that an Heretick might be persecuted with an excommunication after once or twice admonition: or whether the question be not of another kind of persecution.

3. Whether that Tit. 3.11. do hold forth, That although a man be a heretick, blashhemer, seducer, he may be punished with a Civil or corporeal punishment, yea though he sin against his

own conscience.

I add a fourth, whether indeed (as Master Cotton intimates) the discusser makes this Tit. 3, a refuge for hereticks. Great sound and noise makes this word heretick, heretick. I dare appeal to Master Cottons conscience and memory, whether the reading of Altar is a feal- histories, and the experience of time will not evince and prove, that beretieks and Christians, hereticks and Martyrs (or witnesses of Christ) have not been the same men and women: I say againe, that fuch as have been ordinarily and commonly accounted and persecuted for hereticks, have been the servants of the most high God, and the followers and witnesses of the Lord Jesus Chrift.

Peace. You know (dear truth) the catalogues of here sies and

hereticks extant &c.

Truth. Grant it (sweet peace) that some in all times have suffered for erroneous conscience. Yet I dare challenge the father of A challenge to the devil him- lies himself to disprove this affertion, That the most of such (beyond all comparison) that have ever suffered in this world for hereticks, have been the disciples and followers of Christ Jesus. that not only the Lions, Leopards, the Bears, Woolves, and Ty-

The blood of the Couls under the ed mystery, Rev. 6.

felf.

gers (the bloody Pharoahs, Sauls, Herods, Neroes, Popes, Prelates &c.) should fetch from hence, their perfecuting arrows and All Antichricommissions, but that even the Davids, the men after Gods own stian hunters or heart, the Asa's (whose hearts are perfect with God) that such as persecutors are the sheep and lambs of Christ, should be to monstrously their den and changed and transformed into lyons, beares, &c. yea and should Fortress. flie to this holy Scripture of Tit. 3. for this their unnatural and monstrous change and transformation.

Examination of CHAP. XIII.

IN this 13 Chapter, dear truth, you argue the great mistake of the world in their common clamour, an heretick, an heretick, a Tit. 3. Difperson obstinate in fundamentals; and you prove that this word cussed; heretick intends no more then a person obstinate against the admonitions of the Lord, although in lesser matters: upon this Master Cotton concludes in this 13 Chapter, that the discusser gives a larger allowance for proceeding against erroneous persons then himself

Truth. I must deny that the discusser gives a larger allowance then Master Cotton, or any at all, that the hereticks or obstinate person should be dealt withall by the Civil Magistrates of Crete, but onely by the spiritual power of the Lord fesus.

1. For first, What though I granted that an obstinate person, contending about Genealogies, ought not to be suffered, but after

once or twice admonition ought to be rejected? And,

2. What though I grant that after such faithful admonitions once or twice, he cannot but be condemned of himself? yet according to his third answer, how will it appear that I grant; that an heretick is rightly defined to be one obstinate in fundamentals, when I maintaine, and Master Cotton seemeth to grant, that the heretick may be such an one as is obstinate in lesser points and practifes?

3. Further, let the word Egesegalae imply an overturning, yet will it not follow, that therefore an heretick is he, who is wilfully obstinate, in holding forth such errors as subvert the foundation of the Christian religion: For however that Master Cotton faith, That such disputes may tend to overthrow Christianity, yet that is but in remote possibility, as the prick of a finger may kill the heart, if it ranckle and felter, and fo go on from member to member without means applyed: yet this cannot be said to be a mortal wound at first. So is it in the body of Christ.

Peace. The Apostle discoursing of meats and drinks, of eating and drinking with offence, calls an offensive eating a destruction of the foul for which Christ died: and yet I suppose he will not

fay that that difference was a fundamental difference.

Truth. It hath been a gross and barbarous mistake of the monopolizers of learning, both divine and humane, The Clergy The horrible a- both of Popish and Protestant factions and worships: And how busing and pro- many are the thousands of millions of abuses, prophanations and faning of that blashbemies against the God of heaven in all (the Antichristian) mord Heretick. Christendome, in all preachings, writings, proceedings, and Gods own chil- processes, touching this name heretick, here sie, &c? By the impartial censure of the Lord, he is an heretick, who wilfully perfifts in any finful dottrine against the due admonitions of the Lord; for every bit and parcell of leaven is to be purged out of the house of God, as well as the greater and fundamentall lumps.

dren.

Examination of CHAP. XIV.

Peace.

TI is a falshood (faith Master Cotton) that I call the slight list-I nings of Gods people to the checks, of their consciences, their finning against their conscience: for I speak not (saith he) of the finning of Gods people against conscience, but of an heretick subverted, much less do I call their slight listening to conscience an beretical finning against conscience, least of all do I say, that for flight liftening to the checks of conscience, he may lawfully be persecuted as for sinning against his conscience. And he adds this gall to the former vinegar, Thus men that have time and leasure at will, fet up images of clouts, and then shoot at them.

Truth.

Truth. Master Cotton, eliewhere, granteth that Gods children may (through passion. &c.) be carried on to despite admonition, and may be excommunicated, and if so, how can they refusing of Christs admonition in the church, be excused from sinning against the felf-condemning of themselves? For if a child of God may possibly be excommunicated for obstinacy in some passion, temptations &c. then may he be this heretick or wilfull man in this Tit. 3.

Tis true, that in an houre of great temptations, Gods people may fin against clear light of conviction, and fentence of conscience, as David and Peter &c. But (as I conceive) the holy Spirit of God in this 3 of Titus intends not such a clearness of felf-condemning, but either that the admonitions of the Lord are to evident and clear, that either if he in his own conscience before God improved them seriously and duely, they would clear up the truth of God unto him: or else the checks of conscience are suchas are recorded to have been (Cant. 5.) in the members of Christ, in the Church of the Jews; and Master Cotton cannot render a fufficient reason, why they may not also be found in the members of the churches of the Christians.

Peace. I perceive indeed (dear truth) the wonderful effects of a frange tongue, in the church of Christ: The noise and sound of a Greek word heretick, in poor English eares, hath begot a conclusion that a person refusing once or twice admonition for some Achild of God point of Doctrine, is such an heretick or monster, that he cannot may possibly be possibly be a child of God; whereas Master Cotton granting that a an Heretick. child of God may possibly refuse once and twice admonition, and fo come to be excommunicated; What doth he then in plaine English, but say, that a child of God may be obstinate to excommunication or rejection (that is in Greek) be an heretick? And what is this but contrary to his former Affertion, that a childe

of God cannot be heretically obstinate to rejection, &c.

Truth. Questionless no child of God, but in temptation, may sin heretically, that is, obstinately upon once or twice admonition, against the checks and whisperings of his own conscience, and against that evidence of light, which (afterward) he wondreth how he could delpife: and this rejecting or casting forth of the visible Cociety of Christ Jesus and his lervants, is not for destruction

on but humiliation and salvation, in the day of the Lord fesus. Peace. I judge, that no lon of peace, in a lober and peaceable minde, can judge, as Master Cotton here doth, this to be an image of clouts.

Truth. Nor can I learn, that the discusser so abounded in time and leasure, as to make such images (as Master Cotton insinuates.)

It is not unknown to many witnesses in Plymmouth, Salem, and Providence, that the disoussers time hath not been spent (though as much as any others who foever) altogether in spiritual labours. and publike exercise of the word, but day and night, at home and abroad, on the land and water, at the How, at the Oare, for bread. yea and I can tell, that when these discussions were prepared for publike in London, his time was eaten up in attendance upon the service of the Parliament and City, for the supply of the poor of the City with mood (during the stop of coale from Newcastle, and the mutinies of the poor for firing.) Tis true, he might have run the rode of preferment, as well in Old as New England, and have For which ferhad the leafure and time of fuch who eat and drink with the drunkvice through the en, and smite with the fist of wickedness their fellow servants: But God is a most holy witness, that these meditations were fitted, necessity of his for publike view in change of roomes and corners, yea sometimes (upon occasion of travel in the country, concering that business of fuell) in variety of strange houses, sometimes in the fields, in the midst of travel; where he hath been forced to gather and scatter, his loose thoughts and papers.

departure, he lot his recompince to this day. The straights of the discussers: time in compody Tenent.

* I prejudice

burry of the

times, and the

Peace. Well (notwithstanding Master Cottons bitter censure). sing of the Bloo-some persons of no contemptible note nor intelligence, have by letters from England, informed the discusser, that these Images of clouts it hath pleased God to make use of to stop no small leakes of persecution, that lately began to flow in upon diffenting consciences, and (amongst others) to Master Cottons own, and to the peace and quietness of the Independants, which they have so

not the free and long, and so wonderfully enjoyed. comfortable

Truth. I will end this Chapter, with that famous distinction supplies of temporals, which of the Lord Jesus; * Digging, Begging, Stealing, are the three the Saints ought wayes by the which all that pretend to be Christs Stewards are to make for their Teachers in maintained. They that cannot digg can begg the glittering pre-I affirme, that such as will not teach without money, they must and do beg or steal. spirituals; only

fer-

ferments of this prefent evil world, and the wages of Balaam. They that cannot dig can steal, in the wayes of fraud, oppression, christ Fesius his extortion, &c. But by the mercy of the most high, the disonsfer hath been inabled to get his bread by as hard digging, as most diggers Diggers, Begin New or old England have been put to: and let all men judge, whether tuch as can beg or feal and cannot dig; or fuch as chuse neither to beg not feal, but dig, have most time and leasure to make such images of clouts, &c.

distinction of gers, Stealers.

Examination of CHAP. XV.

IN this passage (Dear Truth) we hear a sound of Agreement : Master Cotton consenteth, that this third of Titus evinceth no civil rejection, but excommunication out of the Church of Christ; and he saith, That no sillable of his conclusion lookes at more.

And whereas it might be objected, That excommunication cannot fitly be called persecution: he answers yes, and quotes Luk.

21.12. fohn 16.2.

Truth. Were it not for the fierce hands of angry Esans, this shril sweet voice might pass for Jacobs. What ever Master Cottons ends and intentions were (of which I cannot but judge chatitably) the eye of God alone discerneth, but for Master Cottons words, fillables and arguings, let all impartial readers and consciences judge of these four considerations.

First, Whether the word persecution, do not in all proper and ordinary speech signific penal and corporal punishment and af-

fliction.

2. Whether the point in question agitated between the prisoner and Master Cotton throughout the book, concern not only penal and corporal affiction: and whether it can be imagined, that the properly, nor ul-presoner, or the discusser, or any that plead for the purity of Christ's ually taken for ordinances, could ever plead against excommunicating an here- any spiritual tick or wilful oftendor out of the Church of Christ: And al-punishment. though the Scriptures by Master Cotton quoted, do mention ex-

communication, as an unjust oppression; yet they speak also of corporal afflictions, imprisonments, bringing before judgement-

Seats, and killing also.

3. It could be told in what countrey, at a publike sentence of banishment of a certaine person, a text of Scripture, Rom. 16.17. (parrallel with this of Tit. 3.) was alleadged by the chief sudge in court for a ground (not of spiritual excommunication, but) of civil, out of the Commonweal.

4. Were it not more for the name of God, for the honour of his truth, and the comfort of Master Cotton, plainely, and ingenuously to acknowledge his misapplying of this holy Scripture of Tit. 3. then to cover it by so thin and poor a plea, viz. that he intends by persecution, excommunication out of the Church of Christ?

Examination of CHAP. XVI.

Peace.

MAster Cotton here grants a toleration to Jews, Turkes, Pagans, yea and Antichristians, with one exception, to

wit, so that they continue not to seduce, &c.

Truth. But it must be remembred, that before and after he maintaines persecution against Apostates, blashhemers, and idolatours, and then who knows not how all these four sorts, Jems, Turkes, Pagans, and Antichristians, are full of blashhemy and idolatry? Now in ease they seduce not; they are to be persecuted as idolaters and blashhemers, how then are they to be tolerated?

Peace. It could not be (had not this holy man been catcht with fipping at the bloody cup of the great whore) that Master Cottons affirmations and doctrines should thus quarrel among themselves.

But further, I see not the equality of his yoaking the Oxe and the Asse together, when he further coupleth seducing of people into morship of salie Gods, considence of a mans own merit, &c. (which are spiritual matters) with seducing into seditions conspiracies against the lives and estates of such Princes

as will not submit their conscience to the Bishop of Rome. Truth. Your observation (dear peace) is seasonable; the former are meer Religious and spiritual, the latter are meerly civil, against which the civil state is bound to defend it self with civil

meapons.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton chargeth the discusser with want of reason, truth, and candor, for observing how unfit: ly those Scriptures of Phil. 3. Rom. 14. are produced to prove a tolleration of lesser errors: And he affirmes, that he never intended, that what the Churches might not tolerate, the Cities might

not, &c.

Truth. The point is tolerating or perfecuting by the civil state: whatever therefore be Master Cottons intentions, it is apparant, unless the Cities and Churches of Rome and Philippi be Examination of confounded together (as commonly they are in case of persecuti- Phil. 3. and an) I say it is then apparent that there is no Scripture brought for the civil state its tolerating of points of lesser moment, nor are these Scriptures brought to any purpose in hand, but prophaned.

Peace. But observe his Argument, The civil state tollerates

petty theeves and lyers, to live in Towns, Cities &c.

Truth. No well ordered State or Csty can fuffer petty Theeves and lyers without some punishment, and we know how severely in the State of England, even theeves have been punished even Very severe, but with death it self; but Master Cotton is against such cruelty; for not christian, more then Juhe pleades for tollerating of lesser errors, even in points of Religion daical punishand worthip.

2. If tollerating of leffer errours be granted upon this ground, in England. viz. till God may be pleased to manifest his truth; is not the fame a ground for tollerating of greater, as the holy first of God argues 2 Tim. 2. trying if God may be pleased to give repen-

tance?

Peace. Yea but (faith he) the greater will infect, and so is more dangerous, and the tolleration is the more unmerciful and cruel to the fouls of many.

Truth. Lyars and Theeves infectalio, even the Civil state, and a little leaven will leaven the whole lumpe; and therefore as the Commonweal ought not upon that ground to tollerate petty

ment of Theeves

theeves and lyars, so hath Christ Jesus provided in his holy kingdom and City against lesser evils, and upon this ground, that a little leaven will leaven the whole lumpe. But yet Christ Jesus hath not spoken (where he gives command for this thing to the Corinthians or Galatians, that such persons so leavened, should (together with their being put out of the Church for obstinacy in a little leaven) be put out of the world or civil state: (The one (the Church (being his Garden, the other, the Commonweal, being the high wayes, Field &c. the proper place for men as men to abide in.)

Examination of CHAP. XVII.

Peace.

Oncerning the holding forth of errour with an arrogant and boysterous spirit to the disturbance of civil peace, Master Cotton moderates the matter, that he would not have such put to death, unless the civil peace be destroyed, to the destruction of the lives and souls of men.

The civil and spiritnal life coufounded.

Truth. I cannot but here first observe the confounding of heaven and earth together, the Church and the world, lives and souls, &c. as if all were of one nature.

2. Neither bleffed Paul, nor I, need to be accused of cruelty in that grant of Paul; if alleadged (Alts 25.) for there will not be found ought but a willingness to bear a righteous sentence of

death in some crimes committed against the civil state.

3. Master Cotton may here observe, how justly (as he speaks of the heretick) he condemnes himself, for it is too bloody a Tenent (saith he) that every man that holdeth errour in a boysterous and arrogant way, to the disturbance of civil peace, ought to be pumshed with death. Is not this the whole scope of his discourse from Dent. 13. and other abrogated repealed lams, to prove (what was just and righteous in the land of Israel) so bloody a Tenent and course to be inforced in all Nations all the world over?

Peace. Master Cotton excepteth against that speech [But if the

matter be of a spiritual or divine nature. | There is no error, faith he, can be of divine nature, though it may be firitual.

Truth. Mafter Cotton may hear Solomon here faying unto him,

Be not overwile &c.

For first, the words are not, If the errour be of a divine nature, but if the matter (that is, the controversie, cause &c.) be of a spiritual or divine nature: which distinction between humane and devine things, I conceive is the same with that of misdome it self God & casar. dividing between God and Cafar: Give to God &c. And to, though no errour be of a spiritual or divine nature (taking the words in their highth) yet the matter in question may be of some spiritual or divine consideration, belonging to God, and his wor-(hip; and not concerning the Commonweal or Civil state of men, which belong to Cafars care.

2. Taking spiritual as it is used sometimes in the holy Scripture as opposite to flesh and blood, I see no ground for that distinction, between spiritual and divine: God is a spirit, and the spiritual man discerneth All things: In such places and their like (to my un-

derstanding) spiritual and divine are the same thing.

Peace. But I marvel at the next passage : how can Master Cotton with any colour of reason or charity conceive the discusser, so reasonless and senceless, as to intend by these words, Such onely break the Cities or Kingdomes peace, as call for prison, and (word against hereticks?) as if (as Master Cotton infers and saith) that murtherers, seditions persons, rebels, traiters; were none of them such, viz. Peace-breakers.

Truth. This word [onely] can onely have a faire respect to fuch as are charged by their opinions of Religion and worship to break the Peace of the Commonweale, who (of what conscience foever they are) may freely enjoy their conscience and worship (ei- The great peace ther of many and false Gods, or of the true God in a false way) and breakers. yet not be guilty of the breach of civil peace, but onely they (I fay they onely in this consideration) who by their doctrine and pra-Hise cry out for prison, and fire and smord, against hereticks, &c.

Peace. As the devil appeared an Angel of light in Samuels mantle, So John Hus and Jerome of Prage, are declared for devils with the pictured devils upon their heads; and under this cloud of berefie and black name of hereticks, most commonly have fuffered

suffered in all ages the true messengers of Christ Jesus. Thus cryed they out, Acts 17. These are they that have turned the world upside down, and are come hither also; and thus did they set the City all on an uproare. And Acts 19. not the worshippers of Christ fill'd the whole City with confusion, but the worshipers of Diana, who filled the heavens with that Bedlam Outery of two houres continuance, Great is Diana of the Ephesians.

English Diana's. Truth. With as little reason and peaceableness of spirit hath our English Nation used to cry Great is the Church of Rome, Great is our holy Father the Pope, Great the Mass, Great the Virgin Mary, Great the General Councels, &c. And in later times, Great the Church of England, Great the Christian Magistrate, Great the Ministery and Bishops of England, Great the swearing and covenant of the people. So. and such as diffent from us in these points and practices, persecute them as hereticks, and disturbers of the common civil peace.

Peace. In the rest of this Chapter, Master Cotton makes three

grants with his exceptions annexed.

Truth. Please you (dear peace) to mention them in one, and

accordingly I shall weigh them in the balance together.

Peace. 1. Saith he, The many causes which the discusser before wrote of, are all of them allowed, but none of them concern hold-

ing forth of errors, which is the point in hand.

2. Saith he, It is easily granted that they do break the Cities or kingdoms peace, who cry out for prisons and swords against such who cross their judgement or practice in religion, to wit, saith he, unless their religion be of God, and the crossing of it be such as destroyeth and subverteth the Religion of God.

3. It is also easily granted (saith he) that many complaine most

who are most in fault themselves.

Truth. To these three I may answer thus in one. The Mystery of preaching or holding forth the witness of the Truth of Jesus; is interpreted by many to be the Mystery of the first seal, the white borse; and the being persecuted or slaughtered for the word of God and testimony of Jesus, to be the Mystery of the third seal, where the souls under the Altar cry to the Lord for vengeance against their persecutors. These mysteries are sealed up, and they are the Lords letters, not to be opened and read by every

Gross partiality to private interests. one, but (as sealed letters be) by such to whom they are directed.

Peace. It follows therefore, that in the midst of all the cries of Iems, Pagans, Turkes, and Antichristians [Our Religion is the Religion of God: You are an heretisk, you are a persecutor, We are true Christians, we are persecuted,&c.] that the hearts of Gods children must be comforted and staid up with the sight of this Mystery. And doubtless it is most commonly (though not alwayes) true, that the imprisoned, sined, whipt, banished, hanged, burned,&c. in point of Religion, have been so inhumanely oppressed for the word of God and the Testimony of Iesus.

Our own Chronicles, Records of England, and blessed Master
Fox will in part evidence to us, that scarce a King or Queen of
England hath past since Richard the second his time, but the
bleed of the witnesses of Iesus more or less hath been spilt in their much persecutiRaignes, as the blood of Hereticks, Schismaticks &c. and but on.
few drops of the blood of any Heretick indeed have fall to the

ground.

Truth. The discusser therefore humbly (to my knowledge) defireth according to Master Cottons wish to reflect upon his own Two seasonable way, and humbly to beg of God two things for himself, and all in petitions of any any measure censured and persecuted as hereticks.

persecuted.

First, losephs innocency, purity, chastity, in all those points and questions wherein they are charged and condemned un-

clean.

Secondly, Iefephs patience to bear the accusations, sensures, imprisonments &c. from the tongues and hands of them who are notoriously unclean and guilty before the zealons and revenging eye and hand of God.

Examination of CHAP. XVIII.

Peace.

Many of the following leaves and Chapters (dear truth) are spent upon that great and heavenly parable of the Tares, a knot about which so many holy fingers, dead and living, have been to laboriously exercised, all professing to unty yet some by seeming

Truth. It is no wonder (sweet peace) to finde Master Cotton

to untie, have tyed the knot the faster.

fo intangled both in his answers and replies touching this Parable; The Parable of for men of all forts in former ages, have been to intangled before him: To which purpose, with thy patience I shall relate a notable passage recorded by that excellent witness (or Martyr) of God, Master Fox in his book of Acts and Monuments: tis this, In the story of Master George Wischart (that famous Scotch witness of Christ Iesus) in the dayes of King Henry the eighth, there preached at the arraignment of the faid Wiseheart, one Iohn Winryme, subprior of the Abbey of Saint Andrews, he discoursed on the Parable of the Tares, he interpreted the Tares to be hereticks: and yet contrary to this very Scripture (as Master Fox himself obferveth, though eliwhere himself also maintaining it the duty of the The Parable of civil Magistrate to suppress hereticks) I say the said Winryme Tares grofly a- concludeth that hereticks ought not to be let alone until the harvest, but to be supprest by the power of the civil Magistrate:

bufed. So that memorable it is that both the Popish Prior, and that truely Christian Fox, were intangled in contradictions to their

the Tares.

ture. Peace. O what cause therefore have all that follow Iesus to beg of Iesus (as the Disciples did) the blessed Key of David to unloose this holy mistery? In the entrance, therefore of this discourse, the discusser observing Master Cottons exposition to be fallacious, and the Tares to be interpreted, either persons, or do-Arines, or practices, he blames that Master Cotton gives no argument for proof of such an interpretation: Master Cotton replies.

own writings about the interpreting of this Heavenly Scrip-

First, Neither did the Author of the letter give reason for his in-

terpre-

terpretation. 2. That they both gave one interpretation. For the Ambor of the letter said, that some expounded the Wheat and Tares, to signific such as walk in truth, and such as walk in lyes: now are not (saith Master Cotton) hypocrites and some corrupt dostrines and practices coincident with such as walk in lyes,&c?

Truth. I answer, First it might be both their sailing, not to strengthen their interpretations with some light and evidence from Scripture or reason, although the Prisoners sailing the less, as being forced to write by shifts and difficulties in prison, and so the shorter, when Master Cotton had free liberty to inlarge and con-

firm without control, &c.

2. When the prisoner interprets the Tares to be such as walk in lyes, it will be found evident upon examination, that he meaneth such as manifestly, openly, visibly walk in the true profession of Christianity; and such as openly and visibly walk in the lyes of Hypocrisie setalle and Antichristian dostrine and worship. That distinction cret and open of secret and open Hypocrisie is seasonable: secret, implies such a hypocrisie. dissimulation as may lie hid under the true ontward profession of Christ Jesus, as in Judas, Simon Magus, Ananias and Sapphira &c. Open hypocrisie implies the profession of the man of sin, sitting in the Temple of God (or over the Temple of God) pretending the Name of Christ, and yet apparantly and visibly, talse and counterfeit, and but pretending, when such pretences and shewes are brought to the Touchstone of true Christianity.

Peace. Your observation is true, as also a second, That these hypocritical dostrines and prastices are to be tollerated to the end of the world, this he sets down in general, not instancing in particular what dostrine and prastises are to be tollerated: and on the other hand, the whole drift of his Booke maintaineth, that such persons, dostrines or prastices, that are idolatrons, or blasshemous, or insestious, are not to be tollerated or permitted at all; which passages to my understanding have not harmony among themselves: For what is all the whole Religion of every Antichrist, but a Mass or Chaos of Hypocrisie, Idolatry, Heresie, Blasshemy,

Poy fons? &c.

Besides, Master Cotton had dealt more plainly with this holy Scripture, if he had explained what he meant by such dostrines.

and ..

and practifes [comming neer the truth] and fet down the bounds, how neer as to make them Tares.

Truth. Dear Peace, Who knows not that the weeds of the wilderness come neer the flowers of the Garden, the counterfeit may come neer the life, and the false mettal the true gold? And though it be true that some doltrines and practices be not so gross as other, yet they differ but (as the Scripture speaks) as wheres and whoremongers, amongst themselves; some are more proper, and fine, and young, and painted; some are old, deformed &c. And yet the Spiritualwho e- finest weeds, counterfeits and whores are unsufferable in the Gardome in worship den, in the Commonweale, house, and bed of Christ: Though yet in the civil Commonweale, the vilest spiritual strumper may chalfift with civil lenge a civil Being, if in civil things unreproveable.

all Nations sub-Beings, Relations,&cc.

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Examination of CHAP. XIX.

Peace.

B Ut in this Chapter, Master Cotton in the issue granteth, that the Tares signific persons, by Christs own interpretation: For them that do iniquity may feem to be an explanation of maila raonavsana, All scandals, that is, persons holding forth of scandalons and corrupt doctrines and practices, like unto true and found.

Truth. Yet withall he chargeth the discusser with lightness and inconstancy, for endeavouring to prove that corrupt doctrines and practices are not to be tollerated, and yet, faith he, the discusser pleades that such persons ought to be tollerated. Whereas the discusser twice in this Chapter expresly distinguisheth between toleration in the Church, and tolleration in the world, and affirmeth, that although the Church of Christ Jesus cannot tollerate either persons or practices which are false and Antichristian, yet the civil state, the world, ought to tolerate and permit both.

And therefore Master Cottons inconsiderate charge of contradiction will not stick, because of those divers respects or States, the spiritual and civil, as it was no contradiction in Christ lefus, to affirme that lohn Baptist was Elias, when Iohn himself affirmeth, that he was not Elias: For in several respects the

Negative

Negative of John, and the Affirmative of Jesus were both true.

Examination of CHAP. XX.

Peace

In this passage (to my understanding) Master Cotton after much seeming contest ation and disagreement, yet in conclusion he shakes hands and agrees with the discusser in the maine point in

question.

that the Greek word Zigánia should not signifie All meeds sprung up with the wheat, but one kind of weed, and that in special which Master Cotton saith Dioscorides describeth: Let it be granted to be the same with Lolium, and that there is a great significant between the Tares and the Wheat, while they are in the of the Tares blade (some of which particulars are controversial:) yet it no way opposet that which the discusser maintaineth, to wir, the easiness of discerning these tares to be tares, when they are grown up to blade and fruit. And therefore Master Cotton at the last, confessed and fruit. And therefore Master Cotton at the last, confessed that even these tares (unknown hypocrites) (according to his own exposition) ought to be suffered in the church of Christ to the harvest or end of the world.

Peace. I cannot but Wonder how Master Cotton should once imagine, that it might possibly stand with the order, piety, and safety of the profession of Christ Jesus, that such a generation

of known hypocrites should be perpetually suffered.

Truth. Doubtless the Lord Jesus was not of Master Cottons minde, who so vehemently warned his followers to take heed of the leaven of hypocrise. Beside, if known hypocrites may be suffered and not cast out, Why may not known hypocrites be taken in? And what is then become of the true matter of the church, to with true living stones of a spiritual life and nature, so far as outwardly can be discerned?

Peace. This affertion hath so foule a representation, that Master Cotton is forced to draw this vaile over, and therefore he adds, untill the fruits of hypocrites grow notorionsly scandalous.

Truth.

hypocrites may be tolerated untill the worlds end; 2. Tolerated no longer, then untill the fruits of the hypocrifie grow notoriously scandalous: For will not all reason and experience ask this question: How comes it that this friend, subject, and Spouse of Christ is now a known dissembler, traitor, whore, unless by some scandalous fruits so declaring and uncasing of them? If the shameful fruits of the unclean person, I Cor. 5. were sufficient to denominate him a wicked person, why were they not sufficient to warrant Paul to say, Put away therefore that wicked person from amongst you?

Peace. But let us mind the Scripture quoted: If (faith Master Cotton) foolish Virgins be cast out of the church, the wife Vir-

gins may be found iometimes fleeping as well as they.

Truth. Neither good wheate, nor wife Virgins are to be cast out of the church of Christ, while they appear to be so: yet since Master Cotton elsewhere grants, that a child of God (good wheat, and a wise Virgin) may so stand out against the church of Christ (in some passion) that he may be cast out. &c. How much more then ought the tares and foolish Virgins (while so appearing) be excluded?

2. If the wife Virgins be received into heaven, as the foolish shut out, will it not evidently follow (even the contrary to that for which Master Cotton alleadgeth this Scripture) to wit, That when hypocrites are discovered, they are to be kept out, and consequently to be cast out of the church of Christ? except Master Cotton will say, that the kingdome of Christ on earth, may receive and keep in her before such stinking meedes, declared so to be, which the kingdome of Christ in heaven abhors.

Who questions, but while the hypocrific of these foolish Virgins lay hid in their empty vessels, that outwardly they appeared as mise as the mise Virgins? But when the fruits of their hypocrific discovered them to be fools, how can Master Cotton (according to the truth as it is in fesse) affirme, that foolish Virgins (known hypocrites) are to be kept in and not cast out of the church

of Christ unto the end of the world?

Peace: O how contrary is this to the very fundamentals, effence, nature and being of a church or Spouse of Christ Jesus, which

of the wife and foolish Virgius.

which is (by the confession of Papists and Protestants) la society of mile Virgins, visibly Saints, holy and faithful persons, a fosiety of fuch persons as outwardly profess to love Christ festes uprightly

(Cant. 1.) and to be espoused to him, I Cor. II.

Truth. Yea, and how contrary is this to the nature of Christ Iesus, whose heart is all one fire towards the daughters of Ierusalem (Cant. 4.) and how contrary to the charge, that great and tolemn charge of the Lord Iesus to all his followers, to take heed of christ consistof that leaven which is hypocresie, which if suffered, will leaven ing of visible the whole lumpe, and render the garden and spouse of Christ a bypocrites. filthy dunghill and where-house of rotten and stinking wheres and hypocrites.

Examination of CHAP. XXI.

Peace.

MAster Cotton here endeavors to prove (as many have done before) that the Field which the Lord Iesus interprets the world, was meant by him to be the Church, as he is faid to love the world, John 3. to be propitiation for the sins of the world, I Ioh.2.

Truth. In these and many other places of like nature, it pleaseth the Spirit of God to let forth his love to mankinde, distinct from all other creatures: As also the impartiality of his love, calling his chosen out of all sorts of sinners, mankinde all the world over: and yet it cannot be denyed, but that the Scriptures speak frequently of the world and of the church in a far distinct and contrary world. acceptation. So, as when he nameth the church, it cannot fignifie the world; and when the world; he cannot be faid to intend the church, the reasons therefore on either side must be expended and weighed in the fear of God, why the Field here called by Christ the world, cannot be intended to be the church of Christ.

Peace. Your right distinguishing, is a right dividing of the word of Truth; but (faith Master Cotton) it cannot be the world in proper fignification; for which he aleadgeth three reasons.

Autichristians

er false Chri-

Ctians.

First, Because there had been (saith he) no place for the servants wonder at the appearing of the tares verie 27. for what wonder that the world should be so full of fornicators, &c? Was it ever otherwise?

Truth. It is true, that the world lyeth in wickedness, and is full of fernicators, idolaters &c. and yet it was some thousands of yeers when the world was not full of Christian, that is, anointed, or holy forzicators, holy idolaters &c. That is indeed and truth Antichristian, and that alone is the point in question, about which this answer of Master Cotton hovers, but comes not neer it. This is indeed a most dreadful and wonderful point of the wisdome, The mystery of justice, and patience of God, so to suffer so many millions of men and women, to arrogate to themselves the name and profession of the most holy living God, and his holy Son Christ lesus, to be called Christians, anointed or holy, and yet upon the point to hate the holiness, truth, and spirit of Christ lesus.

> Truth. This is doubtless to me (what ere Master Cotton imagines) a wonderful mystery in all Ages since these tares were first fown, to fee, I fay, fo many millions of holy idolaters, holy mar-

therers, holy whoremongers, holy theeves &c.

The blasphemy of this is so wonderful and dreadful, that I cannot fufficiently wonder at him that wonders, not how this comes

to pais.

Truth. The like I answer to his second Reason, that it is true that we read not that ever any of the Ministers or Prophets of. Christ ever essayed to pluck up all such vicious notorious persons out of the world, as they demanded concerning the tares, for then indeed as the Spirit implies, I Cor. 5. the whole state of the world would be overthrown; but yet this hinders not, but there may be a defire in Gods fervants to pluck up this or that fect or fort of people, Jews, Turks. or Antichristians.

Peace. Dear Truth, you make me call to minde the defire of Christs disciples, that fire might descend from heaven, not to consume all fornicators, idolaters, all cruel and unclean persons out of the world, yet that particular, unmereiful, superstitious Town of the Samaritans, they defired that fire might come from

beaven and confume them.

Truth. Indeed this defire of the disciples is no strange defire, Firf for

for what else do All they defire, which permit not in the civil state, any Religion, worship or conscience but their own? Nay far be- Master Cotton yond that, were the whole worlds neck under their imperial yoake knows not bis (the many millions of millions of blashbemers, and idolaters of all forts) if they will not be convinced at their word, must be cut off from all natural and civil being in the world, by Fire and Sword.

Peace. His third reason is, That the discusser reckoned up as paralel goats and theep, wheate and tares (as generally, faid he, others do) and he addeth, that in the purest church after the ruine of Antichrist, there shall be goats and sheep, wife and foolish Virgins, untill the coming of Christ to judgement, Mat. 25.

Truth. Although the discusser spake of that eternal separation between wheat and tares sheep and goats approaching; yet he never faid, that the tares and goats fignified bypocrites in the Church, which is the point in question: Nor dare I subscribe to that opinion, that after the destruction of Antichrist, when purelt times of the church shall come, that there shall be such a mixt estate in the church of Christ, untill the coming of Christ to

judgement.

· For fielt, Although goats were clean for food and facrifice, yet it is apparant, that as they are for the left hand, So they are visibly known by every child, where goats and sheep are kept. And to image that visible hypocrites, such as tares goats, unprofitable fervants, foolish Virgins &c. shall in a mixt way make up Christs church, and that in the purelt times of the church, of which there are so many and wonderful prophecies, is to me not onely to frame a church estate point blank crois to the purity of those churches, but even to the first Apestolical churches, year and against that frame of church estate in New England, where Master Corton hath professed (though now it is said the door is wider) against receiving in such members as are visibly foolish Virgins, goats &c.

Peace. Master Cottons second answer is, that if the Field be the world, as the tares Antichristians and false Christians, yet

they were first sown in the field of the church. To have

Truth. Not so: for although there might be many infirmities and distempers, yea some great corruptions in the first Christian

stian body the church of Christ; notwithstanding that Antichrist
The first rise of is an Apostate, yet it will not follow, that the tares were first sown in
Antichristians
the true church, because Sathan might easily raise up some profesfors of the name of Christ, which the true church would never admit.

And as Sathan might raise up persons, congregations, worships,
which were not according to Christ; So might be easily raise up
churches, congregations and societies of such tares with whom the
churches of Christ might resule society. So saith John, There are
many Antichrists, whom yet we cannot well imagine that they
were in the churches of the Lord Jesus.

There came false Apostles to the Church at Ephesus, but yet that church examined and found them lyars. And so long as the churches were watchful, those tares kept in the world. But when the churches began to be sleepy, the Tares might undiscerned creep

into the church

This may be as well, as when Apostates fall off from the church, go out from it, because they were never of it: and also as well as that the church of Christ may drowzily neglect to purge out the old leaven of persons and things, which may soon overspread and over-run the whole lumpe and garden of the church of Christ, untill it be turned agains into enecommon field of the world together.

Peace. Master Cottons third answer is, That Antichristians must not be tolerated unto the end of the world, because God will put it into the heart of faithful princes to hate the whore; and after that, we read of a visible state of New Jerusalem before the end of

the world, Rev. 20. 21, 22.

Truth. It is not said, that those princes that shall hate the whore shall be faithful princes: and since Master Cotton seems to hold that by way of ordinance (and so in obedience) the Kings of the earth shall with the sword destroy Antichrist, I desire his proof for any such prophecy. For,

1. It is not faid, that God will put it into their hearts, to hate the whore. And we finde that they shall hate the lambe, as well as hate the whore. For they shall make war with the lambe, and the lamb shall overcome them, as comes to pass after the ruine of

the whore, Rev. 19.

2. Judgement may be executed upon the whore by way of mutual

mutual judgement each upon others, when in the midst of their spiritual whoredoms, and drunkenness with the Saints blood, The judgement they shall fall out with the whore (as useth to be in whoredome) of the great and turn their whorish loves into outragious fury; and the very whore description of their sury looks this way, for it is not the property of sober and faithful men (though repenting of their whoredoms) to make a woman naked (though a whore) and to eat her sless, as it is said, those shall do.

But grant (as we most hopefully do) the whores consumption by the ten hornes of the Beast, and the flourishing of new ferusalem upon the earth (Rev. 20. 21, 22.) before the end of the world (all which are great disputes among the people of God) yet I judge it necessary that two or three queries be satisfied for the further clearing of the holy minde of the Lord in this particular.

1. Whether (as some have and do argue) the end of the world in this Parable and other Scriptures do express and undeniably signific the end of the world and judgement-day literally, and not some other myssical period of time, since the world and judgement day literally and not some other myssical period of time, since the world and fully translated world is of various signification, and sometimes signification,

nifies an Age.

2. Whether those ten Kings which shall destroy the whore, shall be absolutely Christian, true Saints, sollowers of Jesus they and their Armies, or else remaining Antichristian hornes of the Beast, shall yet execute the judgement of God upon the great whore: as Jehu remaining both hypocritical and idolatrous, yet dasht out the braines of that great whore Iezabel, and executed judgement upon Baals Priests: yea and even as Henry the eighth tumbled the Pope out of his chaire in England, and thousands of his Popelings with him, he supprest and threw the whore Iezabel the church of Rome out of Englands window, and yet continued to burn the Saints of Iesus upon his six Popish and bloody Articles.

3. Whether that mighty Army of Gog and Magog, which is mustered up after the thousand yeers raigne of Christ, be not in part made up of the ten hornes, even after the whore of Romes consumption (as before in Henry the eighth his case) which horns with their peoples. Christ will have yet to be tolerated as Tares

the field of the world, though not in the Church of Christ.

Peace. What think you of Master Cottons grant, that the first fruits of Antichristians may be tares sown in the field of the church, which afterwards grow to be Briars and Thornes?

Truth. I observe that to be tares, of Antichristian worshippers, and briars and thornes (oppressers and persecutors) are both of them of a salie and Antichristian nature, which ought to be far from imitation of the Rose of Sharon, or the Lely of the vallies.

But 2. Are there no tares, that is, hypocrites, but in the church; and must all the briars and thornes (oppressors and perfecutors, &c.) have no root from the wilde world, but from the garden of Christs church?

Peace. Now whereas it was urged, that it flood not with the wisdome and love of Christ, interpreting this parable and opening what the field was, to call the field the world, when he meant the church: Master Cotton answers, that Paul by the same wisdome useth the same world, 2 Cor. 5. God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself.

Truth. Paul in using that figure of the world for all sorts of men in the world, doth not undertake to interpret a Parable, which before he had proposed unto (and at the request of) the Corinthians, as the Lord Iesus doth at the request of his disciples.

And where Master Cotton saith, that it is no more an improper speech to call the church the world, then to speak of Christ as

dying for the world, when he dyed for the church.

and the second s

Truth. I finde it not to be said, that Christ died for the world, but grant that it hath pleased the Lord in his most infinite wisdome, to cause the tearm of the world to be used in various significations; yet let any instance be given of any Scripture, wherein the Lord opposing the church to the world, the wheat to tares, doth not distinguish between the church redeemed out of the world, and the world it self, which is said to lye in wickedness, and to be such as for which Christ Jeius would not pray, lohn 17.

Examination of CHAP. XXII.

IN this Chapter was urged the scope of the Lord Jesus, to wit, to foretell the Antichristian state opposing the true Christian christs church church and wership, as also to comfort and strengthen the heart's by institution. of his followers, against the grievances arising therefrom; and properly coasiswhere it was urged that the church confifteth onely of good ing of good ground, and that the three forts of Bad ground visibly so declared, ground. are properly in the world, and not in the church, Master Cotton answers.

First, Did not Christ preach to all these forts of bearers in the

church of the fews?

Truth. That national church of the Iews, in its first visible constitution, consisted onely of good ground. Now that the other three forts of hearers were in the church of the Ioms, it was an The nature of accident and corruption: when they grew incurable, and received not the admonitions of the Lord, by the Lord Iefus and his fervants, preaching unto them, the Lord cast them out of his fight, destroyed that nationall church, and established the Christian church.

Now what is this to the permitting of known hypacrites in the Christian church to the worlds end? since that the proper seat of known hypecrifie, and of all other wickedness, is the world, which indeed properly confifteth of the three forts of Bad ground, as the church and Garden of Christ, of the honest and good ground.

Peace. But further, If (faith Master Cotton) the children of the church-members be in the church, then they growing up to yeers, become some of them like the high-way, and some I ke the stony,

and some like the thorny ground.

Trush. Admit the Christian church were constituted of the natural feed and off-fpring (which yet Master Cotton knows will never be granted to him, and I believe will never be proved by him:) yet he knows, that upon the dissovery of any such portion of ground in the church, the church is bound to admonish, and

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upon impenitioncy (after admonition) to cast them into the world,

the proper place of such kind of hearers and professors.

Peace. Master Cotton proceeds to a third answer, to wit, Though it be not the proper work of the church to bring up their own children to become the fincere people of God, And Christ hath given his Church and his Goffel preached to it, to lye like leaven in three pecks of meal, till all be leavened, Mat. 13.31. And he hath given Pastors and Teachers, as well for the gathering of the Saints, as for the edification of the Body of Christ.

Truth. I answer, the proper work of the Pasters and Teachers, is to feed the sheep and flock, and not the Heards, the wild Beast's in the world. And although it is the duty of parents to bring up their children in the nurture and fear of the Lord; yet what if The nesure of those children retuse to frequent the Assemblies of the Church, and christs true A. what if those three sorts of bad ground or hearers will not come within the bounds of the Paffers and Teachers feeding; hath not the Lord Iesus appointed other Officers (in the same Ephes. 4.) for the gathering of the Saints, that is fending out of the Church of Christ, Apostles, or Messengers, to preach Christ lesus to the three forts of bad ground, to labour to turn them into good ground ?

But alas, to falve up all this, the civil sword is commonly run for, to force all forts of ground to come to church, instead of the sending forth (Rom. 1 .) the heavenly sowers, according to the Or-

dinance of Christ Iesus.

Peace. But what say you to his fourth answer, viz. There is no such Resemblance between the high-way-ground and good ground, as between the Tares and the wheate, nor would the fervants wonder at Tares in the high-way, nor ask about their pluck-

ing up.

Truth. I answer, Let the high-way, stony, and thorny ground be considered in their several qualities of prophaneness, steminess and morldliness, and all the sons of men throughout the whole world naturally are such; and tis no wonder, nor would the fervants of Christ be so troubled, as to defire their plucking up out of the world. But yet againe consider all these sorts of men as professing the name and anointing of Christ Iesus in a false and

postles.

counterfeit Antichristian way, and then it may well be wondred, whence such monstrous kind of Christians or anointed ones Antichristians arose: And Gods people may easily be tempted rather to delire monsters in retheir rooting out of the world, then the rooting out of any such forts religion. of ground or men professing any other Religion, Jewish, Mahometan or Pagan, Antichristian and falle Christians being more opposite to the kingdome of Christ Fesus, and more dangerous, by how much more a counterfeit and Traytor is worse then a professed Fox, an Antichristian (whether Papist or Protestant) worle then a Jew, a Pagan, Whether Indian, Turke or Persan.

Examination of CHAP. XXIII.

Peace.

Still of the Tares.

Theletares (faith Master Cotton) are not such sinners as are I opposite and contrary, for then none should be opposite or contrary but they.

Trath. I acknowledge (as Master Cotton here observeth) two forts of persons opposite and contrary to Christ Jesus and his Kingdome.

First, All forts of sinners scandalous in their lives and Two forts of

2. More especially opposite in point of Religion and worship,

as all idolaters, and especially Antichristians.

Now every man by nature, the best and wifest, is opposite and contrary to Christ, his word and kingdome; but an idelater and Antichristian is more especially opposite to his glorious Name, Trath, and Ordinances.

And therein properly lyes the mystery of iniquity, brought in by the man of sin, that lawless person, 2 Thess. 2. most opposite or contrary to Christ Jesus the Son of God, and Son of Righteonsness.

Peace. But this is a begging of the question (saith Master Cotten) for the question is about visible worshippers, such as were discovered and declared to be what they were, as well by their fruit

as by their clads, and therefore againe (faith Master Cotton) these tares were the seed and children of the Devil; for why should they be called the seed of the One, and the children of the Other?

Truth. I answer, the Lord Jesus distinguisheth, thus, He that soweth the good seed, is the Son of man; and the good seed are the children of the Kingdome: he that soweth the tares is the devil, and these tares are the children of the evil or evil one; Hence by way of opposition, these children of evil or evil ones being visibly tuch as are opposite to the children of the kingdome, they cannot be hypocrites in the church, untill they are discovered: These children therefore of the evil ene opposite to the visible kingdome, and so to visible Christ Jesus in point of his kingdome, church, and worship (though they be the children of the savil in a sence, yet) can they be no other, but the children of the false Christ or Antichrist, in the way of a false church and worship.

Peace. Yea but lastly (saith Master Coston) that word of mornes translated the children of the micked one or wickedness, will agree

to hypocrites.

Truth. It will indeed, if we respect their inside, which is only wishble to the invisible King, as Indas in his profession: but it cannot agree to such hypocrites as are undiscovered by their fruits in the church, but unto such hypocrites as are discovered in their blades and fruit, and so consequently are not sit to live with other sinners in the world: I doubt not but Master Cotton will say, That although a member of a Church prove a theife, adulterer, murtherer, in the eyes of a Brother, that sees and knows his secret mickedness, yet that brother is censurable as a slanderer, if he should report these evils, though to the Church, until according to visible order he could produce good proof and evidence.

Two forts of by-

Examination of CHAP. XXIV.

Peace.

Still of the Tares.

A After Cotton here seems to me (with the Familifts) to confound heaven and earth together, the matters of Worlhip, and Ordinances of Religion, with the affaires and businesses of this life: for faith he, such as stand for the kingdome of Satan (as all evil men do) they stand in opposition to the Kingdome of Christ.

Truth. Master Cotton is not now to be taught the distinction between the church and Commonweale; nor that a national church is not of Christ Je su his institution: yet as this discourse strongly inclines to erect a national church, so doth this present answer

to the confusion both of Church and Commonweale.

It is true, a covernous Iem, that blasphemeth Christ fesus, stands for Satan against Christ. But by his coveronsness in one kinde, as coverousness is opposite to Rightesusness and contenation, &c. and for Sathanagainst Christ in another sence, that Two soils of is in a Religious and Spiritual sence, as he prefers Moses be christ Jesus. fore Christ Jessis, and denies the true Messiah to be yet come in the flesh.

A cruel Turk stands for Satan against Christ, by his cruelty in one sence, to wit, in opposition to Christs mercy, gentleness, patience, &c. but by his belief in Mahomet, preferring him before Christ, he opposesh him in his Kingdome and Wor-

(hip.

To come acerer, a drunken English, Dutch or Frenchman, stands for Satan aguinst Christ, as their drunkenness is opposite to Christs sobriety, temperance &c. but against Christ in ano. ther sence, as they profess the waves of Antichristian idolatry and superstition: And not to observe this distinction, is (with . some Familists) to run upon quick-sands of confounding the spiritual kingdome of Christ Jesus, his worship and ordinances, with the kingdomes of this world, and the common affaires thereof in natural and civil confideration.

Peace. But though Christ (faith Master Cotton) should command.

mand other offenders to be let alone beside Antichristians, yet he should not contradict any ordinances for the punishment of offenders &c. because, saith he, No law of God, nor just law of man commands the the rooting out of hypocrites, though the shurch be bound to endeayour (as much as in them lies) to heale their

hypocrisie.

Truth. Hypocrisse discovered in the fruit of it, is not to be let alone in the church or State: For neither church of Christ nor eivil state can long continue tase, if hypocrites or traiters (under what pretence soever) be permitted to break forth in them, without due punishment and rooting out; this hypocrisse being especially that great sin against which Christ Iesus is frequently and so vehemently inveighed, and against which he denounced the forest of plagues and jugdements.

Truth. By whose command, and by what meanes and ordinances, by whose power and authority, but by the command,

meanes and power of Christ Jesus?

And I further aske, If faithful admonition be not one good means of healing, and if that lye not in the churches power; and if the hypocrite after faithful admonition once or twice, submit not to the voice of Christ Iesus, I ask where the Lord Jesus commandeth to make a stop, and not to cast forth and reject whomsoever wilfully obstinate?

Peace. Doubtless (dear Truth) many will be apt to say Master

Cotton intends secret and close hypocrisie.

Trush. And I doubt not but himself will say, That this is not our question, but of known and unmasked hypocrisie, as himself hath formerly declared, and such as here he expressent come under ordinances of healing.

Peace. But further (faith Master Cotton) it is not true, that Antichristians are to be let alone untill the end of the world, Why?

Because Christ commanded excommunication &c.

Truth. Iam astonisht, and wonder why Master Cotton here speaketh of excommunication, a spiritual ordinance of Christ Iosus in his spiritual kingdome or city, when the dispute onely concerns temporal excommunication or cutting off? Let them alone, that is, in civil State?

I wonder also how he should imagine the discusser in this Chap-

ter to affirme, that Antichristians are to be let alone in the church unto the end of the world, when it was the very scope of his argument in this Chapter, to prove, that the speech of Christ Tesus, [let them alone] must needs be understood of letting idelaters and Antichriftians alone in the civil state, and in the world, because otherwise, if he had meant, [Let them alone in the church | he should contradist himself, who hath appointed meanes for the disturbing and purging out the corrupt leaven both of persons and practices out of his church and kingdome.

Peace. The same answer indeed will easily be returned to his last Supposition of any Popish spirit conspiring against the life of King and Parliament: The whole scope of this book prosesseth, and in this Chapter the discusser professedly argueth, that Christ Jesus hath appointed that civil offenders against the civil state, ought

not to be let alone.

But Master Cotton adds, If Popish Priests and fesuits be "rightly expounded to be the Rivers and fountaines of water, which drive the dead sea of Antichristian pollutions up and down "all Nations in Europe, and in some cases are to drink blood : Then are they not to be let alone, but duely suppress and cut off from conveying up and down idolatrous, heretical and fediti-

"ous wickedness, Rev. 16. 4 7.

Truth. The exposition of this Scripture will be further ex- The rivers and foundames of amined in the sequel, and found no true exposition, That Rivers blood, Rev. 16. and fountaines of water drive the sea up and down : For rivers and fountaines however they come from the falt-mater, yet lose they the savour of the salt-sea, and yeeld a savour of the earth through which they make their passages; and again they run into the sea, and are themselves driven up and down, and swallowed up in the sea: Nor will it be found a true exposition according to Godliness and Christianity, which commandeth patience and maiting, not fire and sword to gaine sayers and opposites: Nor laftly, will it be found a true exposition agreeing with-Master Cottons own profession in some passage of this book, wherein he holds forth great toleration and gentleness to other confesences, both English and Barbarians.

Examination of CHAP. XXV.

Peace.

TN this Chapter Mafter Cotton affirms, that hypocrites (even) they that are differned to be such, yet they are not to be purged out, except they break forth into such notorious fruits of hypografie as tend to the leavening of the whole lumpe : for otherwife (faith he) we may roote out the best wheate in Gods field &c.

Truth. I answer; fince hypocrites and all hypocrifie is so odious in Gods sight, and to vehemently inveighed against by Christ Jesus, what should be the cause why the leaven of the Pharifees, which is hypocrifie, should finde greater favour and connivence in the church of Christ, then the leaven of any other fin,

fince all ought to be purged out? I Cor. 5.

2. Contrary to what Master Cotton saith, [to wit, That no man meerly for hypocrifie and want of life and power of Godline's ought to be proceeded against] the Spirit of God by Paul saith, That such kind of professours of the name of Christ should arise. that should pretend a form of godliness, but not shew forth the power thereof, from which he commandeth us to turn away, I Tim. 3.

Peace. But Master Cotton excepteth, Except (saith he) they break forth into some notorious scandalous fruits of hypecrific. 10 - and and 11 miles of the contract of the contract

Truth. How shall an hypocrite be discovered and known to be an hypocrite or traiter in church or civil state, but by some fuch notorious seandalous fruits as tend to the leavening of the whole lumpe? Come to particulars; was Indas, Ananias and Sapphira, Simon Magus Demas, or any other discovered to be Hypocrites, when they broke forth into treachery, lying covetoulnis? and might the church proceed against such? If it be denied, I ask to what end the Lord hath given those holy rules of admonition? &c. will it prove ought but prophaning of the name of the Lord, to pretend our cleardifcerning of the Scripture and ordinances, and not to practife them? If it be yeelded against these fruits of hypocresie, discovering men to be hypocrites, why do we plead for a diffensation, and (not for the wheat of the Field,

Of hypocrites in profession of Christianity.

and flowers of the garden, but) for the most stinking and loathsome tares and weeds to be continued in the holy garden of Christ

7esus?

Peace. But many hypocrites (saith Master Cotton) fall not within the censure of that Scripture, 2 Thess. 3. 6. Withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly; for many hypocrites follow their callings, and are so far from being burthensome unto others, that they are after choaked with the cares and businesses of the world, and yet are not behind in liberal contribution to pious uses.

Truth. But is not this halting between God and Baal? yea is not this pleading for Baal for hypocrifie, hypocrites and dissemblers, false and Antichristian counterfeits, to be permitted not onely in the milderness of the morld (which I contend for) but also even in the Garden, House, Bed, and bosome of God? What is men be civil and follow their callings? Men that know not God, so do. What though they be liberal to pious uses (millions of Papists are and have been so according to their consciences) when as yet they are choaked with cares and businesses of this world?

How express is the charge of the Lord Jesus, to with-draw from such, notwithstanding their forme of Godliness, and contribution to Godly uses, when they declare not the power of godliness, I Tim. 3. 2. Not to east with them, and therefore to seperate from such a brother as is covernous, I-Cor. 5. as well as

from an idolater, drunkard, &c.

The Church of Christ is a congregation of Saints, a flock of sheep, humble, meek, patient, contented, with whom it is monstrous and impossible, to couple cruel and persecuting lyons, subtle and hypocritical Foxes, contentious biting dogs or greedy and rooting swine, so visibly declared and apparant.

Examination of CHAP. XXI.

Peace.

In this Chapter four answers were given by the discusser to that great objection of the mischief that the Tares will do in the field of the morld, if let alone and not pluckt up.

K

The fift was, That if the tares offend against Civility or civil fate, God hath armed the civil state with a civil sword, &c.

Master Cotton replies, what if their conscience incite them to

civil offences? ~

I answer the conscience of the civil Magistrate must incite him to civil punishment, as a Lord Major of London once anfwered, That he was born to be a Judge, to a Thief that pleaded he was born to be a thief. If the conscience of the morshippers of the Beast incite them to prejudice prince or state, Although these consciences be not as the conscience of a thief (commonly convinced of the evil of his fact, but) perswaded of the corrupt consci- lawfulness of their actions; yet so far as the civil state is endammaged or endangered, I say the sword of God in the hand of civil Authority is strong enough to defend it self, either by imprisoning or disarming, or other wholesome meanes, &c. while yet their consciences ought to be permitted in what is meerly point of worthip, as prayer, and other services and admini-Arations.

> Hence the wisdome of God, in that 1 3 Rom. (reckoned by Ma-Ret Cotton the Magna Charta for civil Magistrates dealing in matters of Religion) I fay, there it pleaseth God expresly to reckon up the particulars of the fecond table, chalking out (as it were) by his own finger, the civil sphear or circle, in which the civil Magiferate ought to act and execute his civil power and

Authority.

Peace. The second answer of the discusser was, that the church or spiritual City hath laws and Armories to defend it felf. I work you have many price is not strough no

Mafter Cotton excepteth, faving, That if their members be leavened with Antichriftian Idolatry and Superflition, and yet must be tolerated in their idolatry, and superstitious worship, will of not a litle leaven leaven the whole lumpe? and how then is the

idolaters confichurch guarded? dered.

Truth. The question is, whether idolatrons and Antichristian worshippers may be tolerated in eivil state, in the City, in the Kingdome &c. under any civil power: Matter Cotton answers no, they will do mischief. The reply is, against any civil mischief

ences distingui-Med.

chief (though wrought conscientiously) the civil state is strongly guarded. Secondly, Against the spiritual mischief, the church or City of Christ is guarded with heavenly Armories, wherein there hang a thousand Bucklers, Cant. 4. and most mighty weapons, 2 Cor. 10. In the church of Christ fuch worshippers ought not to be tolerated, but cast out, &c.

That is true, faith Master Cotton, but yet their leaven will

I answer, What is this, but to make the most powerful appointments of Christ Jesus, those mighty meapons of God, terrible in spirituals, consures and soul-pansshments in his kingdome, but as so many blur and slight woodden daggers and leaden swords, shildrens Bull-beggars, the fritual. and fearerows, and upon the point so base and beggarly, that without the help of the Cutlers shop or Smiths forge, the church or kingdome of Christ cannot be purged from the leaven of

idolatry and superstition?

Peace. Methinks the Lord Jesus was of another mind, Mat. 18. when he accounted it sufficient to cut off the obstinate, Let him be as a Gentile or publican: and in the very similitude of leaven (here used by Master Cotton) Paul counted it sufficient to purge out the leaven, I Cor. 5. if that evil person were put away from the midst of them, that is, from their holy and spiritual society. Paul never asks (as Master Cotton doth) since we have not to our spiritual armes, armes of flesh, and a civil sword to help our spiritual, how shall the safety of the church be guarded?

But let's proceed. The third Answer was, That the elect cannot be finally deceived : Master Cotton replies. It is true, but Ged provides meanes of preservation, &c. And Jezabels tolerating in

Thiatira made the church guilty.

Truth. This Argument was not used in derogation of Gods meanes, spiritual in spiritual things, civil in civil, &c. but by way of supposition of the worst, as Job spake in another case, How helpest thou the Arme that hath no strength? Not but that in ordinary submission to means, man ought to help the Lord against the mighty. The sum is this, rather let the Lord alone to help himself without meanes, then to help the Lord to fave his elect (who cannot by vertue of his love and decree finally be deceived) by any such means as are none of his own appointing.

The bloody Tenant yet more bloody.

The tolleration of Fezabel in Thyatica.

2. It is true, that the church at Thyatira, tolerating Jezabel to seduce, was guilty, yea and I add the City of Thiatira was guilty also is it tolerated Iezabel to seduce to sornication. But what is this to the point of the issue [to wit, Whether the City of Thiatria should be guilty or not in tolerating Iezabel in that which the City judgeth to be idolatry and falle worship?] Jezabels corporal whoredoms (sinning against civility or state of the City) the City by her Officers ought to punish, lest civil order be broken, and civility be insected &c. but Iezabels spritual whoredomes, the civil state ought not to deal with but (there being a church of Christ then in Thiatria, and the spiritual whoredomes there taught and practised) I say the church in Thyatira, which in the name and power of Christ was armed sufficiently to pass and instict a dreadful spiritual censure, which God will consistme and ratisfic most assured; and undoubtedly in heaven.

Peace. Two reasons more were alleadged out of the Text. The first was, that by plucking up the tares, the good wheate it self by such hurries and persecutions about Religion, should be indangered to be plucked up; which Master Cotton salveth thus: to wit, If Gods people themselves, for their idolatry and superstition, should be cut off, it will be for warning unto o-

thers, &c.

Christ Jesus
under pretence
persecuted.

Truth. Oh ungodly, unthristian, that is bloody and Antechristian dostrin, by which (under pretence of punishing hereticks,
schismaticks, and sedicious persons) the Son of God, the Lord of
Lords, and King of Kings, hath so many millions of times, in
his servants been persecuted, slaine, and crucified! As for the
world, it lies in wickedness, is a milderness of sin over-grown with
idolatry and superstition. The Antichristian (falsy called
Christian world) in most abundant and over-slowing measure
hath wondred after and magnified the Beast, Rev. 13. The two
mitnesses prophesse in sackcloth against this beast, in all parts of
his dominion, by whom also they are persecuted and slaine, and
yet we read not that they judge or censure, or sight for themselves
with any other measures then by the mord of their prophecie, the
blood of the Lamb, their patient sufferings, the not loving of their
lives unto the death.

The weapons of the Saints, Rev.

Peace. The second reason out of the parable was, That the

Angels of God have in charge to bundle up these tares for the burning. Master Cotton replies two things. First. fo thele Angels will gather into bundles for the burning murt herers robbers,

&c. who are not yet to be tolerated.

Truth. I answer, If a man call Master Cotton murtherer, witch,&c. with respect to civil matters, I say the civil state must judge and punish the offender, else the civil state cannot stand, but must return to Barbarisme. But if a man call Master Stand, but must return to Sarbarisme. But it a mait can had The differense Cotton murtherer, witch &c. in spirttual matters, as acceive between civil ing and bewitching the peoples souls, if he can prove his charge, and spiritual Master Cotton ought to give God the glory, and and repent of such sander. wickedness. If he cannot prove his charge, but flander Master Cotton, yet is the flander of no civil nature, and so not proper to any civil court, but is to be cast out (as we see commonly suits of law are rejected, when brought into Courts which take no proper cognizance of such cases.)

Peace. What relief then hath Master Cotton or any so charged

in this case?

Truth. The court of beaven, the church of Christ, calls such a flanderer to repentance (whether he be within the church or without, though orderly proceeding lies only against him that is within) If he be obstinate, how dreadful is the sentence against such a flanderer, both in earth and in heaven? how dreadful the delivering up to hardness of heart (a greater plague on Pharaoh, then all the devouring plagues of Egypt) how dreadful the The dreadful delivering up to Satan, the pam and jam of the roaring Lyon (in-nature of Christs finitely far more terrible, had we eyes to see it, then to be thrown spiritual punishwith Daniel to the devouring Lyon:) There is no reason in the ments. world therefore, for theeves and murtherers to be tolerated unto the last day without sentence and punishment, because transgressors against spiritual state may be tolerated to live in the world, yet punished for spiritual transgression with a greater censure and sorer punishment, then if all their bones and flesh were rackt and torn in pieces with burning pincers.

Peace. Master Cotton and others will say, The idolaters and seducers were censured spiritually under Moses; and yet were they

also put to death.

No: such spiritual punishments in the national church of Israel.

Fruth. I desire Master Cotton to shew me under Moses, such spiritual consures and punishments beside the cutting off by the civil sword: which is he cannot do, and that since the Christian Church antitypes the I fractitish, and the Christian laws and punishments the laws and punishments of Israel concerning religion, I may truely affirme, that that civil state which may not justly tolerate civil offenders, &c. yet may most justly tolerate spiritual offenders, of whose Delinquency it hath no proper cognizance.

Peace. Lastly, Master Cotton urgeth, that maguria (2 Thess.

2.) Thould rather be translated presence then coming.

Truth. Admit it (though many able translators in divers languages rather translate it coming) and that Antichrist shall not be consumed by the breath of the mouth of the Lord Jesus before his last coming to judgement; yet then Master Cotton must give another interpretation of this end of the world, and the Angels, and the fire, then is usually given: however the tares shall be bundled up for the everlasting burnings, and are at present under a dreadful sentence and punishment, and therefore (not offending in civil things) the civil state may the better tolerate them in matters of religion and conscience; and Paul himself (if opposed by them) might the better wait with patience, if God peradventure will give them repentance, &c.

Examination of CHAP. XXVII.

Peace.

IN this Chapter, those three particulars by which the Ministers of Christ are commanded to let the Tares alone, Master Cotton

evades by calling them so many slippery evasions &c.

Truth. I believe neither the interpretations nor the intentions of the Author were evalive: for a faithful witness will not lye though a falle witness will utter deceit; however the fire shall try. The truth is, the greater part, and especially the former of Master Cottons answer in this Chapter, comes not neer the point of the issue, for that is not whether the Saints may pray or prophecy against idelaters and false worshippers, but whether or no for

their

their present temporal destruction and extirpation.

Perce. Unto this Master Cotton saith, Yes, for the present de-Axultion of some or other Antichristian idolaters in every age: and he adds, it might as well be faid, that a Minister of Christ Prayer against should not denounce present or speedy destruction to any mur- present detherers, whoremongers, &c. because though some of them may fall struction of under grievous plagues, yet there will never want a company of tares. fuch evil doers, untill the great harvest or end of the world.

Againe, saith he, Though a Minister denounce not present defruction; yet he cannot let them alone, no more then the feller of

an Oake, that gives many a stroake before the last . c.

2. It is not credible (faith he) that some of the Angels that poure out their veals upon the Antichristian state, shall not be Ministers: And, when the ten horns shall burn the City of Rome, it is not credible, that they will do it without some excitenient from

the Angels.

Truth. The instance brought of murtherers, whoremongers &c. is most improper, because we all agree that present corporal or civil punishment is due to murtherers, whoremongers, &c. and other like transgressors against the civil state of all Nations and peoples all the world over, and this in all Ages and Times : but Master Cotton himself acknowledgeth, that many prophecies and periods are set for the continuance of the Antichristian state, and the idolatry and desolations thereof, and that those perieds shall be accomplished before the judgement day: nor will it appear that those ten Kings that shall in the fulfilling of this prophecy burn the where, shall do it by way of ordinance and obedience to Gods command, otherwise then he permitted Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus, and other Tyrants of the world (as the files of the fea one to devoure and swallow up another.) And for that instance of the wood-man felling of the Oake, I grant that the prayers of the Saints haften the whores downfal, and the opening of these prophecies make way for Gods time; but what is this to a prefent downfal before the time appointed?

Againe, That it is not credible but that some of the Angels Pastors and should be messengers of the Gospel, I answer, Master Cotton Teachers not knows that the English word messengers, and the Greek word Apostles and Apostles, are the same; but no such messengers Master Cotton al- messengers.

lows of: And that the word messengers in the Apostles sence Should imply Pastors and Teachers (which Matter Cotton now only allows of) I finde not in the Testament of Christ Jesus. That those Angels should be the witnesses, and the Prophets in sackcloth, seemes more credible.

And I may well affirme the contrary to Master Cottons credible, that it is incredible that any servant or messenger of the King of Peace should stir up the civil Magistrate to cut off those by the civil sword, whose repentance he is bound to wait for with patience, bearing in the interim their oppositions and gainfayings;

2 Tim. 2.

Peace. Tis most true, according to the testimony of Christ 7esus (and most contrary to the tenents and practice of the Romish bloody Popes and their followers) that Christs Ministers are wisdomes Maidens (Prov.9.) sent forth in heavenly Beauty and chastity, with meek and loving, yet vehement persmassions, to call in the foolish of the world to partake of misdomes dainties: but (dear truth) deliver your minde concerning the last passage to wir. Elijahs act in stirring up Ahab to kill all the Priests and prophets of Baal: This act (faith Master Cotton) was not figurative, but moral; for (faith he) Ahab could not be a figure of Christ, nor Israel after their Apostacie, a type of the true Church : Beside, blasphemers ought to die by the law, and Ahab forfeited his own life, because he did not put Benhadad to death for his blasphemy, I Kings 20.

Truth. Christ fesus is considered two wayes, Christ in his person, and Christ mystical in his church, represented by the Goverconcerning 15-nors thereof. Some fay, that I frael was not in Ahabs time excommunicated and cut off from Gods fight, untill their final carrying stacy of Ferobo- out of the land of Canaan, 2 Kings 17. and that Israel remained (though none of Gods in respect of her apostacy, yet) Gods in respect of covenant, untill the execution of the sentence of excommunication or divorce: And therefore that Ahab, as King of Israel, Gods people (until Israel ceased to be Israel) was a figure of Christ, that is, Christ in his presence, in his governors, in his church, though faln to idolatry under admonition, not yet cast off.

> But (2.) grant the church false, and Ahab King of a false church,

Elijah Stirring up Ahab to flay the Baalites.

rael in the Apo-

church, how will it appear that Elijahs Act was a moral act, and so presidential to all Kings and Nations?

Peace. Because (saith Master Cotton) it is moral equity, that blashhemers, and apostate idolaters, seducing others to idolatry, should be put to death, Levit. 24. 16. Dent. 13.5.

Truth. Those Scriptures concern a ceremonial land in a ceremonial time, before Christ; and in the same Lev. 24. the command is equally given for the lampe in the Tabernacle, and the hem-bread as well as for the idelater.

Peace. But Benhadad (laith Master Cotton) was no Israelite, nor was his blasphemy belched out in the land of Is-

rael.

Truth. It is most true, that blasphemers in Israel, and blasphemers against Ifrael and the God of it, were put to death. It is also true in the antitype and substance since the coming of Christ, that blasphemers in Israel, and blasphemers against Israel (the church of God) are spiritually to be put to death by the twoedged sword coming forth of the mouth of Christ, Rev. 1. and this Gospel-punishment is much more dreadful and terrible, then the punishment of the first blasphemers under Moses or the pro- * Hence Baalls phets.

Peace. Methinks also, if Ahab were now presidential, and Friars, and Bithat which he should have done to Benhadad presidential, then is shops have not there now no spiritual or mystical I frael, no spiritual Canaan, but the letter, ceremony, and figure yet in force, and Christ Jesus the mystical and spiritual King of Israel is not yet come in but spiritually the flesh.

Truth. Yea then not onely a few in a City or Kingdome (jup- the fivord of his pose hundreths or thousands) but millions of millions of blasphe-spirit cashiered mers, idolaters, seducers, throughout the whole wide world, ternally, ought corporally to be put to death.

Peace. Against this methinks Master Cotton should be, and I am fure against this Christ Iesus was, who professed in answer to the rash zeal of his disciples (Luk. 9.) That he came not to destroy mens lives, but to fave them : but how relish you Master Cottons interpretation, of Let them alone (which he sees pleaseth some so well) to wit, Let them alone is no precept, but fermillion?

Priefts, Monks, been civilly actually plaine in England,&c. by Gods word,

Truth. Lanswer, If let them alone were onely by permission in way of providence, Why is also a word of probibition added. to wit, That fuch should not be medled with, for these and these reasons, whereas although God permitteth evil doers in spiritual and ejvil state in the world, yet there lies a word of ordinance to purge them out. Here is no ordinance for their plucking up, but for their letting alone, and that in a merciful respect of sparing the good wheate, who might be indangered to be pluckt up by the roots out of the world, by fuch rash and furious zeale of plucking up the tares.

Examination of CHAP. XXIX.

Peace.

After Cotton referring the 28 Chapter to former agitations, feems to invite us to pass on to Chapter 29.

Trach. Let the 28 Chapter recapitulating the former, and the whole controversies, be referred to the consciences of such to whom these passages by any providence of the most holy wife shall be presented, and let it graciously please the Father of lights, to help all his fons of light, to be truely studious of his truth in the leve of it, to cast up all particulars aright in his fear, by the onely Arithmetick of his own most holy and unerring fairit.

Peace. In this Chapter first ariseth a question concerning the

Apostles privacy.

Truth. Master Cotton acknowledgeth them to be called to a

publike Ministery, let others judge then of their privacy.

Peace. But they were not fent (faith Master Cotton) ro the Scribes and Pharisees, and so consequently were to let them

Touching christs alone. Apostles or mel-

sengers.

Truth. I answer, Let it be considered, how he that grants men are fent to the sheep, can rightly say they have nothing to do with the Wolves and Foxes.

Peace. In this controversie, Master Cotton elsewhere, will not onely have theep fed, but the Wolves driven from the fold, their braines beaten out, &c. and that not onely by the Paftors or (heapherds spiritually, but also by the civil Magistrate, and

to that end, he is to be stirred up by the Shepherds and Ministers

of Christ.

Truth. Such exciting and stirring up of the civil Magistrate if it were Christs will, how can the Apostless be excused, or the Lord Jesus himself, for not stirring up the Civil Magistrate to his duty against these Scribes and Pharisees, the Wolves and Foxes, as Master Cotton here cals them?

Peace. Neither the dollrine, nor their offence at it (laith Mafter Cotton) was fundamental; nor had the civil Magistrate a
law established about dollrine or offences of this nature. Besides, Touching funChrist gave his disciples a charge to be wise as Serpents, and damentals.
himself would not meddle with the Pharisees, untill the last yeet of
his Ministery, lest their exasperation might have been some hin-

derance to his Minstery before his hour was come.

Truth. I should desire Master Cotton against to ponder whether the notorious hyposrisis of the Pharisess (now brought into a Proverb) and also whether the notorious transgressing (and upon the point abolishing) of the fifth commandment, and so consequently of all civil obedience (with the Papists) under pretence of Gods service (although indeed but their own superstition) be not of a fundamental guilt, both against spiritual and civil state.

Peace. I remember Master Cotton argued against tolleration of the Papists, because their conscience exertes them against the

civil powers.

Truth. And whither tended these principles of the Pharises, but to overthrow all Family, year and (if they be sollowed home) all Towne, or City, and Kingdome-Government?

Peace. Yea, But the Romane Magistrate (saith he) had no established law about dectrines or offences of that Nature.

Truth. Master Cotton in all this controversie, pleades, that they ought to have: and though he saith, that Magistrates may suspend their duty, untill they be informed, yet he never saith, that the Ministers of Christ may suspend their duty of humble information, and stirring up them up to so high a part of their Duty, as concerns the souls of their subjects and the morship of God.

Peace.

Laws for perfecuting of Christ Fefus.

Peace. I remember, that Gardiner and Boner, &c. could not make the fire burn to consume the people of God, and witnesses of Jesus, until Edwards laws were repealed, and Maries bloody laws Were established; and so they were forced to suspend a while until they had conjured up a Parliament to do both the one and the other, as their slaves and drudges, for them: And tis true, what the Spirit of God in David pronounceth (Psal. 82.) that under the maske or colour of a law (which carries with it the name and sound of reason and righteousness) the wickedness of the world is established: And hence the people and servants, and Saints of the most high God, seele the weight of the violence of the Nimrod persecutors or hunters.

But this I wonder at, that Master Cotton subjoyneth, that Christ Jesus himself, and his disciples (under the notion of not exasperating the Pharisees) should not reprove the Scribes and

Pharisees.

Truth. It cannot fink with me, That the Spirit of God in Christ Jesus himself, and his messengers, should so far differ from himself in all his former messengers and prophets, who spared not to reprove the highest Priests, Princes, Kings and kingdoms; nor doth the practice of the Lord Jesus in so many places of Matthew (before his thunderbolts shot forth against them, Mat. 23.) give

any countenance to so loose an opinion.

Peace. Master Cotton, who argues so much against the permitting of blashhemers to live in the world, may here call to minde, that if ever blashhemy were uttered against the Son of God, it was uttered by the Pharisees in the 12 of Matthew, when they imputed the casting out of the devils to the power of the devil in Christ Jesus, and yet we finde not that Christ Jesus stirred up the civil Magistrates to any such duty of his to put the blashhemers to death, nor the hereticks the Sadduces, who denied that fundamental, the resurrection.

Truth. It is most true, that the cause needeth no such weapons, nor spared he the Pharisees for sear of their exasperations, but poured forth on their faces and bosoms the sorest vials of the heaviest doom and censure that can be suffered by the children of men, to wit, an impossibility of repentance and for giveness of sins either in this or the world to come: And for the present, at e-

The Pharifees blaspheming of Christ Fesus. very turn he concludes them hypocrites., blind guides, which

could not escape the judgement of Hell.

So that all other sences of those words Let them alone that is, of not reprooving them, cannot stand: nor if it were the duty of the Ministers of Christ to stir up the civil Magistrate against fuch hypocritical and blasphemous Pharisees, could Christ Jesus himself or his servants the Apostles be excused for not complaining to the Romane State against them; Soleaving the blame upon the conscience of the governors, if the land were not purged of fuch blasphemers and fundamental opposers of the Son of God.

Let me me end (sweet peace) with the bottome of all such persecutions, Satan rageth against God and his Christ; that devil * Magistrates, that cast the Saints into prison, Rev. 2. (*what instruments soever kings, high he useth) would cast Christ himself into prison againe, and to the bad kings, good gallows againe, if he came again in person into any (the most resi-kings, good person in the came again in person into any (the most resi-kings, &c.

ned) persecuting state in the world.

Examination of CHAP. XXX.

Peace.

T Doubt not (dear truth) in the first place, but you cast an oblervant eye on Master Cottons collections in this Chapter, from Pauls words Alts 25.11. I will mention the two first.

1. That a man may be such an offender in matters of Religion against the law of God (against the church) as well as in civil matters against Cafar, as to be worthy of death.

2. That if a servant of God should commit any such offence,

he would not refuse judgement to the death, ver s. II.

Truth. Paul onely faith in the general, If I have committed ought worthy of death, I refuse not to die: Now therefore as Acts 25. 11. Paul said, No man (that is, no man justly) may deliver me to the considered. Bews: So fay I, no man from these words of Paul (without wronging him and his Master the God of Truth) can draw such a conclusion, as if Paul had acknowledged it evil in him to have preached against the laws of the Jews or the temple, which the Lord Jesus and his servants after him, so abundantly did, al-

though

ly spiritual.

though at this time (in point of fact) Paul might well fay, he had not done ought against the law of the Jews, I mean the ceremonial law and the Temple, for he had now observed the ceremonies of the Law, and the holiness of the Temple: although for this some use to blame him, not discerning that Paul knew there was a time to honour those ceremonies, even after Christs death, and a time as much to debase, dishonour, and abolish them.

Peace. His third collection is, That it is lawfull even in

Ecclesiastical causes to appeale to a Pagan Magistrate.

Truth. As I utterly renounce fuch a conclusion (any otherwise then in respect of civil violence offered for a mans conscience, which violence Casar ought to see revenged and punished) so neither will this instance of Paul prove it: for in appealing to an No appeals to higher Indge, a man alwayes presupposeth (if not skill persect, yet) the civil powers competent skill, and a true power committed from God, to judge inmatters meer- in such cases, which Paul for many reasons, both in this Chapter, and elsewhere manifested, could not suppose in the Romane Cafars, or any civil Magistrate.

Peace. Master Cotton urgeth, that these words (verse 9.) These Things imply matters of Religion as well as civil

thinos.

Truth. Those words [These Things] were not the words of

Paul, but the words of Festus.

2. Grant them Pauls words, yet if for those things the Jews feek his life, Paul well appeals to Cafar against them, for Cafar is bound to protect the bodies, goods, or good names of his subjects, either from false accusations in civil things, or persecution for matters of conscience, which is a violence against the civil state; of which Cafar was the supreme officer.

Peace. His fourth collection is, that civil Magistrates may and ought to be acquainted with all matters of Religion, especially

capital.

Truth. In twenty five parts of the world of thirty, civil Magistrates cannot possibly be thus acquainted; for the sound of Christ Fesus is not there to be heard, as the best Historians and Cosmographers yeeld.

Peace. It seemes strange, if Christ Jesus had intended any such delegation of spiritual power to civil Magistrates, that he

should

should keep the very found of his name from them.

Againe, in the other five parts of the world, where his name Few Magic is founded, how rarely hath he acquainted any civil Magistrate strates in the

with the laving knowledge of his will?

Truth. I add, that such rare ones, that savingly know Christ Fefus and his will, are no judges in such cases over the consciences of their brethren, or any, by way of civil judicature, this very instance of Pauls appealing to Cafar hath and shall further declare and mainfest.

Peace. But what should be the reason why Master Cotton affirmeth, That the civil Magistrate ought to be able to judge of all capital offences against Religion, but not of all que-

Stions?

Truth. The truth is, if the civil Magistrate were a Surgeon appointed of Christ Iesus to judge in causes that concern cutting of life and limbe, &c. he would beyond all question be able to judge of petty cuts, wounds,&c. But Satan that old deceiver, that knew (by Gods permission) how to cozen Adam, David, Solo-anylowed Surgery. mon, Peter (the most perfect, wise, and holiest of Gods servants) is not now to learn how to cheat Master Cotton also: Satan well sees, if Master Cotton should grant it the Magistrates duty to judge in leffer questions, the hope of Renefices and Livings were gone, and the trade of Synods would down: And if he should not grant it to be the Magistrates duty to judge in capitals, the Pope, the Bishops, and all persecuting priests, would want the secular power, the servile executioners of their most wicked and most bloody decrees and sensences.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton seemes to charge a contradiction upon the discusser, for saying, that civil Magistrates were never appointed by God defenders of the faith of Iesus, and yet every one is bound to put forth his utmost powers in Gods business.

Truth. Love hath charged the discusser to spare the tearm of contradiction in many passages of Master Cottons writing, where he hath (to his understanding) observed them, to prevent exasperations, &c. contrarily Matter Cotton against the discusser, straines the text and Margin to found out contradictions, contradictions, to all passengers.

world know Christ Fesus.

The title of defender of the faith.

But let us examine. And first, Master Cotton will not deny, but the son of perdition, the Pope of Rome (whole coming and practice is by the work of the devil) was the blasphemous author (he and his Cardinals in Councel together) of that title defender of the faith sent with great gratitude and solemnity to Henry the eighth, as a kingly popelike remard, for penning (or bearing the name of) a blaiphemous writing against Christ lesus in his holy truth proclaimed by Luther.

Peace. With what eyes and eares fuch blasphemous and bloody titles are to be lookt upon and heard by the chafte eyes and ears of Christs Doves, Christ Iesus will one day, and shortly make

appear.

withal our might, literally taken, horribly abused.

Truth. But what contradiction will be in the later, to wit, That every one must do his atmost in Gods business when this for-To serve God mer (to wit, to be a defender of the Faith) is constantly denied to be any of the businesses of civil officers, and the preservation of the civil state, which charge and worke by the civil state can only lawfully (and therefore possibly) be committed to them? For otherwise to take these mords in a literal sence, without respect to the rules and limits of Gods order and righteonfness, what is it but to fire the world with wild-fire of blind zeale, and to tumble down all Gods beauteous structures and buildings into a Chaos and confusion of Antichristian Babylon? And this especially by the meanes of such who think and say, that they cannot ferve God with all their might except they punish blaspemers, and fight against blasphemous nations, and subdue (not only the holy land from the Turk, but) even all the world from their idolatries and blasphemies, if it lie in their power; which spirit whether it be the spirit of the Son of God, and Prince of peace, or the spirit of the world, the spirit of the son of perdition, let every mans own spirit search and judge in the holy fear and presence of God.

Peace. But further (faith Master Cotton) it was unnecessary, yea folly and preposterous to have complained to Herod, Pilate, Cafar, against the Herefies of the Pharifees: For if a poor sheep should complain to the Wolves of the Wolves herefies, would not the whole kennel of Welves rife up against him, & e? Would it not have disturbed the civil state, by putting them into jealouses of a

new kingdome, and it was necessary the Goffel should first be known and received, believed and professed, before any could be

complained of for Apostacie from it into here sie.

Truth. Master Cotton cannot deny, but that most of the Magistrates of the world (by far) are such as Herod, Pilate, Casar Christ Fesus were, without God, and enemies to him, yea also in that little part hathrarely furof the world which is called Protestant. Now if they are but ken- ple with godly nels of Wolves (compared with Christs sheep) as Master Cotton Magistrates. expresseth, I first demand how poorely hath Christ Jesus in all ages provided for and furnished his people with such main pillars of their fairitual joyes, light and confidence, as godly and Chri-Stean Magistrates?

Peace. It is as cleer as the Sun beams, that if ever Christ 76sus had intended such an ordinance in and over his church, he would never have been so mistaken, as to supply his sheep in all ages, and in all parts of the world, with kennels of Wolves in stead of

godly and Christian Shepherds.

Truth. But secondly, Grant them to be kennels of Wolves in Master Cottons sence, yet what bar is this to any from presenting, and to them from receiving such complaints as are proper to their cognizance, to their duty and calling (were they truely called of God and Christ to such a service) to wit, to govern in spiritual, Ecclesiastical or Church causes? what though a Magistrate be a drunkard, whoremonger opper sour is it not the duty of the pecple to complain to him of drunkards, thieves, whoremongers, oppressors? whom if he punish not, but countenance, &c. yet have fuch petitioners discharged their consciences, and left the guilt upon the right head, who should be an head of civil right eousness, but is an head of mickedness and iniquity.

Peace. By this argument of Master Cottons, the poor widow, that sued for right to the unjust Judge, that neither seared God, nor regarded man took a foolish and a prestoperous course, though

commended by the Lord Jesus, Luk. 18.

Truth. Indeed (as Master Cotton saith) If we look at the probability of any wholesome fruit from such trees, we cannot expect grapes from such briars, nor figs from such thestles: But looking at the providence of God, who ruleth and over-ruleth the hearts of Kings and all Magistrates (as in the case of the poor midow and

thousand others) as also at what is their Duty and profession, to wit, to invite cheerfully their subjects to bring their complaints to them; as also what is the daty of the wronged and oppressed; to wit, to deliver and discharge their own souls, I see not but it is fafe, sea sonable, and a duty, to cry even to the unjust Judge for Justice, as that poor woman did. e of the state of

Peace. Yea, were Casar, Herod, Pilate (by virtue of their places, offices, and duties) Ecclesia fical Judges, and ought to have suppressed the herefies and blasphemies of the Pharisees? why should it be impossible, but they might have removed the Pharisces offences as many Kings of England and France (though evil themselves) have stirred mightily upon complaints of their subject sagainst the Popish Phanisees of their times, yeathe highest of them the Pope himself? And if Master Cottons doctrine be true, why must not the Magistrate be sought unto, that a true Gospel be received and believed? Why may not the civil power be a judge in the first receiving of the Gospel, as afterward for the preserving and restoring of it?

Truth. Such is the brightness of the Gospel of Christ lesus, and the dread and the power of the two-edged (word coming out of his month, subduing and slaying the highest opposites and adverfaries, that it will prove to be unnecessary, foolish and preposterous to run to any other sword or censures, then those alone of Christs, so mighty, and so powerful, were they rightly ad-

ministred, as the Popish and Protestant world pretendeth.

Peace. Lastly, Master Cotton professeth he knows not how Magistrates can know the Son, and kiss him, and acknowledge his kingdome, and submit their crowns to it, love his truth, be nurfing Fathers and Mothers to his church, and yet not be de-

fenders of it. The 2 1 the 3 15 me 120 15 me

Truth. If kings must submit their crowns to this kingdome of Christ, must it not undeniably follow, that the kingdom of Christ Iesus is far greater and higher then their thrones and crowns? (for none will submit to the leffer, weaker, &c.) And if so, what weakness is it yet to expect, that the inferiour power and authority, to wit, civil and earthly, must defend the highest and most glorious srown and threne of Christ Iesus? Like as if a poor Indian Canon should submit it self to some Royal Navy, and yet must be

Defendor of the faith.

this Navies defender; or a few naked Americans submit to some Army or kingdome, and yet these poor naked ones must bear (and that seriously without lesting) the title of their denfen-

Truth. Mafter Cotton and those of his bloody judgement are not contented that the vivil powers defend the bodies and goods of the Saints from oppressors, from persecutors, &c. that love and affection by all gracious means be exprest more to the Saints then to other people of their dominions, that all true Christian meanes be used for the spreading of the name and truth of the Lord lefus; I say, this serves not the turn, and gives not content, except also the Magistrate defend by sivil sword, the purity of the doctrine, and the ordinances of Christ Lefus in his church, in punishing and Suppressing the contrary by armie of flesh, whether within or Tra is I take b arcer where cooke, or o character the should we

Peace. In this last respect I must speak an high and bold word, to wit, That the poorest jonth or maid, who hath more know- Abold, but a ledge and grace of Christ then a king or Emperour hath (as well true word. fornetimes it hath and may come to pais) may be a greater contender for the truth, and a great defender of the faith of Tefus, then the king or Emperor, and so consequently then all the kings of the whole world. ... on a second in the contract of the

Truth. Paul was set for the defence of the Gespel and consequently every believer in Iefus (according to his measure of grace received) and therefore, your word is not more bold then true for spiritual defences are most proper to a spiritual estate, and so accordingly most potent, prevalent, and mighty. I and so so the a selection

Lie he Examination of CHAP. XXXI. 9719 cassail

ं छर्न व्यापा महत्र वह स्वति हत्या वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा

Constitution of the consti

HEre first Master Cotton will not own it, that the title of Indges of spiritual causes be given to Civil Magistrate. Truth. The Parliament of England established King Henry the eighth supreame head and Governor over the church of England, and what is this but supreme Judge in all Ecclesiastical causes? What though the tearme judge be stumbled at by some,

the Authorities

Lian Warit.

The title of supream head, outh of supremacy,&c.

and the tearm head will not down with others? yet take but what Master Cotton grants: And (as the devil himself, lay hid under Samuels mantle, so) under Master Cottons tearm of fathers, mothers, shepherds (that is, spiritual fathers, mothers, shepherds) mult of necessity be concluded an headship, and power, and effice of judging, when this child doth a mils, when these sheep go astray, who are schissmaticks, who hereworks, who sheep, who Wolves, that the sheep may be corrected and reduced, and the Wolves braines knockt out.

Peace. They may judge (faith Master Cotton) but (not with a church) but politick power, and for want of which, and for giving their king dome to the Beast (Revel. 17.12, 13.) God (saith he) opened a way for the Turkes to break in and destroy the third part of Christendome, Rev. 9. 14. to 21.

Truth. Let it be under what cleake, or colour, or notion soever, let it be politick (indeed) and subtle, or plaine and simple, yet it seemes it is true, that he must judge, which will not be owned in plaine tearms, but as a Protector, a Father or a Shepheard.

Secondly, Those Scriptures quoted do not lay a guilt upon the ten horns or kings for suffering the beast in their dominions,

but for giving their power and authority unto him.

Thirdly, the civil peace was not dissolved but preserved for many hundred yeers before the Turkes rose, to punish either the Eastern or Western part of Antichristian Christendome: So that a false religion doth not immediately and instantly dissolves the civil peace, but kingdomes and states professing salse religions may flourish. Tis true, God in his deep councels and times brings judgements, eternal and temporal, upon salse worshipping states, especially where the truth of Christ is presented and persecuted; Yet divers ages of temporal prosperity to the Antichristiankingdom, prove that common Assumption and maxime salse, to wit, that the church and Commonweale are like Hipocrates twins, weep and laugh, flourish and sade, live and die together.

Peace. I cannot reach the bottome of this next passage of Master Cotton, viz. that Magistrates may be subject to the church and lick the dust of her feet, and yet be supreme governors of the church

The plague of the Turkes upon the Antichrististian world. church alio: In spiritual matters (faith he) and in a right administration of them, he is subject; but in civil things, and in the corrupt administration of church-affaires (so far corrupt as tendeth to the disturbance of civil peace) there the Magistrates (faith he) are supream governors, even over the churches in their own dominions.

Tanth. Who sees not here, but by this Doctrine Magistrates must judge, when the church is rightly administred, and when it is corruptly administred : And that whatever the Ministers of the The civil Machurch, or the whole church judge, that is nothing, for the gistrate no go-Magistrate if he be supream governor, he must judge? and what vernor over the is this but even in the very fame respect, I say in one and the same spiritual kingrespect, to make them high and low, up and down, mountaines and vallies? supream governors, and so above the church, anon agen to lick the dust of the feet of the church; which Master Cotton will as soon make good, as bring the East and the West together.

Besides (as elsewhere I observed) what if the people will have no kings, governors &c. nay no Parliament, nor general courts; but leave vast interregnums or Ruptures of government, yea conclude upon frequent changes (as all nations of the world have had great changes this way) Thall the churches of Christ Jesus be without an head, a governor, defender, protettor? What a flavery doth this bloody doctrine bring the faire Sponse of Christ

Peace. In the passage concerning Sant, Master Cotton obferveth, that Saul was not taken away for exercising civil power

against spiritual wickedness in the case of witches.

Truth. Saul was king of Ifrael, the church of God, and a typical king, the anointed or Christ of God; and Master Cotton himself will subcribe to the confession of Nathaniel to Christ Ie- Whether Saul a fus, Thouart the king of Ifrael, which he was and is in his own type of christ. most holy person, as also in his Ministers and governors during his absence. It was now Saule duty to put literal witches to death in his Christian Israel, his church and Congregation.

It is true, Saul forfaking the God of Israel, perished for other wickedness, and among other his fins, for persecuting or hunting righteous David, and therein Saul is a type and warning to all

the apostates and persecuting Sauls of the earth, that despera-

tion and desperate self-destruction attend them.

Peace. But whither tends this last passage concerning David? We read not (saith Master Cotton) that he did exercise any spiritual power as a King, but as a prophet. Will he commend Sauls kingly acting in spiritual things, as just; and shall not David (whose name and throne were most eminently figurative of Christ Jesus) be found a king in Israel, the house and church of God?

Truth. The patern of David, Solomon, and the good kings of Israel and Judah, is the common and great argument of all that plead for Magistrates power in spiritual cases: And indeed, what power was that but spiritual, which he exercised in bringing up the Arke, expresly said to be done by king David? 2 Sam. 6. What power was that but kingly, put forth in ordering and disposing the services of the Priests and Levites, and singers, I Chron. 16?

Peace. Master Cotton not ignorant of this, it may be was not pleased with that passage, viz. [That God will take away such stayes, upon whom Gods people rest in his wrath, that king David, that is, Christ Jesus the Antitype, in his own spiritual power in the hands of his Saints, may spiritually, and for ever be advanced.]

Truth. This power the General Counsels, the Poses, the Prelates, the kings of the earth, the civil courts and Magistrates, lay claime unto, and most of them with bloody hands, yea and Gods servants have too long leaned unto, and longed after, such an arms of flesh, which proves (most commonly) but Sauls arms, an oppressing and persecuting, and a self-killing and destroying power at the last.

The kings of Israel and Judah types.

Examination of CHAP. XXXII. as and and and and a state of the state of

a grant 1 fig. and the contract

Peace.

This Chapter containes, a twofold denyal: First (saith Master Cotton) we hold it not lawful for a Christian Magistrate

to compell by civil-fixord, either Pharifee, or Pagan, or Jew, to

profess his religion.

Truth. He that is deceived himself with a bad commodity; puts it off as good to others: Master Cotton believes, and would make others believe, that it is no compulsion, to make laws with penalises for all to come to church, and to publike worship; which was ever in our fathers dayes, held a sufficient trial of their religion, and of comsenting to or dissenting from the religion of the times. Hence by some is that of Luk. 14. alledged Compel them to come in, sufficiently suffilled, if they be so far compelled, as to be conformable to come to church, though it be under the pretence and mask of comming only to hear the word, whereby they may be converted.

But it is needless to stand gnessing and guessing at the weight, when the scales are at hand, the holy word of God, by which we all profess to have our weight, or to be found too light.

Peace. Master Cotton therefore (Secondly) denies that a blind Pharisee may be a good subject, and as peaceable and profitable to the civil state as any since they destroyed the civil state by de-

stroying Christ.

Truth. When we speak of civil state, and their adminifirations, it is most improper and fallacious to wind or weave in

the consideration of their true or salse religions.

It is true. idolatry brings judgement in Gods time (and so do other sins, for we read not of idolatry in Sodoms punishment, Ezek. 16.) notwithstanding there is a present civil state of men combined to live together there in a commonwease, which Gods people are commanded to pray for (Jerm. 29.) whatever be the religion there publikly prosessed. Beside, the Pharisees destroying Christ, were guilty of blood and persecution, which is more then idolatry. &c. and cries to heaven for vengeance.

Peace. It cannot therefore with any shew of charity be denyed, but that divers priests of Babel, might be civil and

peaceable, notwithstanding their religion and conscience.

Truth. Yea it is known by experience, that many thousands of Mahumetan, Popula and Pagan Priests are in their persons, both of as civil and courteous and peaceable a nature, as any of the subjects in the state they live in.

The truth is, that herein all the priests in the world, MahumeThe priests and tan, Popish, Pagan and Protestant, are the greatest peace-breakclerey in all ers in the world, as they (scaring their own cause) never rest stirNations the
greatest peacetring up Princes and people against any (whether Gods or the
greatest peacebreakers.

devils instruments) that shall oppose their own religion and
conscience, that is in plaine English, their prosits, honours and
bellies.

Examination of CHAP. XXXIII.

Peace.

The entrance of this Chapter (dear truth) looks in mine eye like one of the bloody fathers of the inquisition, and breaths (like Paul in his mad zeal and frenzy) slaughters against the Son of God himself, though under the name or brand of a seducer, as all persecutors have ever done: For (saith Master Cotton) he that corrupteth a soul with a corrupt religion, layeth a spreading leaven which corrupteth a state, as Michals idolatry corrupted Laish, Judg. 19. and that Apostaoy was the captivity of the land; and the worshipping of images brought the plague of the Turkes, and therefore it is lex talionis, that calleth for not only soul for soul, but life for life.

Truth. Thy tender braine and heart cannot let flie an arrow sharpe enough to pierce the howels of such a Bloody Te-

nent.

Peace. The flaming jealonsie of that most holy and righteous Judge; who is a consuming fire, will not ever hear such

Tenents, and behold such practices in silence.

Truth. Sweet peace, long and long may the Almond-tree flourish on Master Cottons head in the armes of true Christianity and true Christian honour; And let New-Englands Colonies flourish also (if Christ so please) untill he come againe the second time: But that he who is love it self, would please to tell Master Cotton and the Colonies, and the morld, the untrueness, uncharitableness, nnmercifulness, and unpeaceableness of such conclusions: For is not this the plaine English and the bottome, to wit, If the spirit of Christ Jesus in any of his servants, sons or daughters, witness.

Touching the feducer.

witnessing against the abominations or stinks of Antichrist, shall perswade one soul, man or woman, to fear God, to come out of Babell &c. to refuse to bow down to; and to come out from communion with a state-golden-image, and not to touch what it is perswaded is an unclean thing.

That man or woman who was the Lambs and the Spirits instruments thus to inlighten and perswade one soul, he hath (saith this tenent) laid a leaven, which corrupteth the state, that is, the land, town, city, kingdome, or Empire of the world; that leaven shall bring the captivity, ruine and destruction of the state, and therefore Lex Talionis, not only foul for foul in the next, but lefe for life also in this present world.

Peace. All thy witnesses (dear truth) in all ages have bornethe brand and black mark of seducers, and still shall, even Christ Fefus himself, to the last of his holy army and followers against his enemies.

Truth. How famous, or rather abominably infamous hath been the practice of all perfeenters this way? I shall pick out one instance, a very stinking weed out of Babels desart (to let pass all the bloody, bulls and their roarings and threatning of Councels, Popes and Emperors, kings, Bishops, Commissaries &c. against the Waldensians, Wicklevians, the Hussites, Hugonites, Latherans, Calvinists &c.) their infections and seducings. To let pass former and latter persecutions in our own English Nation, which hath been (as France, Spaine, Italy, Low-countries, &c. also) a Ranghter-house of Christs lambs; one instance more pertinent then many, we have (in the raigne of that wife and mighty prince Henry the eighth) of bloody Longland, Lincolnes Bishop, acting to the life Master Cottons Tenent against seducers throughout his Diocess. What oaths did he exact? what articles did he invent, to find out the meetings the conventicles, the conferences, lands subtle of any poor servants of God, men and women, day or night; whe- Oaths of inquis ther the father read to the child, or the childe to the father, the sition. busband to the wife, or the wife to the busband? Yea, whether they spake any thing (though never so little) out of any line of holy Scriptures, or any of Wickliffes books, or any good English writings: By which abhorred practices, the fathers (caught in this bloody Bishops oath, vehemently forced upon all suspected)

the fathers, I say were forced to accuse and betray their children, the children their fathers, husbands their mives, mives their busbands, for fear of horrible death on the one side, or else of running upon the rocks of Perjury on the other

Peace. Hold (dear truth) and stop; my spirit is wounded with fuch relations.

Truth. O how were the Saints, and Christ Jesus in them,

wounded with such tenents and practices!

Peace. Master Cotton will salve this up (with what he elsewhere faith) thus: Longlands, and the Papifts religion, and the religion of England, was then falle in that kings time.

Truth, What then? No pious and fober man can hold all men devoid of conscience to God, except himself. In all religions, fects, and consciences, the sons of men are more or less zealous and

precise, though it be in falshood.

2. But let it be granted, that the religion persecuted is salse, and that a false religion like leaven, will spread, as did this idelatry of Michal, Beroboam, and others; and grant that this idolatry will bring judgements from heaven in the end, yet I desire Master Cotton, or any knowing man, to answer to these two questions.

1. Where finde we, fince the comming of Christ Jesus, a land like Canaan, a fate-religion, a City, or Town-religion, wherein the Townes, or Cities, or kingdomes apostacie may be feared (as Mafter Cotton here writes of Laish) and consequently the Townes

or Cities captivity for that fin?

2. Where read we of the destruction of a land for idolatry, or images, without a ripeness in other sins, and especially of violence and oppression (of which persecution is the greatest?) And therecauses of de-fore to follow Master Cottons instance of the Turks, beside edolatry (which faith Master Cotton brought the plague of the Turks, Rev. 9.) read we not also in that Scripture, and in all bistories, of their detestable and wonderful whoredomes, witcherafts, thefts, flaughters, and murthers, amongst which this bloody Tenent of persecution Was ever in most high esteem? &c.

> Peace, Indeed Babel hath been filled with blood of all forts, Revelations the 18. but in especial manner hath the whore been

Hruction to a Nation.

been drunk with the blood of the Saints, and mitneffes of Jefus,

Revel. 17.

Truth. Hence then not idolatry onely, but that bloody do-Etrine of persecution (the great fire-brand and incendiary of all Nations and Commonweals) brought in the bloody. Turkes to revenge Gods truth and witnesses slaine by the idolatrous and bloo-

dy Antichristians.

Peace. Homething question, that it can be proved, that the most righteous Judge of the whole world ever destroyed fate or nation for idolatry, but where this bloody doctrine of persecution was joyned with it, that is, until he had graciously sent mitnelles against luch idolatries, and till such wit nelles were despiled and perfecuted, and therefore here comes in feafonably the fad exprobration of the Lord Jesus, against ferusalem, threatning the ruine and desolation of it, Oh Ierusalem, Ierusalem, which killest the Prophets; and stenest them which were sent unto thee of !

Truth. I add lastly, Let it be granted that a soul is corrupted with a falle religion, and that that falle Religion, like a leaven, in

time hath corrupted the flate:

Yet first, that state or land is noncelse but a part of the world, and if so (since every part more or less in degree follows the nature of the whole) it is but natural, and so lieth as the whole world doth ties, Towns, in wickedness; and so, as a state or part of the world, cannot but &c. are part of alter from one falle way or path to another (upon this supposition the world. (as before) that no whole state, kingdome, City, or Town is Christian in the new Testament.

Secondly, Grant this state to be so corrupted or altered from one corrupt religion to another, yet that fate may many ages enjoy civil peace and worldly prosperity, as all histories and experi-

ence tellifies.

Thirdly, That idolatry may be rooted out, and another idelatrous religion of the conqueror (as in the Romane and other con- change of Reliquests) brought: in or the religion may be changed something to gions. the better, by the coming of new Princes to the crown, as we fee in Henry the eighth, King Edward, and Queen Elizabeth, in our own Nation, and of late times.

Lattly, A foul or fouls thus leavened, may be reduced N 2

by repensance (as often it pleaseth God so to work, why then should there (as Master Cotton intimates) such a peremptory

bloody sentence be thundred out as life for life,&c.

Peace. But, saith Master Cotton, false prophets, in the old Testament, were to die, but for attempting; and the reason was not from any typical holiness of the land, but from the dargerous wickednels of the attempting to thrust away a foul from God, which is a greater injury, then to deprive a man of bodily life.

The state of Israel unparlleld.

The punishments of Christ forer-then the Mofes.

Truth. The reason to me appears plainly typical, with respect to that holy nation, and the seducers seeking to turn the soul away from the Lord their God, who had brought them forth from the land of Egypt, by such signes, miracles &c. Let Master Cotton now produce any such nation in the whole world whom God in the New Testament hath literally and miraculously brought forth of Egypt, or from one land into another, to the truth and purity of his worship, &c. then far be it, but I should acknowledge that the seducer is fit to be put to death. But draw away the curtaine of the shadow, and let the substance appear, not a whole Nation, City, &c. but the Christian church brought by spiritual signes and wonders from the Egypt of this world in all nations of the world, where the Gospel comes. Justly therefore he that seduceth a foul from his God in Christ, and to endangereth to leaven that onpunishments of ly true Christian state or kingdome the church of Christ, he ought to die (upon his obstinacy) without mercy, as well under Christ, as under Moses. Yea, he is worthy of a sorer punishment (as faith the Spirit of God) who trampleth under feet the blood of Christ: such a deceiver or seducer (except he repent) is to be cut from the presence of the Lord, and to lose an eternal life: He that is cut off from material Israel, might yet repent and live eternally, but he that is cut off from mystical Israel under the ·Gospel, that is, for obstinacy in sin (the proper hereticke) he is cut off to all eternity; which punishment as it is infinitely transcendent and more dreadful in the nature and kind of it, so answereth it fully and infinitely that clause of Master Cotton, to wit, To thrust a soul from God is a greater injury then to deprive a man of his bodily life.

Peace. Now whereas the discusser added, That dead men can-

not die, nor be insected with falle doctrine, and such is the State of all men, all nations, all the world over, until the life of Christ Je-

sus quicken them; Master Cotten replies,

" First, Dead men may be made worse, and more the children " of hell then before, Mat. 23. and therefore such as so corrupt "them, are worthy in a way of due proceeding of a twofold " death.

"Secondly, Such as profess the truth of the doctrine and wor-" ship of Christ, they live a kind of spiritual life, though not "fuch as accompany salvation, else how are false teachers, and " fuch as are led by them, faid to be twice dead, pluckt up by

"the roots, Jud. 12.

Truth. Dead men may be made worse, that is, more to rot and stink: yet this is no taking away of any life. And therefore there is no proportionable reason, why the seducers should suffer a temperal death, having neither taken away spiritual nor natural life; of Seducing. only thus he may be justly liable to a spiritual death, for endeavouring to hinder a firstual life, by furthering any in their natural state of spiritual death.

2. For that place of Inde, Master Cotton knows that Beza what meant by propounds two senses. twice dead.

First, Twice dead, that is a certaine number for an uncer-

taine.

Secondly, This sence urged by Master Cotton, which if it be to be admitted, yet is it but in appearance, as his life which in hypocrise he professed, was but in shew and appearance, he being never raised up from the spiritual death to a spiritual life, and therefore really never suffered the loss of a spiritual life, which he never had: And yet as in typical Israel, it stood with Gods justice to take away the life of the seducer, which seduced an Israelite from the God of Ifrael, or but attempted to do it: fo stands it with the holy justice of God, to cut him off eternally, who but attempteth to take away or hinders the spiritual and eternal life of

Peace. Master Cotton in the next place presumes on advantage that the discusser should say, that none are infected with natural plagues or spiritual, but such are thereto appoin-

ted, &c.

Truth. It is plaine that the discusser alleadged not that, to diminish or lessen sin (let it have its due aggravation) but as was said before in case of the not final deceiving of the elect, so was it here spoken not to derogate from Gods meanes and remedies against natural or spiritual infection, but to abate the needless feares of men, who are apt to cry out, Except the civil sword be drawn (and so therewith the world set together by the eares) the world cannot be preserved from infection.

Peace. Whereas the discusser had affirmed, that Christ Jesus had not left his people destitute of spiritual means against spiritual infections; This is true (saith Master Cotton) but it salleth out sometimes, that when the church hath cast out an heretick, yet he may destroy the faith of many, as did Hymeneus and Philetus (2 Tim. 2. 17.) and if the Magistrates sword do here rust, esc. such leaven may leaven the whole country &c. as Arri-

anisme leavened the world by Constantines indulgence.

Againe, faith he, it may be the heretick was never a member of

the church; how then shall the church do?

Truth. Who can marvel at this, that the dunghill of this world, worldly men under the power of Saran, unto whom the obstinate person the heretick is cast, I say, that they, many of them, receive worldly dottrine, which the church as filth casts out? Ge.

Let the world perish; yet the foundation of Gods children: Let the world perish; yet the foundation of God remaineth sure, he knows who are his, and how to provide meanes to save them, though the world still act it self, wallowing and tumbling

(like Swine) in one puddle of wickedness after another.

Master Cotton should read a little further in the same Scripture quoted by him, where he sinds not a tittle of Pauls directing Timothy to stir up the secular power (as the Pope speakes) to cut off Hymeneus and Philetus, to prevent infection; but tels him, that the servants of God must not strive, but must quiet themselves with patience, waiting if peradventure God will please to give repentance.

Peace. Methinks this Answer may also fully satisfie his second supposition, to wit, if that the biretick was never of the church.

Truth.

Of Infection.

Truth. Yea what hath the church to do (that is, judicially) with him that is without? and what hath the civil flate to judge him for, who in civil matters bath not transgrest? In vaine therefore doth Master Cotton suggest a persecuting or hunting after the fouls or lives of such, as being cast out of the church, keep private conventicles, &c. 31 y 3 11 mail 11 64 43

Peace. How grievous is this language of Master Cotton, as if he had been nourished in the chappels and cloifters of persecuting prelates, and priests, the Scribes and Pharisees ? As if he never had heard of Fefus Christ in truth and meekness: For furely (as the discusser observed) Christ Jesus never appointed the civil Smord an Antidote or remedy in Such a case, notwithstanding Ma-Her Cotton replies that the civil sword was appointed a remedy in

this case, by Moses, not Christ, Dent. 13. 13. 18 Maris

Truth. Moses in the old Testament was Christsfervant, yet Moses being but a servant, dispensed his power by carnal rites and ceremonies, laws, rewards and punishments in that holy nation, and that one land of Canaan: But when the Lord Jefus the Son and Lord himself was come, to bring the truth, and life, and substance of all those shadowes, to break down the partition-wall between Jew and Gentile, and to establish the Christian worship and kingdome in all Nations of the world, Master Cotton will never prove from any of the books and institutions of the New Testament, that unto those spiritual remedies appointed by Christ Tefus against spiritual maladies, he added the help of the carnal (word.

Peace. But Christ (saith Master Cotton) never abrogated the carnal sword in the new, which he appointed in the old Testament, and the reason of the law, to wit, an offence of thrusting a-

way from the Lord, is perpetual.

Truth. If it appear (as evidently it doth) that this king (Jesus the King of Israel, wears his smord (the Antitype of the Kings of Israel their swords) in his mouth, being a sharpe two-edged The frord of sword, then the answer is as clear as the Sun, that scatters the typical Israel a clouds and darkeness of the night.

Besides, Master Cotton needs not slie to the Popes argument for spiritual sword. childrens baptisme, to wit, to say that Christ never abrogated Dent. 13. therefore, & c. For Master Cotton knows the professi-

type of Christs

on of the Lord Jesus, Iohn 18. that his kingdome was not earththly, and therefore his sword cannot be earthly: Master Cotton knows that Christ Iesus commanded a sword to be put up when it was drawn in the cause of Christ, and addeth a dreadful threatning, that all that take the sword (that is the carnal sword for his cause) shall perish by it.

Peace. And for the perpetuity of the reason of the law, you formerly sully satisfied, that even in the dayes of grace, for him that shall thrust away an Israelite from his God, there is upon his obstinacy a greater punishment beyond all imagination (to wit, a spiritual cutting off from the land of Canaan) then under Moses,

which was but from the temporall, the type and shadow.

But Master Cotton proceedeth, alleading, that the Minister of God must have in a readiness to execute vengeance on him that doth evil; and evil it is (saith he) to thurst away Gods people from him.

Magistrates cannot receive from the people a spiritual forer.

Truth. Every lawful Magistrate, whether succeeding or elected, is not only the Minister of God, but the Minister or fervant of the people also (what people or nation soever they be all the world over) and that Minister or Magistrate goes beyond his commission, who intermeddles with that which cannot be given him in commission from the people, unless Master Cotton can prove that all the people and inhabitants of all nations in the world have spiritual power, Christs power, naturally, fundamentally and originally refiding in them (as they are people and inhabitants of this world) to rule Christs Spouse the church, and to give spiritual power to their officers to exercise their spiritual laws and commands; otherwise it is but prophaning the holy name of the most high. It is but flattering of Magistrates, it is but the accursed trusting to an arme of flesh, to perswade the rulers of the earth, that they are Kings of the Ifrael or church of God, who were in their institutions and government immediately from God, the rulers and gavernors of his holy church and people.

Peace. Grant (taith Master Cotton) that the evil be spiritual, and concern the inner man, and not the civil state, yet that evil will be destructive to such a City, it shall not rise up the second

time, Nahum.1.9.

Truth. Although that it pleaseth God sometimes to bring a people

people to utter destruction for their idolatry against himself, and enwelty against his people; yet we see the Lord doth not presently and instantly do this, but after a long course of many ages and generations, as was icen in Nineve her felf, and fince in Athens, Canstantinople, and Rome both Pagan and Antichristian. And therefore the example here by Master Cotton produced, gives not the least colour of warrant for the civil state presently and immediately to execute vengeance for idolatry or herefie upon persons or Cittes now all the world over, as he gave commandment to that typical nation of Israel, which is now also to be fulfilled ipiritually upon the spiritual Israelite, or Israelitish City, a particular church or people falling away from the living God in Christ fesus.

Peace. Whereas it was faid by the discusser that the civil Magistrate hath the charge of the bodies and goods of the subjects, The charge of and the spiritual officers of the church or kingdome of Christ, the civil Magithe charge of their souls and soul safety, Master Cotton answers, strate. First, Ifit were so that the civil Magistrate had the charge of the bodies and goods onely of the subject, yet that might justly excite to watchfulnels against such pollution of religion as tends to apostacy, for God will visit city and country with publike calamity, if not with captivity, for the churches take. The idolatry and worship of Christians (faith he) brought the Turkish

captivity upon the citys and countries of Asia.

Truth. By font and foul fafety, I think Mafter Cotton understands the same with the descusser, to wit, the matters of religion and spiritual worship. If the Magistrate hath received any such charge or commission from God in spiritual things, doubtless (as before) the people have received it originally and fundamentally as they are a people : But now if reither the nations of the world as peoples and nations, have received this power originally, and fundamentally; nor can they derive it Ministerially, to their civil officers (by what name or title, high or low, foever they be distinguished) Oh what presumption, what prophaning of Gods most holy name, what usurpation over the souls and con-Sciences of men, though it come under the vaile or vizard of faving the City or kingdome, yea of saving of souls, and honoring of God himlelf?

Beside, God is not wont to visit any country or people in general for the fin of his people, but for their own idolatries and cruelty toward his people, as all histories will prove. And for this in-The plague of stance of the Turkes, I say it was not the idolatry and image-morthe Turkes. This alone of the Antichristians, but joyned with their other fins, which brought Gods vengeance by the Turks upon them as was faid above, from Revel. 9. and especially their Antichristian cruelty

grounded upon this bloody doltrine of persecution.

Both these Antichristian states, and since also the Turkish Monarchy, have flourished many generations in external and outward prosperity and glory, notwithstanding their religion is false, and although it is true, that in the time and period appointed, all nations shall drink of the cup of Gods wrath, for their nationall fins, both against the first and second table, in matters concerning God and man.

Peace. How fatisfie you Master Cottons second answer or question, to wit. Did ever God commit the charge of the body to any Governor, to whom he did not commit in his way the care of their fouls also?

Truth. There is a twofold care and charge of Souls manifested

in holy Scripture.

First, That which in common belongs to all, to love our neigh-A twofold care bor as our selves, to endeavor the present and eternal welfare and charge of both of superiors, inferiors, equals, friends and enemies; and this COU!s. by prayers, exhortations, reproofs, examples of justice, loving

kindness, sobriety, godliness &c.

But what is this to the second charge by way of office, which in the old Testament was given not only to Priests and Levites, but to the governors and rulers of the lewish state: of which state (being mixed of spiritual and civil) they were the head and governors, as it was Israel, a nation of worshippers of the true God: Christ the true And therein were they the types and forerunners of Christ Fesus the true King of Israel, as he is called, Joh. 1. The cure and charge of fouls, now (faith Mafter Cotton) in this Chapter, belongeth by vertue of office to the spiritual officers of Christs kingdom: I add, and during the defolation of Zion, and the time of the apostacy from Christ's visible kingdome, belongeth to the two Prophets and witnesses of truth, Rev. 11. but not to the kings, rulers, nations

King of Israel.

nations; and evail states of the world, who can be no true paral-

lel or antitype to the Israel or people of God.

Peace. Master Catton objects fehosaphat sent abroad preachers throughout all the Cities of Judah; and if that were a type of Christ, it were to act that now, which typed out Christ, and he fulfilled in his own person.

Truth. Christ Jesus sends out preachers three waies.

First, In his own person, as the twelve and the leventy. fold sending of

Secondly, By his visible, kingly power, left in the hand of his preachers. true churches, and the officers and governers thereof: In which tence that church of Antioch, and the governors thereof, rightly invested with the kingly power of Christ Jesus, lent forth Paul and Barnabas with prayer and fasting, and laying on of hands: And Paul and others of Christs messengers, being furnished with this kingly power, not only planted churches, but also ordained elders, visited these churches or visible cities of Judah; that knowledge and teaching, and the word of God might dwel plenteoufly

among them.

Thirdly, Christ Iesus as king of his church, and head of his body, during the distractions of his house and kingdome under Antichrists apostacy, immediately by his own holy Spirit, stirs up and sends out those fiery witnesses (Rev. 11.) to testifie against Antichrist and his leveral abominations: For as for lawful callingto a true ordinary Ministery, neither Wickliff in England, nor Walden in France, nor John Hus and Ierome of Prange in Fo other true Robemia, nor Luther in Germany, nor multitudes more of fam- office of the Mious preachers and prophets of Christ, both in these countries, and nistery, since the also in Spaine, Italy &c. I say, no true ordinary Ministerial calling can they ever shew; but Christ Jesus by the secret motion of his own holy Spirit extraordinarily excited in couraged and fent them abroad as an Angel or meffenger (Rev. 14.) with the ever- of christ against lasting Gospet &c.

Peace. To apply these three wayes, or any of them, to the civil Antichrist. Magistrates and rulers of the world (of whom Iehosaphat in that his act (hould be a type) is but to prophane the holy name of

God, to leane upon and idolize an arme of flesh, &c.

Truth. I grant, the civil Magistrate is bound to countenance the true Ministers of Christ Iesus, to incourage, protect, and

Christs three-

apostacie, but that of prophecy and opening the Testament the falshood of and defend them from injuries, but to fend them armed (as the Popes Legats and Priests) with a sword of steel, and to compel people to hear and obey them, this savours more of the spirit of the Pope, his courses and practises, Yea of Mahomet his Mussel-men, Dirgses, &c. then the Lambe of God and his followers.

Peace. What Iehosophat, Asa, Hezekiah, Iosiah, &c. did, they did not only by persmassion, countenance, example (by which all are bound to further the preaching of Christ Iesus) but also by

force of armes and corporal punishments.

Truth. Yea even to the death it self: and this is not a bare sending out of Ministers (as Master Cotton gives the instance:) For by his argument, all rulers, kings, and Emperors, and other states of the world ought to embrue their hands in the blood of the many thousands and millions of millions of the poor people, if they forsake not their idolatry and embrace the religion which they say is Christian and the only true.

Peace. No, faith Master Cotton, this ought not to be, because only gedly and truly Christian Magistrates may so put forth this power of Christ; others must stay until they be in-

formed.

A foule imputa- Christ Jesus should so loosly provide for his affaires, so slightly tion put upon for his name and Fathers work and so regardlessly for his dearest christ Jesus.

Sponse, as to leave so high a care and charge with such as (generally and constantly throughout the whole world) are ignorant of, yea and opposite to the very name of Christ and true Christianity?

Peace. Surely if this payment were offered to the governour (as Malachy faith) to the world, or governments of it, it would

not pass.

1. 30

Truth. I never knew a king or captaine councellor or confable, officers of high or low condition, rightly called according to to God, who were not invested with ability more or less for the maine and principal points of their charge and duty.

Peace. It seemes indeed a marvelous, and yet it is Master Cotzons) conclusion, that such Magistrates, yea all or most of the Magistrates that ever have been since Christ, and now extant

upon.

upon the face of the earth. must fit down, stay and suspend, and that all their life long, from the executing of the maine and principal part of their office, to wit, in matters concerning the confei-

ence, religion, and worship, of the people.

Truth. Yea (Secondly) in a due survey of the whole universe and globe of this world, will one of a thouland or ten thouland (according to Master Cottons disabling of them from the chief part of their office) be found, I will not say fit to be, but to be at alllawful civil Magistrates or rulers according to Godsordinance of Magistracy but meer shadows or images let on high with empty names or titles only of Magistrates?

Peace. Master Corton adds, Although the good of souls is the proper or adequate object of the spiritual officers of Christ, and the bodies and goods of the people, the proper or adequate objest of the civil Magistrate; yet in order to the good of their souls, he ought to procure spiritual helpes, and to prevent spiritual

evils.

Truth. I reply, If he mean (as it is clear he doth) that the civil Magistrate ought to do this not only as a Christian by Spiri- Pretended ortual meanes, but as a civil Magistrate by force of armes, It is der, monstrous notin order, but monstrous disorder, for then he (the civil Ma-disorder. giftrate) must sit Judge (judicially and formally) in those spiritual causes and cases, which Master Cotton grants are proper and adequate objects of the fairitual officers which Christ hath appointed.

Peace. Yea, why may not (faith Master Cotton) the Magistrate use his power (spiritually) in order to the good of bodies, as the officers of Christ dehort from idleness and intemperance of

meats and drinks. &c.in order to the good of fouls?

Truth. The spiritual officers in dehorting from these evils or any other of that kind, interfere not, nor take cognizance of that which belongs not to their spiritual court; for holiness in all manner of conversation is the circle Wherein they ought to see all their spiritual subjects to walk. If the spiritual officers should cause by force of armes their people to walk justly, temperately, Ge. as Master Cotton saith the civil Magistrate in order to the good of bodies ought to deal in spiritual and soul-matters, I tay then the eyes of the civil Magistrate would begin to open

and to see the horrible disorder and Babylonish confusion of that which is here masked under the abused name of order.

Peace. Master Cotton closeth up this chapter with very bitter

censures against the discusser.

Truth. The discusser may well reply, that although since the apostacy he sees not the visible thrones and tribunals of Christ Jesus (according to his first institution) erected, and although the civil Magistrate hath not the power of Christ in matters of religion, yet they that slay the Lords sheep are not exempted from all judgement: For, if the offenders slay them corporally, the Lord hath armed the civil Magistrate with the sword of God to take vengeance on them. In which respect God hath crowned the surpream court of Parliament with everlasting honour, in breaking the jaws of the oppressing Bishops, &c. Oh that such glorious suffice may not be blemished, by creeting in their stead a more refined, but yet as cruel an Episcopacy.

2. If the offence be of a spiritual nature, is there no spiritual may of judging, except the church of Christ be granted visible during Antichrists Apostacy? Hath not Christ Jesus given power to his two prophets (even all the Raigne of the Reast) to speak fire, Revelations the 11. to shut up heaven, to turn the maters into blood, to smite the earth with all manner of plagues, and this untill the time of the sinishing of their prophecie or Testimony, when their great slaughters shall prepare the way for the downfal of Antichrist and their own most glorions

raising and exaltation?

There was no Chapter 34 (which probably was Master Cottons overlight, or the Printers) therefore I pass to Chapter 35.

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ments high juflice aggainst oppressors.

The Parlia-

Examination of CHAP. XXXV.

Peace.

Here, whereas it was faid, if it were the Magistrates duty or office to punish hereticks &c. then he is both a temporal and Ecclesiastical officers: Master Cotton answers, It sollows not: except the Magistrate were to punish with Ecclesiastical censures, his punishment is meetly civil, whether imprisonment,

banishment, or death.

Truth. I reply, fust, the statutes of the English nation, and the oath of supremacy, have proved the Kings and Queens of England heads and governors of the church of England: And if the title head to be an head or governor be not an office, let Master Cotton be of the church. againe requested to ponder the instance given, which he passet by in silence; deny it ingenuously he cannot, and to justifie it I hope his light from heaven will not suffer him, although yet he would saine excuse it, by saying, they punish only with civil punishment, imprisonment, banishment or death. Therefore,

2. Here lies the mystery of iniquity, and the Babel and consusion of it, that either according to Popish Tenents the kings of the earth must give their power to the beast, and enslave themselves. under the name and vizard of the secular power to be the Popes executioners, or according to Protestant Tenents, to wit, that Kings and Governours be heads of the church and yet be surnished with no Church-power nor spiritual cen-

fures.

Peace. It would be thought some mystical and monstrous thing that Kings and Governors should be obliged to act in civil Indicature, and yet be surnished with no civil power, but ought to punish onely with spiritual or Church-cenfures.

Truth. The blinde and the lame mans robbing the Orchard is here verified. The Minister (though a blindeguide) he is the seer, but wanting legs and strength of civil power, he is carried upon the civil Magistrates shoulders, whose blindness the subtle Clergy abuseth, &c. but both together, rob the Orchard of the most high and sureavenging God.

Truth:

ritual officer, now as in Isra-

Truth. I conceive it true, that the Kings and Governors of the The civil Ma- national church of Israel had a national power; and had the gistrate no spi- Kord Jesus been pleased to have continued national churches, the Lings and governors of fuch states might well (as they of I frael were) have been both Temporal and Eccle fiastical officers.

Peace. But now the Lord Jefus abolishing that national state. and instituting and appointing his worshippers and followers to be the Israel of God, the holy nation and proper Antitype of the former Israel; it seems most unchristian, that either the work or the title should remaine, whether with open or a masked face or

vizard.

Trub. Therefore as it pleased God in wonderful wisdome and inconceiveable depths of councel for a while to continue a national church national covenant &c. and to take them away as unfufficient, beggarly, and weak, either for the further advancement of his own glory, or salvation of men: to hath he taken away the administration thereof by carnal weapons, armes of flesh &c. In flead of fire and fword, and froming the opposites in Itead of imprisonment, banishment death, he bath appointed exhorta: cons, reprehensions, denunciations, excommunications, and together with preaching, patient maiting, if God peradventure will give re-

pentance.

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Lastly, If the civil Magistrate must imprison and banish, and put to death in spiritual cases; and the civil Magistrate, is but a Minister or servant of the people (and so of God) and if the people make the laws, and give the Magistrate his commission and power; doth it not follow by this doltrine, that the people of the nations of the world are fundamentally and originally both Temporal and Ecclesiastical? And then what is become of the foundations of the Christian faith? And also are not hereby the people and nations of the world (whatever care be had to the contrary to restraine) incouraged, according to their several consciences, I lay encouraged and hardened in their bloody wars, imprisonings, banishings, and putting to death for cause of conscience?

Peace. Whereas it was said to be Babel or confusion, for the church to punish the offences of such as are not within its jurisdiction with spiritual censures, or the civil state spiritual of-

fences

The peoples power.

fences with corporal or temporal meapons, Matter Cotton antwers, No confusion, for so Paul directs the church of Corinth.

Truth. That very Parenthefis which Master Coston stumbleth at, takes away his answer. For as ait would be confusion for the church to centure such matters, and of such persons as belong not to the church: So is it confusion for the state to punish spire- All commontual offenders, for they are not within the Sphear of a civil jurif- weals that ever diction. The body or Commonweal is meerly civil, the Magi- have been, are frate or head is a civil head, and each member is a civil mem- world (exceptber : and to far forth as any of this civil body are spiritual, or act ing that of typispiritually, they and their actions fall under a spiritual cooni-califrael) meerzance and judicature.

Peace. The reason (faith Master Cotton) is the same, for there be offences which tend to provoke wrath against the civil frate, Ezra 7. Why should there be wrath against the kings or his fons? Francis in million for the correct to

Truth. This reason indeed Master Cotton often inculcates and beates upon it, that the Pagan kings of Persia were of his mind : The Decrees of I believe Master Cotton out of a zeal to God, but the Pagan Pagan kings for kings out of a flavishing error, which never prevailed fo far (that I Ifrael, and the know of) as to bring them to a kindly repentance of their own dered. idolatries, or a true love to the God of Ifrael or his people.

Peace. However your former answer is to me sufficient; to wit, that thousands of famous Towns, Cities, and Kingdomes have flourished in peace and tranquillity for many ages and generations, where Ged hath had no house, and not only where it was by the civil state neglected sbut also wholly perfecuted.

Truth. In the time appointed and full ripeness of their fins, the vengeance of God (after patience many generations abused). hath furely and fearefully vifited, yet in the interim, it is clear it is no ground of a necessity of present punishing of false worshippers! and idolaters, least present wrath fall upon the King or his

Peace. Now whereas it was faid an intollerable burthen laid The Ministers upon the Magistrates back, together with the case of the Complay heavy loads monreal to be charged also with the spiritual, &c. Master Cor upon the Mag. son answers, I. That the Magistrate ought to seek out meanes strates back-

of grace for the people. 2. To remove idolatry and idolatrous Teachers. 3. It is commonly added, that he ought to preserve

the church pure by reformation.

Truth. I reply, This work charged upon the kings, governors, and Magistrates in the world, makes the weight of their care and charge far greater, then ever was the charge of the kings of Israel and Judah, For their people were miraculously brought into covenant with God, to their hands, like a bridge, or house, or ship ready built; and needed only keeping up in reparation: yea an heavier yoak, then either their or our fathers were able to bear, considering all the several different consevences, religions, and worships of all mankind naturally, and the many different opinions, fathions, and seels, which daily do arise, and that conscientiously and zealously unto death: All these must by Master Cottons dottrine) lie before the bar, beside all civil cases, &c.

Peace. Tis memorable that Paul himself, that had the care of all the churches, would not be intangled with civil affaires, further then his own necessities did call for; and sometimes the necessities of his companions: but this yoak put upon the necks of Magistrates, is as sull of temporal as spiritual care: And as it is impossible for them to bear, So the Lord in his holy season, may please to teach them (as he hath taught some already through his grace) to lay that spiritual Burthen upon the shoulders of their only King of Saints Christ Jesus, to whom the supream power and care of souls and churches doth alone

belong.

Whereas it was further said, that the Magistrate is to cherish, and to cleave unto the Saints, and to defend them from civil violence, but the spiritual care of them belongs to spiritual officers appointed by Christ Jesus to that end, Master Cotton replies, this is but a pretence, because the discusser acknowledgeth no churches

extant, &c.

Truth. Although amongst so many pretending churches, the discusser be not able to satisfie himself in the rightly gathering of the Churches, according to the true order of Christ Jesus, yet this is far from a pretence, because the institution of any state government, order, &c. is one thing, and the administra-

tion and execution, which may be interrupted and eclipsed, is another.

Peace. Indeed Ieremy could not rightly have been judged a pretender, when he mourned for, and lamented the defolations of Atime when no the temple, priests, elders, altar, sacrifice,&c. and neither he visible Church nor Daniel, nor any of Gods prophets or servants, could (during of God in the the time of the desolation and captivity) acknowledge either tem- world for the ple, or altar, or sacrifice right, extant upon the face of the order, &c. earth.

Truth. He that saith the Sun (Christ Jesus) is not to be seen in our Horizon or Hemisphere, in his absence, or when he suffers an Eclipse, cannot be said to deny that the Lord Jesus his holy ordinances ought to be visible in the worship and fervice of God: Although the discusser be not satisfied in the period of the times, and the manner of his glorious appearing, yet his foul uprightly desires to see and adore, and to be thankful to Master Cotton, yea to the least of the disciples of Christ Jesus, for any coal or sparke of true light, amongst so many false and pretended candles and candlesticks, pretending the glorious name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Peace. Next, Master Cotton demands what reason can be given, why the Magistrate ought to break the teeth of lyons (ought to suppress such as offer civil violence) and not of the Wolves, that make havock of their fouls, who are more mishievous then the lyon, as the Pope of Rome, then the Pagan Emperors? He wonders the discusser should favor the Pope more then the Emperour, except it be that he symbolizeth rather with Antichrist then

with Cafar.

Truth. It may here suffice to say two things (not to repeat o-

ther passages.)

First, The civil state and Magistrate are meerly and esentially civil; and therefore cannot reach (without the transgressing the bounds of civility) to judge in matters (piritual, which are of another sphere and nature then civility is: Now it is most just and proper, that if any member of a civil body be opprest, the body should relieve it: As also it is just and proper, that the spirituall state or body should relieve the soul of any in that spiritual combination oppressed.

Therefore (Secondly) for firitual and religious oppressions, the king of kings Christ Iesus hath sufficient providedly in his spiritual kingdome : therefore (Alts 20) Paul gives the charge a-The wolves at gainst thole spiritual Wolves to the elders of the church at Ephe-Ephesus, Act. Jus, and notto civil Manistrates of the city, which Paul should have done (notwithstanding they were worshippers of Diana) if it had been their duty to have broke the teeth of those spirituall AUTO STOLL Wolves &c.

The duty of c vil power in legion.

Peace. It is (indeed) one thing to prohibite the Pope, the prelates, the Presbyterians, the Independents, or any from forcing any in the matters of their respective consciences, and accordingly matters of Re- to take the sword from such mens hands, or (as their executioners) to refute to use it for them: It is another thing to leave them freely to their own consciences, to defend themselves as well as they can, by the two-edged fword of the spirit, which is the word of God, which all the feveral forts of pretenders fay they have received from Iesus Christ.

Truth. The renowned Parliament of England hath justly deferved a crown of honour to all posterity, for breaking the teeth The changing of of the oppressing Bishops and their courts; but to wring the sword out of the hands of a few prelates, and to luffer it (willingly) to be wrung out of their own hands, by many thousand Presbyterians, or Independants, what is it but to change one wolfe o: Ivon for another, or in stead of one, to let loose the Dens of thou-

fands?

Peace. But why thould Mafter Cotton infinuate the discusser to glance a more obsequious eye upon the Pope, then upon the

Emperer?

Truth. I fear Master Cotton would create some evil opinion in the hears of the civil Magistrate, that the discusser is (as the bloody Iews rold Pilats) no friend to Cafar: whereas upon a due The perfecuting cleargy no cor- fearch it will be found clear as the light, that it is impossible that dial friends to any that subscribe ex animo to the bloody Tenent of persecution, Magistracie. can (ex animo) be a friend to Magistracy. The reason is, all persecutors, whether priests or people, care onely for such Magistrates as suite the end, the great bloody end of persecution, of whom they either hope to borrow the fword, or whom they hope to make their executioners. Their very principles also (Papist

persecutors is onething, the abolishing of per-Jecution another.

and

and Protestant) lead them necessarily to dispose and kill their heretical, Apostate, blashheming Magistrates.

Peace. But why should Master Cotton ir sinuate any affection in the discusser to that Tyrant of all earthly Tyrants, the

Pope ?

Truth. To my knowledge Master Cotton and others have thought the discusser too zealous against the bloody beast : yea, and who knows not this to be the ground of fo much forrowful difference between Mafter Cotton and the discusser, to wit, than the discusser grounds his leparation from their churches upon their not seperating from that man of sin? For Old England having Neither Old compelled all to church, compel'd the Papifts, and the Pope him- nor New Engfelf in them: The daughter New England, separaring from her churches separaring mother in Old England, yet maintaines and practiles communion rate from the with the Parishes in Old. Who sees not then, but by the links of Pope. this mystical chaine, New England Churches are still fattned to the Pope himself?

Peace. Master Cottons third reply is this, that it is not like that fuch Christians will be faithful to their prince, who grow false and Master Cotton disloyal to their God, and therefore consequently the civil Magi- and Bellarmine frate must see that the church degenerate and apostate not, at all one, for the least so far as to provoke Christ to depart from them.

deposing heretical princes, &c.

Truth. This is indeed the down right most bloody and Popish Tenent of persecuting the degenerate, heretical and Apostate people: of deposing, yea and killing Apostatical and heretical

princee and rulers.

The truth is, the great Gods of this world are God-belly Godpeace, God-wealth, God-honour, God-pleasure &c. Theie Gods must not be blashemed, that is, evil spoke of, no not provoked, &c. The gods of this The servants of the living God being true to their Lord and Ma- World. ster, have opposed his glory, greatness, honour &c. to these Gods, and to fuch religions, worships, and services, as commonly are made but as a mask or vaile, or covering of these Gods.

Peace. I have long been satisfied, that hence proceeds the mad cry of every Demetrius and crafts-Master of false worship in the world, Great is our Diana, &c. These men blaspheme our goddess, disturbe our City, They are falle to our Gods, how will they be true to us?

Hence

The Lord Cob- dayes made purposely against that true servant and witness of in Henry the 5. dayes.

ham his troubles God (in those points of Christianity which he knew) and other fervants of God with him, the Lord Cobham, concluding Lollardy not only to be here sie, (that is, indeed true Christianity) but also treason against the Kings person: whence it followed, that these poor Lollards (the fervants of the most high God) were not on-

Hence that bloody Act of Parliament in Henry the fifth his

ly to be burnt as hereticks, but hanged as traitors.

The best of our late Bishops, as Bishop Hall have not spared to render hereticks and Traitors all one.

Truth. Accordingly it pleased God to honour that noble Lord Cobham, both with hanging and burning, as an heretick against the church, as a traitor against the king: And hence those divelish accusations and bloody huntings of the poor servants of God in the reign of Francis the second in Paris, because it was said, that their meetings were to could and act against the life of the

king.

Civil Society roctes.

Peace. If this be the touchstone of all obedience, will it not be the cut-throat of all civil relations, unions and covenants between Princes and people, and between the people and people? pluckt up by the For may not Master Coston also say, he will not be a faithful fervant, nor she a faithful wife, nor he a faithful busband, who grow false and disloyal to their God? And indeed what doth this, yea, what hath this truly-ranting doctrine (that plucks up all relations) wrought but confusion and combustion all the world over?

Truth. Concerning faithfulness, it is most true, that godliness is profitable for all things, all estates, all relations: yet there is a civil faithfulness, obedience, honesty, chastity, &c. even amongst luch as own not God nor Christ : else Abraham and Isaac dealt foolishly to make leagues with ungodly Princes. Besides, the whole Scripture commands a continuance in all Relations of government, marriage, service, notwithstanding that the grace of Christ had appeared to some, and the rest (it may be an busb and; a wife, a Magistrate, a Master, a servant) were false and difloyal in their teveral kinds and wayes unto Ged, or wholly ignorant of him.

Civil honesty may stand with dishonesty against God and Christ in matters of Religion.

> 4. Grant people and Princes to be like Inlian, Apostate from the true service of God, and consequently to grow less faithful in their places and respective services, yet what ground is there, from the Testament of Christ Jesus, upon this ground of their Apo-Ancie.

stacie, to prosecute them, as Master Cotton faith, The civil Magistrate must keep the church from Apostatizing so, as to cause Christ to depart from them.

5. Can the sword of steel or arme of flesh make men faithful or loyal to Ged? Or careth God for the outward Loyalty or Faithfullness, when the inward-man is false and treacherous ?

Or is there not more danger (in all matters of trust in this world) from an hypocrete, a dissembler, a turncoat in his religi- faithless then a on (from the fear or favour of men) then from a resolved Jew, resolved Jew, Turke or Papist, who holds firme unto his principles? &c.

Or laftly, if one Magistrate, King or Parliament call this or that here sie, apostacie, &c. and make men say so, will not a stronger Magistrate, King, Parliament, Army (that is, a stronger arm, or longer and more prosperous sword) call that here sie and Apostable Truth and Christianity, and make men call it so? and do not all change their experiences, and our own most lamentable, in the changes of our names to truth English Religions, confirme this?

6. Lastly, As carnal policy ever fals into the pit, it digs and by &c. trips up its own heels, so I shall end this passage with two paradexes, and yet (dear peace) thou and I have found them most la-

mentably true in all ages.

Peace. God delights to befool the wife and high in their own conceit with paradoxes, even such as the wisdome of this world

thinks madness: but I attend to hear them.

Truth. First then, The straining of mens cinsciences by civil who knows not power, is so far from making men faithful to God or man, that it is the ready way to render a man falle to both: my ground is this: Pearne in Camcivil and corporal punishment do ujually cause men to play the bridge, brought bypocrite, and dissemble in their Religion, to turn and return it into a prowith the tide, as all experience in the nations of the world doth verb, to wit, to testifie now.

This binding and rebinding of conscience, contrary or without its own persuasion, so weakens and defiles it, that it (as all other faculties) loseth its strength, and the very nature of a common ho- consciences nest conscience: Hence it is, that even our own histories testifie, that forced or vaviwhere the civil sword, and carnal power, hath made a change up- shed, loosen all on the conseiences of men, those consciences have been given up, conscience.

A turn-coat in Religion more Turk or Papift.

Herefie and apostacie often and Christiani-

that the many pernifie. .

not only to spiritual, but even to corporal filthiness, and bloody, and mad oppressing each other, as in the Marian bloody times &c.

Peace. Indeed no people to inforced as the Papifts and the Mahumetans: and no people more filthy in foul and body, and no people in the world more bloody and perfecuting: but I liften for

your second paradox.

Treath. Secondly This Tenent of the Magistrates keeping the church from Aposkatizing, by practifing civil force upon the consciences of men, is so satisfrom preserving Religion pure, that it is a mighty Bulmark or Barnicado to keep out all true Religion, yea and all godly Magistrates for ever coming into the World.

Peace. Doubtless this will seem a hard riddle, yet I presume not too hard for the fingers of time and truth to unty, and render easie.

the church pure, then all the people of the Cities, Nations, and king domes of the world must do the same much more, for primarily and fundamentally they are the civil Magistrate: Now the world (saith John) lyeth or is situated in wiekedness, and consequently according to its disposition endures not the light of Christ, nor his golden candlestick the true Church, nor easily chooseth a true Christian to be her officer or Magistrate, for she accounts such falle to her Gods and Religion, and suspects their faithfulness & c.

Peace. Hence indeed is it (as I now conceive) that so rarely this world admitteth or not long continueth a true servant of God in any place of trust and credit, except some extraordinary hand of God over-power, or else his servants by some base staires of Flattery or worldly compliance, ascend the chaire of Civil-

power.

But (to proceed) faith Master Cotton, "It was the duty of Je"hosaphat. Hezekiah &c. to reduce the people of Israel from
"their backstlidings, because they were an holy people, and is it not
"the duty of godly Princes to reduce their backstliding Churches to
"their primitive purity? It is true (saith he) David and Solomon
"were types of Christ, but so were not the other Kings of Israel

▶ Paradexes.

"and Judah, who were the one (the kings of Israel) all Apo-"Rares; and the other (the kings of Judah) many of them Apo-" thate from Christ: And Secondly, If they were (faith he) all. "types of Christ, yet Christ being the Antitype, Christ hath aboli-"Thed them all, and so it were facriledge or Antichristian usur-" pation for any king to be set over Christians : Or if they were "types of Christ in respect of their kingly office over the Church "alone was it appical in Solemon to put foab a murtherer to death, " or Adonijah a traitor? and so consequently unlawful for Chri-"Hian Princes to put murtherers and traitors to death? Further, "faith he, What those kings might do in type, Christ Jesus might "much more do in his own person, as the Antitype: but he put no "man to death in his own person, and therefore they were not types " but servants of Christ, and paterns and examples to Christian Ma-"gistrates, yea, Ahab, who should have put Benhadad to death " for his blafphemy.

Truth. Lunderstand those kings of Israel and Judah, untill How the kings their cutting off or excommunicating out of the land of Canaan, of Israel and to be yet visible members of the church of Israel and Judah, Judah were and as kings of Ifrael and Judah types of Christ 7e- types and figures. sus, partly in his own person, who did that (being the true fpire come. tual king of Israel) which they did or should have done, in that typical national church or land of Israel, and (2) partly in the officers of his kingly pamer and government of his church which officers and church falling away, untill an absolute cutting off, are the Antitypes (in respect of visible government) of those for-

mer kings of Ifrael and Judah.

Peace. Can it be imagined that those wicked Kings, feroboam, Raasha, Ahab &c. were figures of Christ 7esus?

Truth. Master Cotton himself grants David and Solomon types of Christ Jesus, and yet, how abominable and monstrous some of their practices? we must therefore distinguish between their persons,

and fins, and frailties.

As kings of Israel (Gods Church and people) doubties they were the figures of (the K. of Ifrael) Christ Iesus; yea it is probable that the land of Canaan with the officers and governors thereof, before Christ time, was but a figure of the spiritual land or Christian church, with the officers, governors, & administrations therof good

and

The types of the old Testament many and deep.

Cyrus called

of Christ.

evil: Although the applying of the times and persons each to other requires a more then ordinary guidance of the finger or holy Spirit of God.

Peace. I remember that some of eminent note for knowledge and godliness have not fluck to affirme, that the Gentile Prince Cyrus as he was called Gods servant, anointed, or Christ (1sa. cbrist, a figure 44) I say, that he in a respect, as a restorer of Gods people was a

figure of Christ lesus.

Truth. It is not improbable, but that the most holy and only wife (whole works are known unto himfelf from the beginning of the world) did by such famous instruments of mercy to the literal Iew, type out Christ Iesus and his heavenly instruments, mercy and goodness to the mystical and spiritual, Christian Iews, &c.

Examination of CHAP. XXXVI, and XXXVII.

Peace.

IN these passages Master Cotton first questions (having not his I copy by him) the truth of some expressions printed as his. Truth. It is at hand for Master Cotton or any to see that copy

which he gave forth and corrected in some places with his own

hand, and every word verbatim here published.

2. To the answer it self, or reproof of the Lord Iesus given to his disciples for their bloody and rash' zeal desiring fire to come down from heaven, &c. we both agree, that Christs rebuking of his disciples did not hinder the Ministers of the Gospel from proceeding in a Church-way &c. 2. That falle perfecution in a churchway is as odious and dreadful a perseentien, as any prosecution a a court of civil justice, as also that this is not the point intended, though it be reckoned up with the rest.

Peace. I marvel at that which follows, where Mafter Cotton faith, that it never fell from his pen in any writing of his, viz. that it is lawful for a sivil Magistrate to inflict corporal punishment upon such as are contrary indeed in matters of Religion: and therefore he passeth by the discussers reasons as which might well have been spared, being brought but against a shaden of his own fancy. Truth. Truth. I am not able to imagine what Master Cotton meanes by such as are contrary minded, against whom he will not (in this Chapter) maintaine any corporal punishment to be insticled, when in so many of his writings, and throughout his whole book he maintaines corporal punishment, and that to death it self in many cases, against the idolatrous, the blasphemous, the herotical, the seducing, yea the degenerate and Apostate.

Peace. Love bids us take this passage as a pang of reluttancy The fire from (in his other wise-holy and peaceable breast) against such unholy heaven, Rev. 13

bloody Tenents.

But what say you to the passage about the second beast, bringing fire from beaven? (Rev. 13.) This was no wonder (saith Master Cotton) for Constantine had done the like before to hereticks, the Arrian Bishops against the Orthodox Saints. Also, it is related as a different matter from the former (vers. 15.) that he had power to cause, that as many as would not worship the smage of the beast should be killed. And this fire comes not down upon the Saints, but the earth.

Truth. Master Cotton I think knows that the discusser is not alone in this interpretation: If he propose any other more suitable to Christ lesus, I hope the discusser desires thankfully to embrace it. But this fire being not literal, but mystical, in imitation of the true prophet Elijah, and also as the true witnesses cause fiery judgements descend from heaven upon the enemies of the truth: so the false witnesses cause fire to descend against the faithful: and sure it is (as the discusser related) that the Popish Bishops in France, and England and other places have ever constantly cryed out, that the just sudgements of God are brought down by them upon the hereticks, which is no smal wonder that the hearts of the sons of men should be so hardened against the light of truth in truths witnesses, notwithstanding the acts of Constantine and the Arrian Bishops long before.

Peace. But this fire (saith Master Cotton) comes down from

heaven upon the earth.

Truth. True, but it may well imply no more, then in the open view and face of all men in this world.

Peace. And laftly (faith he) it is faid, that he causeth that as

as many as would not worship the Image of the Beaft should be killed, which is a different effect.

Truth. Because it comes from a different cause, with respect, not to the first Beast himself, but only to his picture or image, and implies, that fiery judgements descend net onely upon such as refule to worship the first or second beast, but the very picture of the beast likewile.

Examination of CHAP. XXXVIII.

Peace.

A After Cotton here first observing the discussers agreement IVI with him, that this instruction (2 Tim. 2.) to be meek and patient to all men, is properly directive to the Ministers of the Gofpel, he concludes that therefore hitherto his answer was not perplext and ravelled.

Truth. Many plaine threads may be drawn forth of a perplext and ravelled string, as it seemes to me the many particulars of

different natures here wrapt up together were.

Peace. Yea, but he seems to disown those words [unconverted Christians in Crete) and more then once in the Chapter toucheth

the discussers credit. & c.

Truth. I know the discusser desires unfainedly (with the Lords assistance) rather to die a thousand deaths, then willingly to impeach the least of holy or civil truths; and therefore affirmeth in All Truth, hea- this case, that at his pleasure the copy (not which he received from venly, moral, ci- Master Cotton for there never passed such writings between them as vil,&c. preci-Master Cotton often assirmeth, but) which he received from another, with the correction of Master Cottons own hand to it, shall be

ready for himself or any to view.

Peace. However, Master Cotton maintaining the tearms of unconverted converts from Ier. 3.10. (Indah turned unto me, but not with all her heart, but fainedly:) so Indas, Anamas, and Sapphira Balaam, the Nicolaitans, lezabelin Thyatira, as also the children of believing parents born in the Church, who though hely, yet cannot be conceived to be truely holy.

Truth. Were the question about hypocrites, counterfeits and

Tray-

ows.

trayters in the church and kingdome of Christ, these words might here rightly be alleadged; but Master Cottons words being vnconverted thele unconverted Christians in Crete whom Titus as an Evan-Christians visigelist was to leek and to convert I conceive that Master Cotton bly a paradox. will not affirm that the office of an Evangelist was to feek to convert the church (though possibly an hypocrete may be turned from his hypocrifie by an Evangelist or private man in the church.)

2. He makes in the very words a distinttion between these, unconverted Christians, and those Iews and Gentiles in the Church, who (faith he) though carnal, yet were not convinced of the error

of their way.

And to conclude this Chapter, the discusser readily with thanks acknowledgeth Master Cottons words, that it is not probable that Timothy was now at Ephesus, and that the subscription added to the second Epistle of Timothy in the English translation, is justly to be suspected.

Examination of CHAP. XXXIX.

MAster Cotton here argues, That if the Magistrate be a Pro-Many excellent phet, and opposed in his dollrine, he ought (from this Magistrates of Scripture, 2 Tim. 2.) meekly to bear the opposition, waiting if God the Parliament, peradventure will give repentance; yet withal by the way he ob- of the councel, serveth, that if the Magistrate be a prophet, he may do some the city, of the things as a Magistrate, which he may not do as a Pro- country, are alphet.

Truth. Of this no question? but what is this to a coercive phets or inter-Magisterial power in spiritual things, which is the que-preters of Scrip-

Ation ?

2. Since that Master Cotton acknowledgeth that Magistrates but a spiritual may be prophets, and that divers Magistrates of New English sword in spirichurches have spoken as prophets (eminently able in their tuals. churches) what should be the reason (I ask by the way) that Magistrates their Churches hear no more of such their propheticall may be prophets eifts, but that their talent's wrong well and their propheticall in Christs gifts, but that their talent's wrapt up? &c.

of the Army, of lo excellent pro-

ture, & yet may not use a civil

Church.

Pence.

Peace. Of this let their consciences give account to Jesus Christ, whom they call the King of their churches, and the fountaine of such heavenly abilities: But to proceed, Master Cotton grants that Magistrates ought to bear in the church oppositions against their prophecyings, but not continued opposings nor, seduings &c.

Truth. What is then the waiting here commanded, until God

peradventure will give repentance?

Peace. It is true (faith Matter Cotton) it is not in the power of man to give repentance, but God alone: Neither is it in mans power (faith he) to give repentance to scandalous persons against the civil state; and yet the discusser acknowledgeth that the sivil Ma-

gistrate ought to punish these.

Truth. It is not the Magistrates work and office in the civil fate, to convert the heart in true repentance unto God and Chrift: The civil state respecteth conformity and obedience to civil laws, monly put in the though indeed the works and office of the Ministers of Christ Fesus are commonly laid upon the Magistrates shoulders, and they pretending themselves the Ministers of Christ Jesus, armed with the two-edged sword of the Spirit of God (the Word of God) do commonly flye unto and put more confidence in the sword of steel in the hand of their civil Ministers, the Magistrates.

Peace. The fword of steel hath done wonderful things throughout the whole world in matters of Religion, and woful and wonderful (as was formerly observed) hath Religious changes been in the English nation, and that by the power of the cicufed by those of vil sword, backward and forward, and that in the space of a few Judah, but not yeers, in the reigne of four or five Princes: But this (faith Master Cotton) is no more then befell the church of Indah in the dayes of Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, and Io-

sab.

Truth. Englands changes will be found upon examination incomparably greater, and wrought in the eighth part of the time that the changes of the church of Iudah were. And yet this instance will not infringe that the civil sword of the Magistrate, in a national way, is ordinarily able to turn about a Nation to and againe, to and from a truth of Ged, in national hypocrifie, and therefore

More confidence comcivil sword then the Spiritual.

Engl. changes in Religion exjustly.

therefore most wisely hath the most holy and only wise, by the most golrious brightness of his person and wisdom of the Father (Christ Tesus) abolished his own national and state-church, whether explicit or implicit, that the two-edged sword of the word of the Lord in the mouths of his true meffengers, might alone be brandished and magnified.

Peace. Master Cotton concludeth this Chapter with the observation, that the revolt of England agains to Popery wanteth

Scripture-light.

Truth. He that loves Christ lesus in sincerity, cannot but long, that Christ Iesus would speedily be pleased with the breath of his land may not mouth to consume that man of sin: But yet that worthy servant of receive the God (according to his conscience) Master Archer, doth not barely Pope againe, propose his opinion, but also his Scripture-grounds, which I believe, compared with all former experiences, will feem to be of great and weighty consideration, and call all that wait for Christ lesus to beg his Spirit deeply to weigh and ponder theni.

Examination of CHAP. XL.

Peace.

O the several allegations concerning the woful slavery of all opposites of Christ Iesus, and the mighty power of free grace, only able to release them; Master Cotton replies, So is it with scandalous offenders against the Civil state, and yet this doth not restraine Magistrates from executing just judgements upon them &c. And he adds, that better a dead soul in a dead body, and that seducers die without faith, then mnrther and seduce many precious souls from the faith.

Truth. The Lord Iesus commanding to give God the things that be Gods, and to Cafar the things that be Cafars, gives all his followers a clear and glorious torch of light to diltinguish Things of God between offenders against God in a spiritual way, and offenders and cafar. against Casar, his Lawes, state and government in a civil

way. Tistrue, flatterers and time-servers use to make Religion and justice

puffice, the two pilars of a State, and so indeed do all such Religious of the flates in the world as maintaine a state-Religion, invented and nords, tolitick maintained in civil policy to maintaine a civil state. But all men inventions to that have tasted of history or travel, are witnesses sufficient of vil state.

First concerning justice, that if the sword and balances of The absolute justice (in a fort or measure) be not drawn and held sorth, against necessity of some scandalous effenders against civil state, that civil state must disorder of govern- solve by little and little from civility to barbarisme, which is a mil-

ment all the derness of life and manners.

Peace. Yea the very barbarians and Pagans of the world themselves are forced for their holding and hanging together in barbarous compaines, to use the ties and knots, and bands of a kind of civil justice against scandalous offenders against their Commonweale and profit.

Truth. But too many thousands of Cittees and states in the world have and do flourish for many generations and ages of men, wherein (whatever Casar gets) God cannot get one penny of his due in any bare permission or teleration of his religion and worship.

Peace. Dear Truth, these two points being so constantly proved, I can but wonder that Master Cotton or any servant of Christ less, should cry out to the Casars of this world to help the eternal God to get his due, because Christ Iesus grants them a civil sword in civil cases, to preserve their civil states from bar-

barisme and confusion.

Truth. That worthy Emperor, Antoninus Pius, in his letters for the Christians, plainly tels the governors of his provinces, that the gods were able to punish those that sinned against their worship; evidently declaring, by that light of conscience and knowledge which God had lighted up in his soul, the vast difference between offenders in the civil state, and offendors against the true and only religion and worship, about which the whole world disagreeth, and is hist together (by this bloody tenent) I say hist together by the ears and throat, in blood and sire, as the tide of times, major vote, armies and arms of sless prevaile.

Peace. Ah (Dear truth) is there is no Balme in Gilead, no balances, no sword of spiritual justice in the City, and kingdome of Christ Jesus, but that the officers thereof must run to borrow

Antoninus Pius his distinction. (afar? Are the Armories of the true king Solomon Christ Jesus disarmed? Are there no spiritual swords girt upon the thighs The degeneracy of those valiant ones, that should guard his heavenly bed, except of Christianiy the sword of steel be run for from the cutters shop? Is the Relinow professed. gion of Christ Jesus so poor and so weak and seeble grown, so cowardly and base (since Paul spake so gloriously of it, and the weapons of it (2 Cor. 10.) that neither the souldiers nor Commanders in Christs Army have any courage or skill to withstand sufficiently in all points a false teacher, a false prophet, a spiritual cheater or deceiver?

Truth. This must all that follow Jesus bitterly lament, that not a spiritual sword or spear is to be found in the spiritual Israel of God, but that his poor Israelites are forced down to the Philistins of this worlds Smiths &c. And that the princes of Zion are become feeble like harts without pasture, as Jeremy complaints in his Lementations.

Peace. Now whereas it was added that a civil sword hardens the followers of falle teachers in the suffering of their leaders and begets an impression of the falshood of that religion, which cannot uphold it self all the world over, but with such instruments of violence,&c. Master Cotton replies, that the Magistrate ought not to draw out his sword against seducers, until he hath used all good means for conviction,&c. and then (saith he) he should be cruel to Christs Lambs in sparing the Foxes, &c.

Truth. Who knows not this to be the plea and practife of all Popish persecutors in all ages, to compass sea and land to reduce the heretick to the union and bosome of the church, not only with promises, threatnings, &c., but oftimes with solemn disputations, in and iometimes writings and waitings, before they come to the definitive sentence and deliver him to the secular power, and so the use of those desperate remedies of hanging, hurning, &c. How do the bloody Popes and the bloody Bonners in their hypocritical letters and bloody sentences, profess their lamentable grief at errors and heresies; their clemency and mercy, and great pains taken to reduce that mandring, to return the lost childe, to heal the scabbed sheep? yea and when they are forced (as they say) for the saving of the flock from infection to deliver such sheep to the secular power, as their butchers and executioners; yet besech they

The losthy.

hypocrific of perfecutors.

R

that

Jentence, and proceedings with the persecuted.

that power, and that (most hypocritically without shame) in the In their bloody bowels of Christ Fesus, to Minister instice with such moderation, that if it be possible the bereticks soul may be saved, but however the flock may be preserved from such damnable Do-Etrine.

· Peace. Master Cetton will here blame the alleadging of this:

for the Popish Religion is falle, but theirs true, &c.

Truth. Tis true, the Papifts Religion is falle, yet Mafter Cotton cannot pass without suspition to be too neer of kin to the bloody Papift, to whom they are so neer in practice: The Lord Jesus gave an everlasting rule, to his poor servants, to discerciall false prophets by, to wit, their fruits and bloody practices. But,

Secondly, The holy Spirit of God in this 2 to Tim. now infilted on, not only commands Timothy to exhort the opposite, but patiently to wait and attend Gods will, if peradventure God will give repentance, and that they may recover them-

selves &c.

Peace. Master Cotton will not deny, together with meek ex-

hortation, patient maiting &c.

Truth. Why then doth he limit the holy one of I frael to dayes or moneths? Three months was by the lam (in Massachusets in New England) the time of patience to the excommunicate, before the fecular power was to deal with him: But we finde no time limited, nor no direction given to Timothy or his successors to prosecute the opposite before Cafar bar, in case God vouchsafed

not repentance upon their means and waiting.

3. Christ Je fus hath not been without bowels of compassion in all his gracious care and provision he hath made for his sheep and lambs, against the spiritual Wolves and Foxes; although we read not a word of the arme of flesh and sword of steel appointed by himself for their defence in his most blessed last Will and Testament.

4. Lastly, to that instance of the Denatists and Papilts supcommonly hard- pressed by the civil sword, no question but (as before) a civil nedby perfecu- fword is able, among civil people, to make a whole mation, or world of hypocrites: and yet experience also tellifies (however Master Cotton makes it but accidental) that it is the common and ordinary effect of the civil smord drawn forth (as they speak)

False teachers \$10n.

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Too (kort a time

Set for repen-

tance in New

England.

againt

against hereticks seducers &c. to harden the seducers and seduced, by their sufferings, and to beget no other opinion in their hearts, then of the eruelty and meakness of the heart and cause of their persecutors.

Peace. There hath been no small noise of Master Gortons and The great sufhis friends being disciplined (or as the Papists call it, discipled in ferings of Mathe Schoole of the New English churches: It is worth the inquiry ster Gorton and to ask what conviction and conversion hath all their hostilities, captivatings, courtings, imprisonings, chamings, banishings, &c.

wrought upon them?

Truth. Shall I speak my thoughts without partiality? I am eno more of Master Gortons Religion then of Master Cottons: and yet if Mafter Cotton complaine of their obstinacy in their way, I cannot but impute it to this bloody tenent and practice, which ordinarily doth give strength and vigour, spirit and resolution to the most erroneous, when such unrighteous and most unchristian proceedings are exercised against them.

Peace: Touching the Edict of Antoninus Pius concerning persecution of Christians, and the opinion it begat in their hearts his Edist aof the cruelty of their persecutions, Mafter Cotton antwers, first, gainst persecuthe Pagan Religion is not of God but the Religion of Christi-tion.

ans came down from Heaven in the Gofpel-truth.

Truth. This is most true, to him that believeth that there is but one God, one Lord, one Spirit, one baptifes, one body, &c. 2ccording to Christ Fefus his institution; and that from that blessed efface the Apostacy hath been made, and that all other Gods; Lords, Spirits Faiths, Baptisms or charebes, are false: But what is this to many melious of men and women, in to many king domes and nations. Cities and parts of the werld, who believe as coafidently their lies of many Gods and Christs, all which they believe (as the Ephofians of their Diana; and of the image of Jupiter, and (as Mafter Cotton of the way of his Religion) that they come down from beaven?

Peace. Doubtless, according to their belief, all the peoples of those nations, kingdoms and countries, wherein the name of Christ is founded, whether of the greek church or the latine, whether of Populo or Protestant profession, will say as Master Cotton, my religion came down from heaven in the Gofpel of Truth, &c.

R 2

his friends in New England.

Trush.

Truth. Now then either the sword of steel must decide this controversie (according to the bloody tenent of persecution) in the suppressing of hereticks, blaschemers, idolaters and seducers, by the strength of an arme of flesh: or else the two-edged-iword of the Spirit of God, the word of God coming out of the mouth of Christ Jesus in the mouths of his servants which will either humble and subdue the Rebels, or cut most deep, and kill with an eternal vengeance.

Peace. But (faith Master Cotton) it will beget an opinion of cruelty to murther innocents, but not to put to death murtherers

between Spiri- of fouls.

tual and corporal murther.

The difference

Truth. I answer, beside that great and common difference of civil murther, and spiritual there is a second, to wit, that in the murther of an innocent, the conscience of a murtherer is opened, and commonly the mouth confesseth I am a murtherer, I have killed an innocent: but run through all the coasts and quarters of the whole world, and the very consciences of so many thousands of foul-murtherers are rootedly fatisfied and perswaded, that they are to far from being murtherers as that they are to many faviours of the fouls of men, and Priests and Ministers of the most high God or Gods &c.

Peace. For instance, if a man say Master Cotton is a subjett of the state of England, and a Minister of that worship, which he believeth to be true, confirmed by a gument and light sufficient to. his understanding soul and conscience: How many thousand are there fellow-subjects with Master Cotton to the English state yet of a contrary mind to Master Cotton in matter of Gods worship? yea how many are there (it may be thousands) professing a Ministery contrary to Master Cottons? and the like may be found in other

nations and parts of the world.

Truth. What true reason of instice, peace; or common safety of the whole, can be rendred to the world why Master Cottons conscience and Ministry must be maintained by the sword, more then the consciences and Ministeries of his other fellow-subjects? as well as ano- Why should he be accounted (I mean at the bar of civil justice) I say accounted a soul Saviour, and all other Ministers of other Religions and conferences, foul-murtherers, and to be executed as murtherers, or forced to temporize or turn from their Religi-

Civil justice ought impartially to permit one conscience ther.

on, which is but hypotrife in Religion against their conscience, which is ten thousand times worse, and renders men, when they sin against their conscience, not only hypocrites, but Atheists, and so sit for the practise of any evil, murthers, adulteries, treasons, &c?

Peace. Master Cottons second Answer is, that the persecuting Emperors and governors of Provinces under them, attended not The difference to the conviction of christians, nor did they endeavour to make of the persecutiappear that the Christians sinned against the light of their consoition of the Roences, and therefore no marvel if it bred in the people a just man Emperors opinion of the cruelty of persecutors, and of the innocency of and the Roman christians.

Truth. Let it be granted that the Roman Emperors did not attend to, nor endeavour this, yet the Roman Popes, and all the Antichrist governors of their mystical Provinces, Bishops and Preists, have professedly compassed Sea and Land to make a

Proselyte.

Peace. Tis true, the history of the death of the Saints, slaughtered by such perfecutors abundantly testifie this, and yet their perfecution will be found no other then cruelty and murther, and the opinion of it will never be razed out of the heart of Gods people, whatever the whole world (which wonders after and worships the beast) think to the contrary.

Truth. And I add, that herein Master Cottons former position, to wit [that hereticks must be punished by the civil sword, for sinning against the light of their own conscience] accords fully with the Popish clamors, [the hereticks mouths are stopped, they are convinced, they have not a word to say, and yet they are obstinate;

away with them, hang them, burn them.]

Peace. Master Cotton saith, It is an untrue intimation of the discusser, that Antoninus forbod the persecuting of christians

upon any fuch ground.

Truth. That it may not rest upon the discussers credit or discredit, I think it not unseasonable if I present to English eyes the English testimony of the diligent and praise worthy-Chronicler John Speede, who also ingageth Ensebins his credit, and thus relateth the effect of Antoninus his mind in these words.

The Emperor Cafar, Marcus, Aurelius, Antoninus, &c. Unto the Commons of Apa,

Sendeth Greeting.

T Doubt not, but the Gods themselves have a care that wick-Led persons that be brought to light; for it both much more appertaine to them, then it both to you, to punith such as refule to yeeld them worthip: but this course which you take. both confirme them whom you perfecute in this their opinion diet for liberty of you, That you are impious men, and meer Atheists: to the christians whereby it commeth to pais, that they befire in the quarrel of related by that their GOD, rather to vie then to peelo to the will of such as you are, and to embrace your form of Religion: Let it Speede out of not feem unfeafonable to call to your remembrance the Earthquakes which lately bave happsned, and which are yet, to your great terrour and grief; because I understand, that in such like Accidents, you cast the Lovy of such common miss fortune, upon their Shoulders; whereby their confidence, and trust in their GOD is much the more increased: Theyere as, you being ignorant of the true causes of such things, to both neglect the worthip of the other Gods, and also banish and persecute the servants of the immortal GOD, whom the Christians bo worship; and you persecute to the beath all the embracers of that profession. In the behalf of these men, mad my of the Parbinces Prefident have written before to my father of famous memory, to whom he answered, Ahat they hould not be molefted, unless they were proved to have practife ed Treason against the Imperial State; and concerning the same matter, some have given notice to me, to lubom I answered with like moderation as my Father vid before me: And by our Edick, do expaine, That if any hereafter be found thus buffe in melecting these kind of men, without any their offence, Wile command that he that is accused upon this point, be abfolved; albeit he be proved to be fuch an one as he is charged to be, that is, a Christian; and he that is his accuser, shall fuster the same Punishment which he sought to procure unto the other.

hisfamo u Epraise-worthy Eusebins.

In this passage the wife and experienced Emperor observeth many reasons for the toleration of Christians, and infinuates that the perfecuting of the Christians, confirmed them in their opinion, that their persesutors were not only eruel (for that is the least that can be implied in persecution) but also as the words run, impious men and meet Atheifts.

Peace. Dear Truth, your observation forceth from my peace- The perfermed able mind, this Testimony, which oft to my grief and horror, mine ever nourish an eares have heard many persons (I hope in their persons chosen of burd content of the Lord) having as they conceived, fuffered perfecution from the cruely and Tyhands, and by the means of many worthy men both of Magistra- ranny in their cy and Ministry of New England: I lay, they have been by such whereas Male. persecution to far from being wrought on &c. that they have factors confess been moulded into a strong apprehension, that it was impossible frequently the that such their persecutors should be men of any fear of God, but surice of their meer dissemblers, time-servers, Jehues reformers, for their own condemners. ends of honor, ease, and liberty from the cross of Christ: which apprehension although the difcuster (to my knowledge) bath often labored to root out of many, yet could he hardly prevaile to ftir it, to grossly, odious, unchristian, or antichristian, appears the ugly tace of persecution &c.

Examination of CHAP. XLI.

Peace.

TN the discussing of the prophecy of Isaiab and Micab, concern-I ing the breaking of swords into plowshares, and speares into pruning-hooks, truely interpreted to foretell the meek temper of Christians in bringing others to Christ Jesus, Master Cotton excepts against the discussers observation upon Master Cottons similitude from Wolves which he would have driven our from the sheepfold: The observation was this, or to this effect, That if civil power might force the wolves out, it might force the sheep in.]

Truth. The discusser denied not the use of Christs spiritual power for the life of his sheep, and destruction of the Wolves! but heaven and earth shall fall before this truth, to wit, That power that driveth Wolves out, may drive freeping Ifo forital Peace.

gradulars or her ericke.

power drive out the wolfe spiritual, to drives in the sheep, but it if civil power civil power (to wit, by swords whips, prisons, burning's &c.) may force cut of drives out the spiritual or mystical Wolfe, the same undeniably the church, it must drive in the sheep. may also sorce Peace. Yea, but Master Cetton (too too weakly) would please

himself upon the word [same:] a father, saith he, with a staffe or fword may drive awaydogs that might by the wayworry or bite his children going to School, may he therefore with a staffe or fword drive his children to School? and are wolves to be driven away, and Theep brought into the fold by the same instruments? The doe that teares a wolfe, if he tear the theep allo, will finde anhalter, &c.

Truth. Malter Cott on hath had a name for a man of Mofes Spirit, of a nieek and gentle temper; he cannot but know he hath iost that name with thousands fearing God, by not putting that difference, between the Wolves and the sheep, the Egyptians and the Israelites, as Moses did: Moses killed the Egyptian, he reproves the difference be- Israelite : All that contradict Master Cottons church way (though tween Israelites before dear brethren, familiar and intimate) he not only drives

and Egyptians. them out, as wolves blasphemers feducers &c. by his pretended spiritual meapons of Christ fesus, but also by civil smord, imprisoning banishing, whipping &c.

But more particularly. The discusser indeed useth this word the Same power, but not as Mafter Cotton seemetin to understand it for the same weapon. He hath in this very place printed the discussers words, that a staff is for the welfe, and a rod or book for the sheep. The dog that teares the wolf, is but to affright the sheep and consequently the father that hath a stick or rod for the child; But yet thele swords, staves sticks and rods, are all of the same nature in general, that is of a material, temporal and civil nature, which may be used about natural wolves, sheep, children &c. And if they may be used also about spiritual or mystical wolves, to force them out; it is as cleare as the Sun-Beames, that they may be used, that is such civil meapons as are fit for mystical wolves to force them into the sheepfold: And thus have all Popish persecutors practised in our own and other countries, to wit, by civil power (as well as by their own pretended spiritual) in forcing their supposed sheep to church, and to conformity, as well as by whips, and Prifons, Ropes and Fires, driving out the supposed wolves or hereticks. Peace.

Every true Moses will make a

Peace. In the close of this, Master Cotton adds, that (Rev. 6. 6.) the Antichristian wolves shall drink blood, for they are

worthy.

Truth. I have in former passages declared the misconceit of Master Cotton and others, as touching that Scripture, and that, although they shall drink blood filled out of the cups of Gods righteous vengeance yet not by judicial profecution in civil courts for firitual offences, although yet it is most righteous for the kings and powers of the earth, meerly with respect to these wolves their oppressions and bloodsheddings, to repay them again with the like imart and paine, and kinds of punishment.

Peace. Yea and tis for ever memorable, that while the kings of the earth have given their power to the beaft, against the bodies of the Saints, what cups of blood hath the righteous hand of the cups of Blood most high filled to Antichristian kings and kingdomes, by the given imothe bloody Turkes, and by their own more bloody wars, sometimes hand of persefor the empty puffs of their titles and honors, but as frequently for cuting nations.

God (as they pretend) and for his Religion.

Examination of CHAP. XLII.

IN this Chapter Master Cotton chargeth the discusser for making Whether a com-work, to wit, for examining more particularly the similatude of memoral prof-molves brought in by Master Cotton himself: yet he consented per indiversewith him in the first quary, that those Wolves of which Paul ligions permitwarns the elders at Ephefus, were my fical and spiritual wolves ; ted. yet he adds that such cannot be good subjetts, loving neighbors, faire dealers, because they spiritually are not such; and he argues, that then it will be no advantage to civil states, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord: and that then they may do as good fervise to the civil state, who bring the wrath of God upon them by their apostacy, as they that bring dow bleffings from heaven by profession and practife of the true religion in purity.

Truth. I desire that this reply be well pondred, for it will be found dangerously destructive to the very roots of all civil relati-97153

ons, converse and dealing; yea, and any civil being of the

world it felf.

For, if none be peaceable subjects, loving neighbors, saire deal-Men may be ers, but such of Master Cottons conscience and religion (which very faire and he conceives to be the only true religion) what will become of all other states, governments, cities, towns, peoples families, neighbors, upon the face of the earth? I say, what will become of them (especially if power were in Master Cottons hand to deal with them as Wolves?)

Peace. Alas, too too frequent experience tels us in all parts of the world that many thousands are far more peaceable subjects, more loving and helpful neighbors, and more true and fair dealers in civil conversation, then many who account themselves to be

the only religious people in the world.

Truth. But againe, What the state of things shall be, and what the manner of the administration of Christs kingdome, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord Master Cotton doth not express: and for wrath brought upon civil states for their apostacy, I desire Master Cotton to shew, where ever God destroyed any Nation in the world (one only excepted) for Apostacy from his truth and morship? Yea and where was ever Israel (the only true national church that Master Cotton will acknowledge) meetly for apostasie destroyed, without general ripeness in other sins also, and especially for their persecuting of such, as declared their apostasie, superstition, and will-worship from God unto them.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton granting that the charge given to watch against these Walves, was not given to the Magi-strates of the City of Ephesus, but to the elders of the church of Christ in Ephesus, he yet chargeth the discusser with a palpable and notorious stander, for saying, that many of those charges and exhortations given by the Lord Jesus to the shepherds and Ministers of the churches, are commonly attributed by the an-

swerer in this discourse to the civil Magistrate.

Truth. This heavy charge of Master Cottons against the discusser, will be found to be a fruit of Anger and passion, and not of reason and moderation; as also his denyal that one of those charges given to Ministers, were directed by him to Magistrates.

For

For if Master Cotton, or any please to view over Master Cottons allegations from the New Testament in this discourse, he shall finde Scriptures perthat (Tit. 3.) rejett the heretick a charge given by the Lord verted from the Tesus to Titus, and the church at Crete, is orought for the proof civil state. of the Magistrates punishing, imprisoning banishing, killing the heretick, idolater &c.

The like charges of Christ Jesus lent to the Ministers and churches of Afia, for tolerating amongst them Balaam and fezabel, are produced to prove profecutions against false Prophets

and professors in the City and Commonweal.

Yea although Master Cotton name not Act. 20. yet in that Mafter Cotton affirmeth that Magistrates with the civil sword must drive away Wolves from the Theepfold of Christ the church, meaning spiritual wolves, false teachers, he may be truly said to quote all such Scriptures as give-charge against such Wolves.

Peace. Indeed Master Cotton more then once pleaseth himself with this similitude of Wolves, to prove the Magistrates piety and pity to the sheep, in flaying and driving away the wolves, falle

teachers,&c.

Truth. Hence was it (for commonly where state-Religions are The Mazistrate fet up, the Magistrate is but the Ministers Cane through whom usually the the Clergy speaks) I say probably hence from such misapplyed Cleargies cane, Scriptures in their churches, that in their folemn civil general oc. court, at the banishment of one poor man amongst them, bunted out as a wolf or heretick, the governor who then was, standing up alleadged for a ground of their duty to drive away such by banshment, that fameus charge of Christ Jesus to his Ministers. and Church at Rome (Rom. 16) Marke them that cause divisiens contrary to the dollrine which you have received, and avoid, Rom. 16.17. that is, by banishment: By all which and more it may be found, grossy abused by how Sathan hath abused their godly minds and apprehensions in a governor in caufing them so to abuse the holy writings of truth and Testament New England, of Christ Jesus, and that how ever they deny it in express tearns, yet by most impregnable consequence and implication they make up a kind of national church, and (as the phrase is) a Christian State and government of church and Commonweale, that is, of Christ and the world together.

Peace. To proceed, it being further inquired into, whether in

all the New Testament of Christ Jesus there be any such word of Christ, either by way of command, Promise or example, countenancing the civil state to meddle with these mystical Wolves, if in civil things peaceable and obedient. Master Cotton replieth, that this condition of peaceable and obedient, implies a contradistion to the nature and practile of molves. How can, faith he, wolves be peaceable and obedient, unless restrained? Can there be peace, Jehu, fo long as the whoredomes of Jezabel and her witchcrafts are so many? And when it might be objected that firitual whoredomes and witchcrafts might stand with civil peace. He answers, Noverily, for the whoredomes and witchcrafts of the Bezabel of Rome took away civil peace from the earth; and brought the Turks to oppress both the peace of Christian churches and Commonweals, Rev. 9.15, 21.

Truth. I wonder fince Master Cotton in this very passage mentioneth the firitual wolves, whores, and witches, as well as natural and moral, How he can imagine that a spiritual welf or witch (to wit, to or fo in matters of firitual worship and religion) might not possibly be peaceable and obedient in civil

things.

Peace. Yea but he alleadgeth the whoredomes of the Jezabel

Truth. Why, was not the State of England, the Kings and

of Rome.

Queens, and Parliaments thereof, lawful as kings and states, though overwhelmed and overspread universally with the Romish abominations? If such wolves, wheres, and witches could yeeld no civil obedience, could they then exercise (by the same argu-The bloody Te- ment) any civil authority? And shall we then conclude all the nent plucks up former Popish kings and Parliaments (and confequently lames) the nations and unlawful, because in spiritual things they were as Wolves,&c. tearing and burning the poor sheep of Christ? will it not then be unlawful for any man, that is perswaded the whole nation where he lives is idolatrons spiritually whorish, &c. I say unlawful for him to live in such a state, although he might with freedome to his own conscience? whither will fuch kind of arguing drive at last, but to pluck up up the roots of all states and peoples in the world, as not capable to yeeld civil obedience, or exercise civil anthority, except fuch people. Magistrates, &c. as are of Master Cottons church and religion.

all civil being,

Peace. Methinks experience (were there no Scripture nor reason) might tell us how peaceable and just neighbors and dealers many thousands and millions of Jews, Turks, Antichristians, and Pagans are to be found, notwithstanding their spiritual whore-

doms witchcrafts,&c.

Truth. Yea, and why doth Master Cotton alleadge the fezabel of Rome, and the comming in of the Turks? It is true, God The plague of
brought in the Armies of the Turkes upon the Eastern Empire, the Turkes.
which yet stourished many ages (even in their apost acres) before
their destruction by the Turkes. And how many ages and generations hath Iezabel of Rome sitten as a Queen in triumphant
pease and glory, even fince the rising of the Turks (and so shall Romes glory and
sit probably in greater and greater, untill the time of her appointed
judgement and downsal? If Christ sesus were a true Prophet
(Iohn 16.) outward peace, prosperity, riches, honor, is the portion of this morld, notwithanding their idolatries, apost acies, blasphemies: But the portion of Christs sollowers (like his own, and
both like a woman in travel) paine and sorrow, yea poverty and
persecution, untill the great day of refreshing, neer approaching.

Peace. Master Cotton againe sends us to Revelations the 16.

4, 5, 6, 7.

Truth. And I must also send Master Cotton and the Reader to

our disproving of that proof abovesaid.

Further, whereas he calls Rom. 13. the great Charter for all Magistrates to deal in spiritual matters, I have and shall manifest in the examinations upon that place, how weak a marrant it is for the civil state, and the officers thereof, to conceive themselves. spiritual Physicians, by vertue of their office, appointed by God,

in spiritual and foul-evils.

Peace. Whereas it was urged, that Magistrates beside their skill in civil laws and government, must be able (if Master Cottons bloody tenent be true) as judges and heads to determine spiritual. The civil state causes and controversies, and that by the sight of his own eyes, thereof cannot, and not other mens; Master Cotton replies, that Magistrates be spiritual ought to be skilled in the fundamentals of religion, and that their judges.

Truth. In this passage Master Cotton waveth that inference

[That

[That then Magistrates must be beads and judges in spiritual eauses:] That inference cannot possibly be avoided, if we grant it their duty (as Master Cotton seemes to do) to pass sentence in the fundamentals of religion, and in those points which have been and are so greatly controverted among all sorts of men that name the name of Christ.

2. If Magistrates must thus judge, reforme e.c. where hath been the care of Christ lesus to appoint in all parts of the world, such Magistrates, as might take care of his religion and worship? why bath he not furnished them with some capacity and ability to the work?

Foul neglects cast upon Christ Jesus.

Pedce. It is lamentable to think that most of the Magistrates in the world (beyond compare) know not so much as whether there

be a Christ or no.

Truth. If Christ Iesus had forgotten himself for three hundred yeers together, furnishing his church with no other beads but of Wolves, Bear, Lyons, and Tygers, the Romane Empero's yet (after a little refreshing by Constantine, Theodosius &c.) why should he still forget himself (even a thousand yeers together, providing no other heads, but bloody and Popish kings and Emperors?

The case of Gallio. ..

Peace. What think you (dear truth) of Master Cottons grant of Gallies not being bound to judge in matters of religion, because he had no Law from Casar whose deputy he was?

Truth. I answer what if he had not a law from Casar, if yet he had a law from Christ Iesus, as Master Cotton implies? Or will Master Cotton suspend the execution of Christs will, upon the kings, states, or peoples minds that choose such Magistrates to be their deputies in the Commonweale? But the truth is, concerning Gallio, whatever he was in his person, and however he did evil in suffering the peace to be broken; yet will Master Cotton never prove, that he had calling from either God or man, to go beyond his civil Magistracy and office to intermeddle with matters of a spiritual nature, and that Gallio knew well enough, and other Magistrates of the world shall know in the Lords most gracious appointed season.

Peace. The discusser ending this Chapter with the infallible safety of Gods chosen, notwithstanding all ravenous wolves, &c.

Master

Matter Cotton replies from Deut. 13. that God was able to keep his sheep in I frael, yet they that seduced them were to be put to death.

Truth. That argument was not alleadged with the derogation to any of Gods holy ordinances, which concern the calling or preserving of such whom Ged hath chosen to salvation, but only to discover the over-busie sear of Gods looking any of his chosen to salvation, by the jaws of spiritual molves, &c. For Deut. 13. let Master Cotton produce such a miraculous nation or people (as I may call it) so brought out of the land of Egypt into covenant with God &c. and I shall readily grant that feducers of such a people from such a God, are worthy to die a thoufand deaths: But if Master Cotton will now tell me that the Christian congregational church is the Israel of God, and the coming forth of Egypt is now mystical and spiritual, why will he not content himself with a mystical and speritual death to be insticted upon him that shall seduce an Israelite from the Lord his God ?

Examination of CHAP. XLIII.

Peace.

Pon the fifth query to wit, whether the elders of the church at Ephesus were not sufficiently furnished by the Lord fesus to shameful drive away thele spiritual and mystical wolves, Master Cotton weakness cast replies, by granting, that they were furnished with sufficient power woon the spirito east them out of the church; but being east out, they had not tual Artillery of fufficient power to drive them away from conferring and corrupting the members of the church, or other godly ones out of the church; and he adds, that it is no dishonour to Christ, nor impeachment to the sufficiency of his ordinances lest by Christ, that in such a case the minister of justice in the civil state, should affift the Ministers of the Gospel in the church state.

Truth. This grant and this addition do as ill agree, as light and darkeness, Christ and Belial together. For, is the church or king dome of Christ Jesus sufficiently furnished (that is, in it

11.5

Christ Fesus.

berties of Christs people in spiritual causes.

The mighty

tual weapons.

felf without the help of the civil Magistrate) to excommunicate, The spiritual li- to cast these wolves out of the Fold : Oh let M. Cotton then, and all that love Christ Fesus in truth, observe what evidently follows, then is this church of Christ sufficiently surnished to receive such persons in againe upon repentance, then sufficiently furnished at first to be congregated together by Christs means to ordaine their officers, to judge of doctrines and persons and all this (necessarily upon Master Cottons grant) without the help of the civil Magi-Arates.

Peace. Yea, and it seemes to me incredible, and unreasonable, that Christ Jesus should have left power and authority sufficient to take and bind a rebel against his kingdome, to arraigne him and pass sentence upon him, yea and execute him in the cutting off fuch an offendor from the land of the living, delivering him over into the power of that roaring Lyon the devil; And yet that power of spiri-Christ Iesus (hould not have left power sufficient (in luch publick, high and solmne actions of his kingdome) to declare sufficient cause of such proceedings, by which all men may see, the goings of the Son of God in his church and kingdome, or if willfully

blind, may justly be further hardned.

Truth. The place from Titus alleadged (unto which many other Scriptures testifie) I say that place doth evidently shew, that the power of Christ lesus lest in the hand of his churches and elders, was not only sufficient to cast out such molves, but even to flop or muzzle their mouthes (whatever their gain saying be, whether by conferring, preaching, printing &c.) which takes off the plea of the great need of the civil (word, to correct the conference of such persons &c. when by the words of Paul it is here plaine, that they can perform such conserences, no otherwise, but with a stopt or muzled mouth.

A vaine fe ar of false teachers.

Christ Fesus nor Paul adreft themselves to the civil state.

pt or muzled mouth.

Let it be produced where Christ lesus in such cases writes to the Magistrates (either of Crete, or Ephesus, or any other civil jurisdittion where the churches were resident) to help the Ministers and churches with their civil powers, after they had cast forth any person obstinate: Doubtless Christ Iesus in Paul and other of his tervants would have written to some of such Magistrates in fome place or other, having occasion to write to so many churches about such cases.

Peace. It will (possibly) be said, it had been in vaine, for they

were idolaters and persecutors.

Truth. The Lord is pleased throughout the whole Scripture in the mouths of his fervants and prophets to eall for duties at the hands of all men, notwithstanding their natural bardness and inability, that so he might drive them to see their duty and misery,

and remedy alone in God by Christ Fefus.

Peace. I fee now, that this hindring of conference &c. by the Turk and Page civil sword is nothing elle but a conformity with the Pope in de- and all Profending his Canons, and with the Turk in guarding his Alcoran stants against by fire and sword; with whom, and their ways Christ Jesus hath free conference. no cenformity nor communion, nor with their carnal sword, his two-edged sword that proceedeth out of his mouth Rev. 1. Beside. Christ Jesus nath not onely furnished his church with power sufficient to excommunicate, but every one of his followers with tion of Christs a compleat armour from head to foot (helmet, breast-plate sword souldiers. and Target, and and spiritual shoes (Ephes. 6.) in which respect the least of Christs servants are inabled to stop the mouth of Pa-

pifts, Pope, Tarks and devels.

Peace. Yea all experience thews how Christ Josus (little Da-David and Givid) in the least of his fervants, hath been able with those plaine liab types. (mooth fones out of the brook of holy Scripture, to lay groveling in their spiritual gore, the stoutest Champions (Popes, Cardinals,

Bishops, Doctors) of the Antichriftian Philistins.

Truth. Iadd, if the elders, and charches, and ordinances of Christ have such need of the civil sword for their maintenance and protestion (I mean in spiritual things) fure the Lord Jesus Christ cannot be excused for not being careful either to express this great ordinance in his will and Testament. or else to have furnished the civil state and officers thereof with ability and bearts. for this their great duty and employment, to which he hath called them; the contrary whereof in all Ages, in all nations, and in all experience, hath ever been most lamentably true.

Pence. I am not clear (dear truth) in the diffinction, Mufter Cotton makes of Christs Ministers in the Gospel, and Christs

Ministers in the civil state.

Truth. There is a miltake in it, for although Christ hath all power delivered to him in heave and earth, yet as touching his

Difference misters.

or worldly. Hence cannot the civil state or officers thereof be called Christs, as if they were of Christs institution and appointbe-ment, himself being their speritual head. And therefore it is that tweers spiritual the Spirit of God cals him the head of the body, which is the and civil Mi- church, and the Ministers and officers of this his kingdome and body Christs Ministers or servants. Beside, Master Cotton will not fay that the kingdomes of the world are yet become the Lord Christs: In what manner also those kingdomes shall become his, we have need of the holy Spirit to evidence and demonstrate to us.

spiritual church or kingdome he disclaimes it to be of the world,

Peace. To the fifth query, whether (as men deal with wolves). these molves at Ephesus were intended by Paul to be killed, their braines dasht out with fones. staves, halberts, guns, &c. in the hands of the elders of Ephesus: Master Cotton replies, Elders must keep within the bounds of their calling: But such courses were commanded the people of God by order from the Judges, Dent. 13. And where it was added, that comparing Things fpsritual with spiritual, spiritual and mystical welves should be firitually and mystically flaine. Master Cotton replies, True, but in destroying religion they also disturbe the civil state, and acrordingly are to be dealt withal by civil Instice, as Achan was fer troubling I frael, 10/h. 7. 25.

Truth. This acknowledgement of Master Cotton, that these wolves must spiritually be killed, their braines dasht out by the elders and Saints might (if the Lord should graciously so please) easilysatisfie himself and all men, that the type of Israel stoning and killing corporally, is here fulfilled in all dreadful abundance (piri-

twally.

Peace. Yea, but saith Master Certon, they disturbe the civil

state as Achan did.

Achens troubling of Israel a figure of troubling the Israel or church of Christ nom.

Ifraels corporal killing types of

Speritual.

Truth. I answer, Achan troubling of Israel, the people of the Lord, must figure out any such like troubling Gods Ifrael, the church of Christ, for which he is accordingly to be spiritually stoned or executed: For, as touching the civil state of the nations of the world, who can prove (and Master Cotton will not affirme) that they are as the national church of the Iews was? but being meerly civil, are armed with civil power and meapons for their civil defence against all distur-

bers of their civil state, as also Master Cotton confesseth the Speritual state is furnished with spiritual power against all the

disturbers of its spiritual peace and safety.

Peace. Now whereas it was further added, that under pretence, The duty of the of driving away the wolves, and preserving the sheep, that streams civil state in of the blood of Saints have been spilt &c. Master Cotton replies, matters of werbelike it is a milky, and peaceable, and Gospel-like Doctrine, that thip. the wolves (hereticks) are to be tolerated, not an haire strook from their head; but for the poor sheep, for whom Christ died, let them perish, unless Christ mean to preserve them alone with his immediate hand and no care of them belongs to the civil Magistrate.

Truth. I have here in this discourse hewed with what honorable and tender respett every civil Magistrate is bound to honor and tender Christ Iesus in his christian sheep and shepherds, but withall, that it is against christianity for the civil Magistrate or civil state, to imagine that all a whole nation was or ever will be called to the union of Gods Spirit in communion with God in Christ: Also, that it is against civil justice for the civil state or officers thereof to deal to partially in matters of God, as to permit to some the freedome of their consciences and worthing, but to curbe and suppress the consciences and souls of all others of their free-born people &c.

Peace. To end this Chapter: whereas it was said, is not this to take Christ and to make him a temporal king by force? Is not this to make his kingdom of this world, and to let up a civil and temporal Israel? To bound out a new holy land of Canaan? yea and to fet up a Spanish inquisition in all parts of the world, to the speedy deltruction of millions of fouls, and to the frustrating of the fweet end of the coming of the Lord Iefus, which was to fave mens fouls (and to that end not to destroy mens bodies) byhis own blood.

To this Master Cotton replies, when the kingdomes of the earth shall become the kingdomes of the Lord (Rev. 11.) it is not by making Christ a temporal king, but by making temporal kings

nurfing fathers to the Church.

Truth. If the Scripture [At the found of the seventh trumpet | kingdomes of . which is the last of the great wees, when the time of Gods wrath shall be come be to be understood of the removing of the kingdomes of the world unto Christ, Master Cotton cannot excuse Rev. 11.

Concerning the the world becoming the kingdoms of Chris

Chris

toral King.

Christ Iesus from being a temperal king, and the kings of the earth to be but as inferior and subordinate officers: For if they administer Christs kingdome temporally, as deputies, officers or Ministers temporally he is much more then himself a temporal

king and Monarch.

Peace, Methinks also, if that committing of all judgement to the Son (John 5.) be meant of Temporal judgement in spiritual things, then can he not be faid, not to be a temporal king, then can he not be said (when those words were spoken and ever since) not to have exercised a temporal government. The contrary wherechrist no temof is most true, both at his first coming, and ever since, in all generations, it having been his portion, and the portion of his followers to be judged by this world, although himself and his judge the world spiritually, and will shortly pass an evernal sentence upon all the children of men-

> Peace. Master Cotton addeth, this will not set up a civil or temporal Israel, unless all the members of the Commonwealth

be compelled to be members of the church.

Truth. If that will do it then Christ must be a temporal king, I say then, when the king domes of the earth shall become the kingkoms of the Lord, for shall not the kings of the earth compel all Christs theep to Submit unto Christ Iesus their heavenly thepherd?

Peace. Yea secondly, will it not prove that all those commonmeals, where men are compelled explicitly or implicitly to be members of the church, are holy lands of Canaan, and if io, Oh that Master Cotton and other worthy servants of God, may timely confider, whether an explicit forcing of all men to come to church, because men cannot be denied to be members (at least by implication) with such members and congregations, with whom they do ordinarily affemble and congregate, although they be injuriously (indeed but injuriously) kept off from communion and participation of all ordinances, which is indeed their right and due if they be (though but implicitly) constrained and forced to partake of any.

Againe (faith Master Cotton) it is no Spanish inquisition to preserve the sheep of Christ from the ravening of the wolves, but this rather (which is the practice of the discusser) to promote the principal end of the Spanish inquisition, to advance the Romish tyranny,

Touching foreing inch to

church.

idola-

idolatry and apostacte, by proclaiming impunity to their who-

rish and wolvish emistaries.

Truth. If the Nations of the world must judge (as they must by Master Cottons doctrine) who are Christs sheep, and who are wolves, which is a whore (spiritually) and which the true Spouse of Christ, and accordingly persecute the whores and walves, this then they must do according to their conscience, or else (as Master Cotton elsewhere) they must suspend. What is this but either to set up a Spanish inquisition in all territories, or else quistion all the to hang up all matters of religion (by this suspension he speakes would. of) untill the civil states of the world become christian, and godly, and able to judge, &c. and what is this in effect, but to practile the very thing which he chargeth on the discusser, to wit, a proclaimning an impunity, all the world over, except only in some very few and rare places, where some few godly Magistrates may be found rightly informed, that is according to his own conscience and religion.

Peace. Yea further (which I cannot without great horror obferve) what is this but to give a woful occasion at least to all Magistrates in the world (who will not suspend their bloody hands A twafold fire from perfecuting, until Master Cotton shall absolve them from their suspension, and declare them godly. and informed, and fit to draw their swords in matters of religion) I say occasion (at least) to all the civil powers in the world, to persecute (as most commonly they have ever done and do) Christ himself, the Son of God

in his poor Saints and Isrvants.

Truth. Yea, if Master Cotton and his friends of his confeience should be cast by Gods providence (whose wheels turn about continually in the depth of his councels wonderfully) I tay should That may conthey be cast under the reach of opposite swords, will they not prolers. duce Master Cettons own bloody tenent and doctrine to warrant them (according to their consciences) to deal with him as a molfe, an idolater, an hereisck, and as dangerous an emissary and fedncer as any whom Mafter Cotton fo accounteth?

But lattly, Master Cotton hath no reason to charge the discusser with an indutgence or partiality toward Romish and wolvish emissaries, his judgement and practife is known fo far different, that for departing too far from them (as is pretended) he fuffers

the brands and bears the mirks of one of Christs poor persecuted hereticks to this day: All that he pleaded for, is an impartial liberty to their consciences in worshiping God as well as to the con-

sciences and worships of other their fellow-subjects.

Peace. When Mathias the second king of Hungary, Bohemin &c. (afterward Emperor) granted to his Protestant Subjects the liberty of their confeiences, doubtless it had been neither pra-Mathias the lidence nor justice. to have denyed equal liberty to all of them imcond Emperor granting liberty partially. Bueto finish this Chapter, Master Cotton lastly affirmof conscience. eth, that it is not trustrating of the sweet end of Christs coming which was to fave fouls, but rather a direct advancing of it, to destroy (if need be) the bodies of thole wolves, who leek to destroy the fouls of those for whom Christ died, and whom he bought with his own blood.

Truth. The place referred to, was Luk. 9. where the Lord Fofus professeth unto the rash zeal of his Disciples (defiring that christ came not fire might come down from heaven upon the refusers of Christ) to destroy mens that he came not to destroy mens lives but to save them of from bodies, though whence it appears that Christ Jesus had no such intent (as Master Cotton scems to make him to have had) to wit, to save forts by destroying of bodies: but to save foul and body, and that for foul take, for religion sake, for his sake, the bodies of none should be destroyed, but permitted to enjoy a temporal being, which also might prove a means of their eternal life and falvation as it may

be was the very case of some of those Samaritans.

Examination of CHAP. XLIV.

Peace.

ed.

to fave their .

foibls.

Christian wea- "He next Scripture produced by the prisoner against persecutijons consider. I on for cause of conscience was 2 Cor. 10. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God &c. unto which Master Cerion answers, that he speaks not there of civil Magistrates.

It was replied, True, for in spiritual things the civel weapons were improper, though in civil things most proper and suitable.

Master Cotton now replying grants, that it is indeed improper

for a Magistrate to draw his sword in matters spiritual, yet faith he, about matters spiritual they may, as to protett in peace, and to stave of disturbers and destroyers of them: And headds, if it were unfitting for carpenters to bring axes and hammers to build up the spiritual king dome of the church of Christ, yet their

tooles are fit to build Scaffolds for hearing.

Truth. It is strange, and in my understanding suits not with the rest of Master Cottons discurse, to wit, that which Master Cotton here acknowledgeth, that a Magistrate is not to draw his fword in spiritual things, but only about them: when throughout the discourse he maintaines, that the Magistrate must suppress the beretick blasphemer, idolater, seducer, that he must reforme the church, punish the apostate, and keep the church in her purity; which whether they be spiritual matters or no, let such as be spiritual judge.

Peace. He is (faith Mafter Cotton) to draw his fivord about spiritual matters, to protect in peace, as a carpenter may build

Scaffolds,&c.

Truth. If Master Cotton mean civil peace, he knows we agree, for all the officers of peace and justice ought to attend that work: But if he mean spiritual, to wir, that by his sword he is using the civil to provide, that no man dispute against his religion, that no man friord, not in, preach nor write against it, let it be well weighed, whether the but about spirisword be not now used in spiritual matters: As also whether in such cases and others before mentioned, the civil Magistrate be not bound by Master Cottons doltrine to interpole as Judge in these controversies, to pass sentence and to punish whom he judgeth delinquent, notwithstanding that both parties and both religions are right, and righteons and holy in their own perswasions and consciences.

Peace. Beside, I know you deny not civil conveniences in Gods worship, and (therefore when there is need upon occasion) the

help of a carpenter to build Scaffolds.

Truth. True, but fince Master Cotton compares the work of the Magistrate to the building of a carpenters Scaffold, let us Strange Carpen in the fear of God consider, if this similitude (like some Scaffolds) ters. be not all too weak whereon to hazard so mighty a weight and burthen: For what should we think of such a carpenter, that

A fallacious distinction of tual matters.

after he hath built his Scaffold for people more conveniently to hear the word of God, fuffers no man to preach in the whole country (where his Scaffolds are fet up) but whom he pleaseth, nor no doctrine to be taught but what he liketh; no church to be gathered, no persons to make up this church, no persons to receive the Sacrament but what he approves of: yea and further, with broad axes and hammers, and other tooles of violence. Should compel all persons (directly or indirectly) to come to church, to make use of his Scaffold &c. Whether this be not the true state of the bu. fine s, the Carpenters Son Christ Jesus will shortly more and more discover and break, and tumble down those painted Scaffolds and fairest boxses. which are not built and framed according to the first most blessed line and rule of his holy institution and appointments.

Examination of CHAP. XLV.

Peace.

Pon the unfitness (alleadged) of spiritual we apons to batter a natural or artificial hold, and confequently the unfitness of natural and carnal weapons to batter the spiritual strong holds in the heart, Mafter Catton replies, that he allows not the civil flate to make use of their civil weapons to batter down idolatry and herefie in the fouls of men : But if (faith be) the idolater or heretick grow obstinate. worseand worse, deceiving himself &c. Now, he maketh not ule of flocks and whips (which will but exasperate the malady) but of death and banishment, that may cut him off

from the opportunity of spreading his leaven, &c.

Truth. Methinks in this peffage. Mafter Corron resembleth an armed man, who being almost convinced, or overcome by the Spiret of God in the former part of this passage (granting how un-The bloo'y te- proper and unfit carnal weapons be in first ual matters) yet being nent in plaine loath to yeeld, and holding up the goodness of his cause, he recovers again, and grows more fierce and violent: for bearing more gentle stroaks of focks and whips, he cuts deeper with no leis then quick and dreadful galhings of death or Banishment, that the world (were he one of the worlds Monarchs) may be rid of lich Pease. idolaters, hereticks.&cc.

English.

Peace. Oh, How can Mafter Cotton wash this Tenent from

blood!

Truth. Yea whether this tenent be not invented (as once that learned chanceller of England faid of all violence against confei- All civil vieence) for an end or interest: or as (that incarnate devil) the lence in spiritu-Pope faid more plainly of the fable of Chreft, for honor and profit, als, is for inceshall further be examined.

Peace. But who can read the bloody colour in this book, and vet believe what Master Cotton elsewhere faith, that he holds not

persecution for cause of conscience?

Truth. Lastly I aske, whether is it not the same skill and power of Phylick and Surgery, that preferves the body and each member in bealth and welfare, with that which cuts off (as Master Cotton speaks) the Gangrene &c? and (fince also tis in vaine to go about when the next way is as good or better) what means then Master Cotton to bring in the Magistrate using spiritual means in all lenity and wisdome against here se and idolatry in the souls of men fince death or banishment will effect the cure soquickely?

Peace. To proceed, whereas it was urged, that although civil meapons were proper in spiritual matters, yet they were not neceffary &c. Master Cotton replies, this is but a meer pretence, because the discusser (taith he) denies all Church officers and

Church weapons.

Truth. This formerly was cleered from all appearance of pretence. because during all the reign of the beast the discusser grant. eth the impregnable power of the spiritual weapons of Christs Christs Spiritual witnesses Rev II. although he see not extant the true form and weat ons never order of the kingdome of Christ Jesus which at first he was pleased to establish.

Peace. Master Cotton adds, Although Spiritual meapons are mighty to purge out leaven, and to mortifie the flesh of offenders, yet that is not a supersedeas to civil Magistrates to neglect to punish those sins, which the church hath censured, if the person censured do proceed to subvert the truth of the Gospel, or the peace of the church, or the fouls of the people.

Truth. Why must the Magistrate stay until the party censured do proceed to and so? Why could not he have spared the drawing forth of any spiritual measons since they are so effectual to do
The civil froid that which was not in the power and reach of the spiritual? Why
esteemed more was not the first obstinacy (which merited the spiritual stroaks and
to versul then
the spiritual.

and reale?

Peace. Me thinks this is an evident demonstration that men repole more confidence (however they deceive themselves to the contrary) in the sword of steel that hangs by the side of the civil officer, then in the two-edged sword proceeding out of the mouth of

Christ Jesus, Rev. 1.

Truth. The truth is, such doctrine makes Christs spirutual sword but serviceable and subordinate unto the temporal or worldly powers: and presents the church but making essayes and trials of that cure which death and banishment (gilded over with pretence of Gods glory, &c.) they think will not faile to effect, &c.

Peace. More plainly therefore writes another Author (of Mafler Cottons mind) thus: It is known by experience that one reproof or threatning from the Magistrate, hath been known to do

more then an hundred admonitrons from the Minister.

Truth. Yea no question, to force a nation or a world of mento play the idolaters, hypocrites, &c. but Gods true servants (of whom these three famous fews are type, Dan. 3.) know that God whom they serve is able to deliver them from such fiery threatnings and executions. But if he please to try them (as his gold) in such fiery tryals, they will not bow down to invented gods or worships.

Peace. Methinks (dear truth) such Ministers deal upon the point and in effect with the civil Magistrate, just as that ambitious Pope with the Emperors, to wit, make them hold the stirrop while they mount, &c. But I grieve, &c. What think you therefore of Master Cottons censure of the rest of the discourse in this Chapter, to wit, that it is but (as Jude speaks) clouds without matters, words without matter, &c.

Truth. I will say no more, but this, Happily (through Gods mercy) Master Cottons censure may occasion some to view what he despiseth, yea and happily to finde some heavenly drops out of

those contemned empty clouds.

Examination of CHAP. XLVI.

Peaae.

THe 13 to the Rom. which the answerer quotes, is a fort of of fuch importance in so many controverses depending between the Papift and the Protestant, and between many Protest - Rom. 13. conants among themselves, that all seek to gaine and win it: In this sidered. present controversive I finde a wonderful wresting of this holy Scrip. ture even by many holy and peaceable (though herein violent and finful) hands: and let the charge be examined in the fear of Ged, whether flanderous (as Malter Cotton intimates) or true and righteous.

Master Cotton freely grants, that this 13 to the Rom. exhorteth unto subjection to Magistrates, and love to all men, which Thegreat fort of are duties of the second table: But yet withal he answers, that it The civil Mawill not follow that Magistrates have nothing to do with the vio- gistrate not lation of the first table; and further saith that it is a plaine case charged with that amongst the duties of the second table people may be ex-the keeping of horted to honor their Magistrates, and children may be exhor-tables. ted to honour their Parents; but will it (saith he) thence tollow that Magistrates have nothing to do with matters of religion in the

church, or parents' in the family?

Truth. I answer, the scope of the discourse was to prove, that it pleaseth the Spirit of God in Paul here only to treat of the duties of the second table. unto which limitation or restriction Master Cotton speaks not at all. but only granteth in general, that it speaketh of the duties of the second table : And I still urge and argue, that the spirit of God discoursing to largely in this Scripture of the duties of Magistrates and people, and treating only of civil things, in that civil relation between Magistrates and people, points as with a finger of God at their error, that wrest this Scripture to maintaine the power of Magistrates and civil states in the spiritual and church estate of the kingdome of Christ.

Peace. But what may be faid to Master Cottons argument? Truth. Lanswer. If people are bound to yeeld obedience in ci-

vil things to civil officers of the frate. Christians are much more bound to yeeld obedience (according to God, to the spiritual officers

ficers of Christs kingdome: But how weak is this argument to prove that therefore the civil officers of the state are constituted rulers or governors, preservers and reformers of the Christian and spiritual state, which differs as much from the civil, as the heavens are out of the reach of this earthly Globe and Element?

Examination of CHAP. XLVII.

Peace.

Calvin and Beza's judgement on Rom. 13.

Gainst the Judgement of those blessed worthies alleadged, (Calvin and Beza) confining this passage of Rom. 13. to the second table, Master Cotton here opposeth their judgement for the Magistrates power in matters of religion in other writings of theirs, yea and from this very Scripture.

Trnth. This their judgement for the Magistrates power was granted and premised before; yet let the expressions of those worthy men (produced by the discussion on this Chapter) be faithfully weighed, and it will cleerly appear, that (as fames speaks) those excellent men endeavoured to bring from the same fountaines smeet

water and bitter, which is monstrous and contradictory.

Peace. The pith of what Master Cotton surther saith in this Chapter, I conceive is couched in these demands: Are not (saith he) all duties of righteonsness to man commanded in the second table, as well as all duties of holiness to God are commanded in the first table? Is it not a duty of righteonsness belonging to the people of God, to enjoy the free passage of religion? &c. Is it not an injurious dealing to the people of God, to disturbe the truth of religion with herefie; the holiness of worship with idolatry, the purity of government with tyranny? and he concludes, If so, then these wayes of unrighteousness are justly punshable by the second table.

Truth. I answer, It hath pleased the Father of lights to open the eyes of thousands of his servants in these later times, to discerne a fine spun sallacy in the tearm of unrighteousness and injury which being twofold spiritual against religion or spiritual state,

Unrightcoufness sivil and spiritual. civil against the worldly or civil state: It is no civil injury

(which he grants is the business of this 13 to the Romanes in matters of the second table) for any man to disturbe or oppose a

dostrine worship or government spiritual: Christ Jesus and his spiritual wars

messengers and servants did. and do profess a spiritual war a-without civil
gainst the dostrine, worship and government of the sewish the disturbance.

Turkish and other Pagan and Antichristian religions of all sorts
and setts, churches and societies: These all agains oppose and
sight against his dostrine, worship, government: And yet this
war may be so managed (were men but humane civil and peaceable) that no civil injury may be committed on either side.

Peace. We may then well take up (as Master Cotton doth)
Beza's own words on Rom. 13.4. The civil sword must take
vengeance on them that do evil: It must therefore follow that
hereticks are not evil doers (which is gross &c.) Or else that
Pauls speech is to be restrained to a certaine fort of evil deeds, to
wit, such as they call corporal sins, of which he saith, he disputeth

largely, eliewhere.

Truth. And so (through the help of the most high) shall I, in proving, that the second sort, to wit. external, corporal, civil evils between man and man, city and city, kingdomes and Nations (in this saln estate of mankind, wherein all civility, and humanity it self are violated) are alone, and only intended in this Scripture by the holy Spirit of God and Paul his penman.

Examination of CHAP. XLVIII.

Peace.

To the second argument, to wit, the incompetency of those bigher powers to which Paul requires subjection, which in his time were the ignorant and Pagan persecuting Emperors, and their subordinate governors under them, Master Cotton replies.

First, It is one thing to yeeld subjection to the righteous decrees of ignorant and Pagan Magistrates: And another thing to obey their ordinances in matters of faith and worship, and government of the church: The former of these, Christians did

esmilet i desired springl yeeld unto the Romane Magistrates, even subjection unto the death; the other they did not, nor ought to yeeld, as knowing God

was rather to be obeyed then man.

Truth. Subjection may be either to lawful governors or but pretenders and usurpers: Again subjection to lawful rulers may be in cases pertaining to their cognizance or in cases which belong not to their but another court or tribunal; which undue proceeding

is not tolerable in all well-ordered states.

The nature of twice - subjection to civil powers.

We use also to say, that subjection is either active or passive: Now although we finde the Lord requiring and his fervants yeeksing, all active or passive obedience to the Romane Emperors, and their deputies, yet finde we not a tittle of the Lords requiring, or his people yeelding any kind of subjection to those Romane Emperors or their deputies in the matiers of Christian religion. except it be of so many hundred thousand of their bodies, as the bodies of Lambs to the devouring jaws of those bloody lyons and devillish Monsters, of more then barbarous cruelty.

Peace. But (Secondly, faith Master Cotton) although the Roman Emperors were incompetent Judges, yet the Word of Christ which commandeth a duty, commandeth also the necessary means which tend to that duty, and therefore giving them a power and charge to execute vengeance on evil doers, and that in matters of spiritual unrighteousness against the Church, as in matters of civil unrighteousness against the Commonweal, it behooved them to

try and listen after the true Religion, to heare and try all.

Truth. Master Cotton may here be intreated to take notice of his own distinction of unrighteousness (which a little before he feemed to me to forget) for here he rightly distinguisheth between spiritual matters of unrighteousness against the church and civil unrighteousness against the Commonweal: I therefore urge (as before) that the civil Magistrate, although he punish (according to his civil place and calling) civil unrighteon fre s against the fate, yet he hath no warrant from Matter Cottons argument, nor any from the Lord Jesus Christ, to punish spiritual narighteonfness against the church, and why then should that tearm of unrighteon fress so generally and fillaciously go undistinguished and Master Cotton thus promiscuously proclaime idolatry is unrighteousness, heresie is unrighteonsness, and therefore the civil Magistrate is bound to punish, & c? 2. But

Of the Roman Emperorspower in spirituals.

2. But oh that this maxime alleadged by Master Cotton might receive its due weight and consideration! hath Christ commanded all means, as well as the duty? what then is the reason that since (as Master Cotton argues) that Christ hath commanded all the civil powers of the world such a spiritual duty, and yet (I say) Foule imputatithat all or melt of the civil flates of the world (beyond compari- ons against son) are not furnished by Christ with those chief means, of christ Jesus. grace and light, whereby to try and fearch, as Master Cotton exhorteth? Or (in some sew. places, where means of light are youchfafed) with hearts and spirits unto such a duty? May we not here fay, that men make Christ Jesus (in appointing such officers, such a duty, without furnishing them accordingly) to forget that maxime of his Type Solomon (Prov. 26.) He that fendeth a message by the hand of a fool, cutteth off the leg, and drinkethdammage? Did not Christ know (as well as John) that all the world lay in mickedness, that all the world (in a respect) was then Roman Paganish, and that all the world in after-ages would wonder after the beaft, and become Roman Popish? Or can we im- christ permitagine that Christ Jesus did not forelee the cutting off of legs, and eth Tyrants othe cup of dammage and loss which he must drink, in sending his minde and will into the world by fuch foolish instruments?

ver his churches Saints, but appointeth none

Peace. Surely Master Cotton would never advise the civil state but his true spity lend a weighty cause, and the lives of souldiers with such ritual Minicaptaines: Nor will he fet an unruly childe under the rod of fuch fters. teachers or reformers: He will not set forth his Farme or betrust his cattel, no not his very hogs to such keepers.

Truth. On the other hand, let the government of Christs christ Fesus wis kingdome be laid upon the right (houlders, and we shall finde the careful and admirable misdome and care of Christ, in the affaires of his most wife provision for his kingdom, in appointing luch messengers or Apostles to gather and kingdome. found his churches, as also ordinary. Pastors, Shepherds or teachers, for their feeding and building up &c.

The qualification of these the Spirit of God hath expressy and exactly recorded, wherein (according to the principle mentioned by Master Cotton) Christ Jesus his highest care and misdome shines most gloriously in appointing the means as well as the duty it felt.

Peace. But Master Cotton addeth, that the causes of religion, wherein 11/4 63

wherein we allow the civil Magistrate to be fudges are so fundamental and palpable, that no Magistrate studious of Religion in the fear of God, cannot but judge: luch as cannot, they ought to forbear &c. the exercise of their power, either in protecting or punishing matters of Religion till they learn so much knowledge of the truth, as may inable them to differne of things that differ. This forbearance of theirs (taith he) is not for want of authority in their callings nor for want of duty in their consciences but want of evidence to them in the cause : In which case Magistrates are wont to forbear their exercise of power and judgement even in civil cases.

The Cleargies evil dealing with the civil Magistrace.

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stalie.

Truch. O the miserable allowance which Master Cotton hath brought the kings and governors of the world unto! We allow them (faith he) to judge in such fundamentals and palpable eauses &c. On with what proud and domineering feet do all Popes tread upon the necks even of the highest kings and Emperors! The Magistrate must wait at their gates for their poor allowance: They shall judge. and they shall not judge: They shall judge that which is gross and palpable, and enough to hold the people in flavery, and to force them to facrifice to the Priests belly; but the more fublime and nicer mysteries they must not judge or touch but attend upon the tables of the Priests infallibility.

Peace. Concerning fundamentals (dear truth) you have well observed, that since the apostacy, and the worlds wondring after The nature of a church, but latethe beaft, even Gods servants themselves (untill resterdar) have not to much as heard of such a kind of church (and to contequently of fuch a Christ the head of it) as Master Cotton now professeth : For no other matter and forme of a church (about which Master Cotton justly contends) was known I say among Gods people themselves, (till yesterday) then the matter and form of the · Stone or woodden Parish-church.

> Truth. Yea an happy man were Mr. Cotton could he rectifie and settle those foundations which are yet to controverted amongst Gods servants, to wit, the Doctrine of Baptismes, and laying on of

hands.

Peace. You may also mention other foundations, which want not their great disputes among the servants of Christ.

Truth. But further, that Christ Jesus the misdome of the Father,

Father should commit his wife, his church to be governed in his absence bysuch who generally know not the church and Saints but cruelly and blasphemously persecute them with fire and sword, and this with charge to suspend most Magistrates of the world, and Monstrous Susthat all their dayes from generation to generation, as appeareth pentions. in all parts of the world which is such amonstrous and blashbemous Paradox, that common reason cannot digest, nor suffer.

Peace. If Merchants and owners of theps thould commit their vessels to such men as wanted ability to steer their courses, nay could not tell what a thip was yea were never like to know all their dayes furely it were not only matter of admiration, but even of

laughter and derision, among all the sons of men.

Truth. But further, How weak is that distinstion which Master Cotton makes between authority of calling, and duty and evidence in the cause, when in all judicatures in the whole world, even amongst the Pagans, there is necessarily supposed beside these three, Spiritual courts a fourth to wit, ability or skill of discerning or judging in such and Judges, cases: Now cognizance of the cause or evidence of the cause may be wanting in most able judges, where matters are not proper. or not ripe for hearing and treals; whereas our dispute is of the very ability or skil of judging. which Master Cotton himself confesseth is wanting, except in such Magistrates as fear God, which will be found to be but a little flock, especially compared with the many thousands and ten thousands of those who neither know God nor Christ, nor care to know them, and this in all the. states, regions and civil governments of the world.

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Eamination of CHAP. XLIXat it revoluted to the South of t

Oncerning Pauls appeale to Cafur, it was argued that Paul appealed to Cafar even in spiritual things; which that Paul did not nor could not do without the committing of five great evils, was pleaded in this Chapter, Master Cotton replies no more but this. The reasons are but Bulrushes.

Truth. Whether they are so or no, or rather the Bulrushes and weak things of God, which the gates of hell shall never be able to

shake, let the Saint's judge in the fear of God.

Peace. Master Corron adds further in this Chapter, that Paul pleadeth he was not guilty in any of those things whereof the Jews accused him: those things (laith he) concerned the Law of the Jews and the Temple, which were matters of religion; and

for trial thereof he appealed to Cafar.

Touching Paul appealing to Cafar.

Truth. Lysias the chief captaine in his letter to Felix the Governor (Chap. 24.) diftinguilheth (vers. 29.) into questions of the Tews, Law, and (secondly) matters worthy of death or bonds: Now its true the Jews charged Paul with offences against religion, their Law and the Temple: Secondly, against the civil frate, and with fedition. For the first, although it is apparent that all the scope of Pauls preaching, was to exalt Christ Jesus, and to preach down Moses Law; yet at this present time of his apprehension, he had seen cause to honour Moses his institutions at feru-(alem (which was the wildome of God in him for a season, for the Jews sake, and his own glory-sake:) And he had not at this present so much as disputed with any in the temple (which was not to hainous a matter in Pauls eye, as it is well known by his conflant practice.) Secondly, for matters of civil crime, he pleadeth that he stirred up no man, not in the Synagogue nor City, and professeth (Chap. 25.) that if he had committed ought worthy of death, he would not wave death: Tis true that Paul was charged by the Iews with both these kinds of offences, religious and civil (according to Lyfins his distinction) but that Paul appealed to Cafar for tryal, that is, for trial of his person and cause in any religious respect, as it cannot be collected from the Scripture or

Paul own words: so those five reasons against it, will evidently disprove it, if they be well and throughly weighed in the balance

of the Santtuary in the fight and fear of God.

Peace. I cannot in my understanding clear Master Cottons own Pauls appeal to words from destroying one another. Tis true (saith he) those five Casar. fins might have been charged upon Paul with some colour, if he had appealed to Casar whether his religion, or Ministery, or Ministration were of God or no? But yet (saith he) he might appeal whether his religion, Ministry or Ministration were guilty of any capital crime against the Lam of the Iems, or the temple, or against Casar.

Truth. Indeed what difference is there between the judging whether this Ministery deserve death (supposing a false Ministery is worthy of death) or judging whether it be of God, or false and idolatrons? must not be that sits judge of the desert and punishment, judge also of the crime and fact, whether so or not?

Peace. When Master Cotton shall affirme (and truly) that the Magistrates of Israel were to judge a falle prophet to death, will he not also grant that they were to judge whether such persons so

charged were false prophets or no?

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Truth. Yea, and when Master Cotton shall affirme (as unjustly) that eivil Magistrates in all nations of the world ought to
kill or banish hereticks, blasphemers, seducers, out of their dominions and jurisditions, doth he intend that they shall try and
examine, whether they be such and such or no? But blessed be the
Father of lights, who hath now opened the eyes of so many thousands of his people to discern the difference between the Forts and
Bulwarks of God. here called Bulrushes, and those strong holds
and high imaginations of men (erected against the cromn and
kingdome of the Lord Iesus) which in Gods holy season shall
more and more be found to be but straws and Bulrushes.

TO SANTE 185 AND SOLDEN TO THE STATE OF SHEET CONT.

Examination of CHAP. L. House the but of CHAP.

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Peace. Teace. The of the

O the arguing against the Magistrates civil power in Spiri-I tual caules taken from the nature of the Magistrates weapons (a material earthly and worldly frond distinguished from the two-edged tword of Chrises spiritual power in the mouth of Christ) Master Cotton replies,

First, the Magistrate must governe his people in Right confues, and it is Righteons to defend his people in their Spiritual Rights,

as well as in their civil Rights.

Spiritual rights and civil.

This distinction of spiritual and civil Righteousness doth truely anatomize the cause; It is righteous for the Magistrates to defend their jubjects in their civil Rights, for it is within the compass of his calling, being effentially civil: And unless we also grant him a spiritual calling and office (which is the Point denied) cis beyond his calling and compals to judge of what is spiritual Right and wrong, and accordingly to pals a fairitual lentence, and

and execute and inflict spiritual punishment.

Peace. Methinks I may add, if the Magestrate be bound to defend his Subjects in their spiritual rights, then as he is bound impartially to defend all his subjetts in their several and respective civil Rights, lo is he bound as impartially to defend all his subjests in their several and respective spiritual Rights; and so acccordingly to defend the Iews, the Papifes, and all'leveral forts of Protestants in their severall and respective consciences; or elle, he must sit down in Chrises stead, and produce a Royal charter from the New Testament of Christ Iesus to judge difinitively which is the onely right, to pass fentence, and execute spiritual punishment on all offenders, &c.

Peace. But Master Cotton adds a second, the sword was Ma-

terial and civil in the Old Testament.

I answer, If Master Cotton granted a national church under the Gospel, his Argument were good; but when he grants that national church under the Jews (as afterward in this chapter he doth) did type out the Christian church or churches in the Gospel, why must be not grant that material Sword of the Church of Is-

The civil Mazistrate not bound to defend Spiritual rights. rael types out the Spiritual sword of Christ Iesus, proceeding out of his mouth, and cutting off offenders spiritually with spiri- Israel a type of tual and lou! - punishments? And I add, As the Iword was mate-the Christian rial, to allo was the Tabernacle and Temple worldly and mare-Church. rial: which he denies not to be typical of the spiritual Temple of Christ and his Church in the New Testament.

Peace. Master Cotton adds (Thirdly) that the Magistrates Sword may well be call'd the Sword of God, as the Sword of War,

Indo.7.

Trinh. As it was call'd lehowah's Sword in that typical Land; The true and So must it needs be typical as well as the Land it felf, which is also only christen called by the Prophets. Iehovah's Land, Emanuels land; which cone. names and titles I think Master Corton will not say are competent and appliable to any other Lands or Countries under the Goffel, but onely to the Spiritual Canaan or Ifrael, the Church and people of God, the true and onely Christendome.

Peace: But (Fourthly) faith he, they are called Gods, and shall

they not attend Gods work?

Truth. In the Rate of Ifrael they were Gods deputies to attend the causes of Israel, the then onely Church of God: But Matter Cotton can produce no parallel to that, but the Christian Churches

and people of God, not national but Congregational. &c.

2. Grant the Magistrates to be as Gods, or strong ones in a Resemblance to God in all Nations of the world, yet that is still within the compais of their calling, which being confessed to be essentially civil, the civil work of theie servants of the Commonweal is Gods work, as well as Paul calls (in a legge) the work of the servants of the Family, Gods work, for which he pays, the wages, Eph. 5.

Lattly, for spiritual causes we know the Lord Ie sus is call'd God, Pfal. 45. Heb. 1. whose Scepter and Kingdome being effentially spiritual, the administrations which he hath appointed are also

Spiritual, and of an heavenly and soul Nature.

Peace. Mafter Cotton (Fifthly) adds, Revel. 17. The Kingdoms of the World are become the Kingdoms of the Lord, and of

his Chrift.

Truth. How the Kingdomes of the World shall become the Kingdomes of Christ, is no smal mystery and controversie; but

grant it to be true, that either Christ Iesus personally, or by his Deputies the Saints, shall rule all the Nations of the world in hearing and determining all civil Controver fies : Yet why doth : Mafter Cotton draw an Argument from this Prophecie, of what shall be in one Age or Time of the World, and to come, to prove an Universal power and Exercise of such power in all Ages and times fince Christ Iesus his first comming to this day?

Peace. Me thinks Master Cotton may as well argue, that because it was prophesied that a Virgin should conceive, and bring forth a child in Gods appointed season, that therefore all Virgins must so conceive and so bring in forth all ages of the world.

But, (Lastly) faith Master Cotton, although the nations have not that typical holiness which the nation of Israel had ; Yet all the Churches of the Saints have as much truth and realty of holiness as Israel had: And therefore, what holy care of Religion lay upon the Kings of Ifrael in the Old Testament, the same lyeth now upon Christian Kings in the New Testament, to protect the same in their Churches.

christ Fesus in himself and his Ifrael.

Truth. Oh how neer the precious Iewels, and Bargains of Truth, come sometimes Gods Saints, and yet miss of the finding Spiritual officers and going through with it! The churrhes of the New Testament. the onely Key of Master Cotton grants succeed the Church of Ifrael; The Kings and Governours therefore of the shurches of Christ must succeed those Kings What King and Governours of Ifrael are now to be found in the Gospel, but Christ lesus and his Servants, deputed in his absence, which are all of a speritual consideration? What is this to the Nations, Kings, and Governours of the world: where few Kings, few Nobles, few Wife, are cald to profess Chrise? Is not Christ lesus the onely King of Israel; and are not all his holy ones made Kings and Priest's unto God? And unto his Saints, and his spiritual officers Administration in the midst of them, is his Kingdomes power committed in his absence. This Spiritual power, however the Pope and prelates, Kings and Princes, Parliaments and General Courts, and their respective Officers of Justice (to be honoured and obeyed in civil things,) I say however they have challenged and affumed this Kingly Power of the Son of God, yet the King of Kings, Christ Telus hath begun to discover, and will never leave until he hath made it clear as

christ Fesus robd of his Grown.

the Sun Beames, that he is robd of his crown, and will shake, and break, all the nations and Powers of the world until his Heavenly crown be again restored.

Examination of CHAP. LI.

O the fourth Argument (Rom. 13.) from the civil rewards due to Magistrates; to wit, custom, Tribute, &c. Master Cotton replies, That even the contributions of the Saints, are called carnal things: shall therefore their work be called carnal? It is true (faith he) the contributions of the Saints are called holy, Of cultome because they are given to God for his service about holy things; So the reward given to Magistrates, is for their service about Righteous things: And it is righteous (faith he) to preserve the purity of Doctrine VVorship, and Government, which if Magifrates do not, they do not deserve all their mages.

tribute, &c.

Truth. It is true that money or monies-worth is the same for value in the contribution of the Saints, and in that of custome, tribute &c; and yet Mafter Cotton grants a Holiness of the Saint's contribution, which he doth not affirme of cultome, tribute,

There is also a two fold way disputed, of preserving of the puri- Spiritual deby of Doctrine worthip, &c.

Fift, That which I plead for, by spiritual meapons appointed

by Christ lesus.

Secondly, that of Civil meapons, Force of Armes, &c. which Master Cotton assimes, and I deny to be ever appointed by Christ Tefus, or able to accomplish a spiritual end, but the Contrary.

Peace. Me thinks Master Cottons addition, not a little concernes my self in the peace of all Citties and Kingdomes: for if (as Master Cotton saith) Magistrates shall not deserve all their wages except they preserve the purity of Doctrine, wor ship &c. (which upon the point is that Dollrine Worship and Government Master Cotton approves of) what is this (in effect) but to deny tribute, custome subsidies, & c. to Casar, the Kings and Governours of the Earth, if they prove Hereticks, Idolaters? &c. I cannot see, but

tual right, 66.

this in plaine English tendeth to little less then the Popish blondy Doctrine of deposing heretical Kings & c. 7 rada sada wollo a c.

But Master Cotton further adds, that spiritual mages are to be Toushing pray- paid to Magistrates, I Tim. 2. to wit, Prayers, Intercossions &c. er for all in au- If therefore (faith he) the Magistrates suffer their Subjects to live thority. a quiet life in ungodliness and Dishonesty, the Magistrate fals 3 Tim. 2. short of returning spiritual recompence for the spiritual Duties and fervices performed for them.

> Truth. Those prayers are not the proper wages paid to Magistrates for their work for then should they not be paid (as the Spirit of God there exhorteth) to all men, whether Magistrates or not.

> Peace. And I may add, nor paid to those Magistrates that are Idolatrous Blasphemous, Perseentors: But those prayers were to be poured forth for fuch Magistrates (such as most of the Magiftrates in the world then were and are.) Those prayers then were a general Duty to be paid to all men, and especially to the chiefe

and principal, Kings and all that are in Authority

Truth. Now further, wherein it is faid that fuch Magistrates as fuffer the people to live in ungodlines, fall short in returning spiritual Recompence: I answer, By this Doctrine, most of the free Inhabitants of the world, who live in ignorance of God. and in abominable Religions without him, must yet be supposed to choose and fet up fuch Ministers or Servants of civil fustice amongst them, who during their termes of administration or service, should not suffer their Choosers and Makers to enjoy their owne Conscience, but force them to that, which their Officers shall judge to be Godliness; but the neck of no free people can bow to fuch a Yoak and Tyrany ..

Peace. But (lastly) to that Argument of Rom. 1 3. from the title which God gives to Magistrates to wit, Gods Ministers, and to the Distinction of Spiritual Ministers for Spiritual, and civil Ministers for civil matters ; Master Cotton replies. If Magicivil Ministers strates be Gods Ministers or Servants, then must they do his work, and be for God in matters of Religion: And further, faith he, Magistracy is of God, for light of Nature, and not onely for civil things, but also in matters of Religion; and he produceth divers instances of Pagans zeal for their Religion, and worship.

> Truth. Because Magistrates are Gods Servants, or Ministers. civil,

Gross Slavery.

and Spiritual.

civil, and receive civil wages for their civil lervice; will it therefore follow that they must attend, and that chiefly, and princi- The God of paily a firitual work? That noble-man or Lord, that fets one heaven hath seto keep his children, and another to keep his sheep, expects not of veral forts of him appointed to keep his sheep (though a Minister or Servant) to attend upon the keeping of his children, nor expects he of the maiter on his children to attend the keeping of his sheep.

Tis true, that Magestrasie is of God, but yet no otherwise then Mariage is being an estate meetly civil and humane, and lawfull to all Nations of the World, that know not God.

Tis true that Magistrates be of God from the light of nature: but yet, as the Religious of the World, and the worlds zealous contending for them, with persecuting of others, are from Ordinarily the the Father of lies and murther from the beginning; so seldome is it cuted. feen, that the nations of the world have perfecuted or punished any for error, but for the truth, condemned for error.

Peace. Alas, who fees not that all nations and people bow down to Idels and Images (as all the world did to Nebuchadnezzars Image.) If any amongst them differ from them, it is commonly in in some truths, which God hath sent amongst them, for witnessing of which they are perfecuted.

Truth. Your observation (deare peace) is evident from the cases of those Philosophers, by Master Cotton alledged; how weak and poor therefore is that Argument from the zeal of Pagans, &c. It is evident that such Builders, frame by no other then that of nature deprayed and rotten, and not by the Goulden reed of the glorious goipel of Christ Jesus.

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Examination of CHAP. LI.

Peace.

TN the discourse concerning that terme, Evil, Master Cotton pro-I duceth Parens, who makes that Evil punishable by the Magi-

strate, fourfold, natural, civil, moral, and spiritual.

Truth. That excellent and holy witness of Christ Jesus (in manyof his precious truths) Pareus being here produced without Scripture or Argument, for the Magistrates, punishing of the fourth fort of evil; to wit speritual: nor answering my Arguments brought against such an Interpretation, gives me occasion of no further an-

Iwer to Master Cotton or him in this place.

Peace. Whereas it was alleadged, that the Elders of the New English Churches, in the model prohibite (expresty) the Magistrates from the punishing or taking notice of some Evils, and that therefore as they ascribe to the Civil Magistrates, more then God gives, so they take away and disrobe him of that Authority, which God hath cloathed him with: Master Cotton replies, when we say that the Magistrate is an avenger of evil, we mean of all forts or kindes of evil, and not every particular of each kind; and further he faith, that domestick evils may be healed in a domestick

way.

Truth. I readily concur with him, that the Magistrate may not punish evils that he knowes not of in a due and orderly may fufficiently proved before him; as also, that many domestick evils are best healed in a domestick way; but yet that Limitation added, to wit, without acquainting the Church first) seems to bind the Magistrates hand, where no true Church of Christ is, to acquaint with fuch things) yea and turther where it is, why should the Magistrate be denied to exercise his power in cases meerly civil (the old practice of the Popish Church?) And to whom should the Servant or Child or Wife, petition and complaine against oppression, unless to the publike Father, Master, and Husband of the Commonweal? And therefore from their own Interpretation, they may well pare that Arich and literal aception of the word evil and cease to cry Herefie is evil, Idolatrie evil, Blasphemie evill, &c. CHAP.

Toughing the tearme Evil, Rom. 13.

The civil Magitrate robbed of his civil perper.

Examination of CHAP. LIII,

Answering to Chap. LIII, LIV, LV.

TN these three Chapters, the last Reason which the Author of the Arguments against persecution produced, was discussed; to wit that the disciples of Christ should be so far from persecuting, that contrariwise they ought to bless such as curse them, coc. and that because of the freeness of Gods grace, and the deepness of his counsels, calling home them that be enemies, persecutors, no people, yea some at the last hour. In answer to which, Master Cotton complaineth that two of his Answers were omitted; and suspecteth that as children skip over hard places, so they were skipt over; et.c.

Truth. It is true, those two answers were omitted, not because the chapter was too hard, &c. but because the Discusser saw (nor fees) not any controversie or difference between Master Cotton and himself in those passages; and also studying brevery and contraction, as Master Cotton himself hath done, omitting far more, and contracting three Chapters in one, in this very passage.

Upon the same ground, I see no need of mentioning his Reply in 1. these three Chapters, wherein Master Cotton concurs in the point of the necessity, of tolerating even notorious offenders in the State in mill him of the first of the same of the

fome caies.

Peace. The result of all agitations in this passage is this: Master Cotton denies not but that in some cases a notorious malefaltor. may be tolerated, and confequently (as I understand him) an he- Of tolleration retiek, seducer, &c. But that ordinarily it is not lawful to tolerate which Master a seducing teacher, and that from the clearness of Gods command makes large Deut. 13. and from the reason of it, vers. to, Because he hath noush, fought to turn thee away from the Lord thy God. Withal he concludes, that all Moses capital Politicks are eternal.

Truth. Thus far is gained, that it was no vain exception against Master Cotton's general proposition, to wit, that it is evil to tolerate

notorious evil doers, seducing teachers, scandalous livers, because he sees cause of toleration in some cases. I saw AHD

Peace. Yea but, saith he, In ordinary cases it is not lawful to tolerate, from Deut. 13.

The land of 15rael a type.

Truth. I am of Master Cotton's minde: It is not lawful for Ifrael, that is, the Church of God, to tolerate: and the reason it pleaseth the Lord to alleadge, is eternal. But what is this to the nations of the world, the states, exties, and kingdoms thereof? Let Master Cotton finde out any such land or state that is the Church and Israel of God. Yea Master Cotton consessed in a fore-going passage, that the Church is the Israel of God: Then must be with me acknowledge that this Deut. 13. only concerns the Israel or Church of God, whom Christ Jesus surnished with spinitual meapons against such spiritual offenders.

Peace. But I wonder that Matter Cotton should say that Moses

capitals are eternal.

Truth. I wonder not, because I have seen in print sixteen or seventeen capital evils (a great part of them of a spiritual nature)

censured with death in New England.

And yet again, me thinks it is wonderful, since Master Cotton knows how many of Moses capitals were of a ceremonial nature. The breach of the sabbath, the not coming to keep the passe-over, (for neglect whereof the Israelites were to be put to death) how can Master Cotton make these eternal in all nations?

Peace. How many millions of millions of Heads (and not a few of the highest) in our own and other Nations, would soon feel the capital calamity of such a capital bloody Tenent, if Master Cotton swayed the Scepter of some of the worlds former or present Casars?

Truth. And yet I readily affirm, that spiritually and mystically in the Church and Kingdom of Christ, such evils are to be spi-

or the Wale Curse He may e, more

ritually (and so eternally) punished.

CHAP.

by and and the ers in CHAP. LIV, Replying to Chap. LV I. Examined. कर कर कि निर्णाल किया है कि इक

TN this 56 Chap. were observed two evils in Mr. Cottons conjoyning of seducing teachers, and scandalous livers as the proper and adequate object of the Magistrates care and work to suppress and punish: Unto which Master Cotton replies, First, That he no where makes it the proper and adequate object of the Magi-Arates care and work to suppress seducing teachers, and scandalous livers faying, that it ought to be the care of the church to suppress and punish seducing teachers, and scandalous livers in a church-way, as well as the Magistrates in a civil way.

Truth. By this Doctrine, Master Cotton will seem to deny it, Touching false to be the Magistrates proper and adequate object to punish scan-and seducing dalous livers, because the church also (saith he) is to make it her

work alfo.

It is true, if a scandalous liver be of the church, and fall into any scandal, she by the rals and power of Christ ought to recover him in the spirit of meekness: but yet the punishing of him with temporal punishment, who will deny it to be the proper work of the civil state?

But (Secondly) what if the seducing teacher, or scandalous liver, be neither of them members of the Church (and the church hath nought to do to judge them without) will not Master Cotton then; affirm the seducing Teacher, or scandalous, liver to be the proper and adequate object of the Magistrates care and work?

Peace. When it was excepted against that things of such a different nature and kind, as feducing Teachers, and scandalous, livers, should be coupled together at the civil Bar? Master Cotton replies, that both these agree in one common kind, to wit, they are evel and destructive to the common good of Gods people, which ought to be preserved both in church and Commonweal: If a man shall say (saith he) that the work of creation on the fixth day, was either of man or of Beast, is here any such commix-

Monttrous Truth. Were Master Cotton the worlds Monarch, what Mixture. bloody

or (piritual e-

state.

bloody reformations or destructions rather, would be fill the world withal, if he walk by fuch rules and principles? for, what religions or almost men (all the world over) would he finde not opposite

and destructive to Gods people.

2. But (Secondly) an historical narration of Gods works on man or Beaft, Birds, Fishes, and all creatures Colestial and Ter-The great difrestial is one thing: But to mix them together in doings or sufference of evil ferings inconfiseent with, and improper to their kinds is another and fin, as athing, far different and infufferable: As for a man to affirme that gainst the civil a man and a beast sin'd against their Maker, and therefore were justly punished with spiritual blindness and hardness of heart, loss of Gods Image &c. The same difference and no less is between transgressors against the heavenly state and kingdome of Christ, and the earthly state or Commonweal of Cities, kingdomes &cc.

Peace. Master Cotton adds, that it is more tolerable for jeducing Teachers to feduce those who are in the same gall of bitterness,

as for Pagans to seduce Pagans &c.

Truth. That is but in the degree, and so (according to his suppolition) mult be punished gradually; but what is this to prove seducing Teachers as well as scandalous livers, the joynt object of the civil (mord?

Peace. Why doth Master say it is more tolerable for Pagans to feduce Pagans, Antichristians, Antichristians? What Scripture doth he produce for this toleration, this indulgence; this partiality? All that is here faid, is this, We look at it as more tolerable?

Truth. One thing is shroudly to be suspection this matter, and Gross partiali- that is a most unchristian partiality, in directing the sword of the Magistrate to fall heaviest on such seducers only, as trouble his conscience, his Doctrine, Worship, and Government: suppose in some of the Cities of Halland, Poland, or Turkee (where some freedome is) that Jews, Pagans, Antichristians and Christians (that is Christians of Master Cottons conscience) together with Turkes were commingled in civil cohabitation and commerce togcther: Why now shall that Turke that hath seduced one of Master Cottons conscience to Mahumetanisme be more punished for that crime, then for turning a Few Pagan, or Papilt to his Belief and worthip? What warrant shall the Magistrate of such a city or

place

ty the bloody do-Etrine of perfe-

bution.

place finde rotheir fouls, either for Ariking at all with the civil fivord in fuch a cale? or elfe in dealing fuch partial blows among

the people?

Peace. I fear that Gods own people (of this opinion) see not the deceitfulness of their own heart, crying up the Christian Magistrate, the Christian Magistrate, Nursing fathers, Nursing mothers, &c. when all is but to escape the bitter sweeting of Christs cross, so dashing in pieces the most wife councels of the father, to escape Christs concerning his bleffed Son and his followers, to whom he hath cross. (ordinarily) alotted in this world, the portion of forrow and suffering, and of raigning and triumphing after the battel fought and viltory obtained in the world approaching.

Peace. But Mafter Cotton will fay, that in fuch fore-mentioned cases, such Magistrates must suspend punishments for religion,

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Truth. I say, consequently all or most of the Magistrates in the world must suspend and none but some few of his conscience (by his doctrine) shall be found fit, to use the civil sword, in matter of Religion, and that is (in plaine English) to fight only for his conscience.

Peace. But to proceed it will behard (faith Mafter Cetton) for the discusser to finde Antichristian seducers clear from disobedience to the civil laws of the state, in cale that Antichrist (to whom they are Iworn) shall excommunicate the civil magistrate, and prescribe the civil state to the invasion of his followers.

Truth. Most properly seducing teachers in against the church and spiritual kingdome of Christ Jesus, which is exceeded and governed according to Christ Jesus, the is a Castel or Fort suffici- Christian weaently provided with all forts of heavenly ammunition against all pons. forts of her spiritual adversaries: yea and in the desolation of the churches (during the Apostacy) Christ Fesus (as I have elsewhere observed) hath not left his witnesses destitute of terrible defence against all gainesayers: But grant (what Master Cotton supposeth) such seducers from obedience to the civil state, &c. Such as the Seminaries and bringers over of Pope Pins the 5 his Bul against Queen Elizabeth &c. The answer is short and plain, civil officers bear not the fword in vain, when the civil flate is affaulted as the spiritual officers and governors of the church bear not in

Great Shifting

vain the sprittual and two-edged sword coming out of the mouth of Christ.

Peace. Whereas now (secondly) there was observed by the Discusser in such coupling of seducing teachers & scandalous livers a silent and implicite instiffeation of the Jews and Gentiles their coupling Christ Fesus and his followers, as seducing teachers with scandalous livers, Christ between two thickes, &c. The sum of what Master Cotton replies, is, that the Lord fesus and his followers suffering under those names, weakens not the hand of Authority to punish such who are seducing teachers & scandalous livers.

christ Fesus betwen two Thieves.

Truth. It hath ever been the portion of the Lord Jesus and his followers (for the most part theirs onely) to be accounted feducing teachers, deceivers and cheaters of the people, blasphemous against God, feditious against the State; and accordingly to be numbred (as Christ Jesus between two thieves) both in esteem and punishment with scandalous and notorious malesators; and this for no other cause, but cause of conscience in spiritual matters, and most commonly for differing from and witnessing against the several State and City-Religious and Worships wherein they lived.

Peace. If the Jews (notwithstanding their fair colours to the contrary) walking in the doctrine of Persecution for conscience, justified their fathers for murthering the Prophets, &c. I cannot (dear Truth) but subscribe to your fortowful observation that Matter Cotton and others (otherwise excellent servants of God) in coupling seducing teachers and scandalous livers, as the proper object for the civil sword to strike at, they do no other but act the Jews true Antitype, coupling Christ fesus the seducing teacher

with Barabbas the scandalous liver and murtherer.

Truth. Yea, and who sees not how often Barabbas the scandalous liver is cried out of the Magistrates hands by the scandalous people, while Christ Jesus in his tervants is cried to the Cross, to the Gallows, to the Stake, to Bansshment, &c. Their Persecutors also are applauded, for (not persecuting men for their Consciences, but) righteously, legally (and with great forrow) punishing them for siming against their own conscience, for disturbing of the civil State and peace, for contemning of Magistrates, Kings Queens, and Parliaments, for blaspheming God, and for seducing and destroying the souls of the people.

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CHAP.

CHAP. 55. Replying to CHAP. 66. Exam:

He Discusser admired in this Chap: how Mr. Cotton should alledge (Revel.2.) Christs charge against the Church of Pergamus for tollerating them that hould the Bo-Urine of Balaam, and against the Church of Thiatira for tollerating Jezabell to teach and seduce: Mr Cotton here replies, that he meant not in alledging those Scriptures to prove it unlawfull for Magistrates to tollerate seducing Teachers, but unlawfull for Churches: adding that the Letter of the Prisoner was fo stated, in generall tearmes that he knew not (upon the point) what Tolleration or Persecution should be meant or intended, otherwise then generall against all Persecution for Conscience, withall affirming that an unjust Excommunication is as true Persecution as unjust Banishment.

Christs charge to Pergamus and Thiatira against Tolleration examined.

Truth. It is true what Mr Cotton faith, An unjust Excommunication is as true Perfecution as an unjust Banishment, and therefore munication one some may justly complaine against Mr Cotton and others, for kinde of persepracticing fuch persecution in both kindes, being not onely ba- cution. nished from their civill State, but unjustly (and after the Popes way) Excommunicated also, from their Churches, but of that more elsewhere; journal of the land and the same of the land

2. We doe not in ordinarie English read, but that the word The word Per-Persecution is taken for civill corporall violence and punishment secution how inflicted on the body for some spirituall and religious matter; ordinarily it is according to the Lord Christ his words to Paul, Acts o. Saul, Saul, why per secutest thou me?

3. The passages in the Letter shew that the whole scope of the Letter was to contend against outward violence and corporall affliction in matters of Conscience.

Peace. It may not be a lost Labour (Deare Truth) to draw a taste of some passages in the Letter.

Truth. For further satisfaction, my paines shall be a plea sure; and first and first

From the Arguments from holy Scripture, observe Luc. 9. the Lord Christ reproving his two zealous Disciples, You know not of what Spirit you are of: The Son of Man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to fave them.

Persecution orcorporall violence.

Speeches of

Persecution.

Princes against

Againe, That of the Prophets, Isaiab and Micab, They shall dinarily implies breake their Swords into Mattocks, and their Speares into Sithes.

> Againe, Christs charge unto his Disciples, that they should be so farre from persecuting those that would not be of their Religion, that when they were persecuted, they should pray and blesse, &c.

> Peace. These holy Passages (Me thinks) are not unlike the Stones in Davids fling, smooth and plaine enough, yet powerfull and dreadfull, both against this Goliah Tenent of persecuti-

on, and also prove a corporall persecution intended.

Truth. Now a taste of the speeches of severall Kings produced by the prisoner.

1. That of King Fames; God never loves to plant his Church

by Violence and Bloudsbed.

2. That of Stephen King of Poland; I am King of Men, not

of Consciences, of Bodies, not of Soules.

3. Of the King of Bohemia; When ever Men have attempted any thing in this violent cour fe, the issue hath been ever pernicious, and the cause of great and wonderfull Innovations.

4. Another of King James; That he was resolved not to per secute or molest, or suffer to be per secuted or molested any Per-

fon whatfoever, for matter of Religion.

In the third place, a taste of the Speeches of the ancient Wri-

ters produced by the Prisoner.

1. That of Hilarius: That Church which formerly by enduring misery and imprisonment, was knowne to be the true Church, doth now terrifie others by imprisonment, banishment, and miserie.

2. Of Jerome; Heresie must be cut off with the Sword of the Spirit, Let us frike through with the Arrowes of the Spirit;

implying, not with other weapons.

3. Of Luther in his Booke of the Civill Magistrate; The Lames of the Civill Magistrate extend no further, then over the Bodies and Goods. And againe upon Luk. 22. It is not the true Catholike church which is defended by the Secular Arme or humane Power.

Lastly, The Papists in their Booke for Tolleration; When Christ bids his Disciples to say, peace to this house, he doth not fend Pursevants to ransack or spoyle the house.

Laftly,

Laftly, The Prisoner in answering some Objections, concludeth; It is no prejudice to the Common-medith, if Libertie of Conscience were granted to such as feare God indeed : He also alledged that many Sells lived under the Government of Cafar,

being nothing hurtfull unto the Common-weale.

Peace. From these severall Tasts (Deare Truth) I cannot imagine how the Prisoner can be understood to cast the least glance unto spirituall persecution or prosecution, as Mr Cotton in this Chap: calls it: But to end this Chapter: When as the Power of Christ Fesus in his Church was argued sufficient for spirituall ends, Mr Cotton grants both for the bealing of finners, and for keeping of the Church from Guilt, but not for the preventing of the spreading of false Doctrine, among those out of the Church, and in private among Church-Members: nor fufficient to cleare the Magistrates of a Christian State from the Guilt of Apostasie in suffering such Apostates amongst them, &c.

Truth. I have in other Passages of this Discourse proved;

1. That Christ Fesus (whiles his Churches and Ordinances flourished, and since the Apostasie of Antichrist in the hands of his Witnesses) hath gloriously and sufficiently surnished his Servants for all spiritual cases of all sorts, defending, offending, &c.

2. That there is no other Christian State acknowledged in No Civill Chris the New Testament, but that of the Christian Church or King- state.

dome, and that not Nationall but Congregationall.

3. That the Apostles or Messengers of Christ Jesus never ad- Christs Sword. dreffed themselves by Word or Writing to any of the Civill States wherein they lived and taught, and were mightily oppofed and blasphemed. I say they never ran to borrow the Civill Sword, to helpe the two edged Sword of Christ Fesus, against Opposers, Schismaticks, Hereticks. The Lord Fesus was a wifer King then Solomon, even Wisdome it selfe, and cannot without great Dishonour and Derogation to his Wisdome and Love, be imagined to leave open such Gaps, such Leakes, such Breaches in the Ship and Garden of his Church and Kingdome.

The Exam: of Chap. 56. replying to 58. & 59.

Peace. TO the first observation, that Mr. Gotton urgeth that Princes are nursing Fathers to feede and correct (and consequently must judge of feeding and correction, and all men are bound to submit to such their feeding and correction:) Mr. Cotton sayth, This is false and fraudulent so to collect, and

these are devised Calumnies.

Truth. It will evidently appeare; how greatly Mr Cotton forgets the Matter and Himselse, when he so deeply chargeth, for all this he granteth in this his Reply, onely with this Limitation, that Subjects are bound to submit to them herein when they judge according to the Word. This Limitation takes not away, the observation, for it is alway implyed in subjection to all Civill Rulers, Fathers, Husbands, Masters, that it be according to the Word.

Peace. Yea but fayth he, it is a Notorious Calumnie to to represent Mr Cottons dealing with Princes, as if he made his owne Judgement and practice the Rule of the proceeding of Princes.

Truth. Let it be laid in the Ballance, and seene where the Caccilumnie or slander lies: Princes or Civill Rulers, saith Mr Cotton, are Fathers to feed and correct, and their Judgement ought therein to be obeyed according to the Word. Now some Princes and Rulers declare themselves against Mr Cottons Tenent of perfection for conscience. Mr Cotton will answer; The profession and practice of Princes is no rule to Conscience. I reply, and ask, who shall judge of Princes profession and practice, when they thus feed and judge in spirituals matters? whether their profession and practice be according to the Word or no? Mr Cotton (when Princes are alleadged against his judgement and conscience) pleads, that Princes profession and practice is no rule: Let all men judge whether his judgement and conscience be not made the Rule to the consciences and practices of Princes, whom yet he makes the nurcing Fathers.

Peace. When it was further demanded, whether Mr Cotton and others of his minde could submit in spirituall cases to any Magistrates in the world, but onely to those just of his owne Con-

Nurcing Fathers dealt withall as children.

Science ?

science? He answers, they will submit to any in Active or Pas-

sive obedience.

Truth. But how can Mf Cotton suppose Active obedience in birituall things to such Magistrates, who are Pagans, Turkish Antichristian, and unable to judge, and bound (by his Doctrine) to suspend their Dealings upon matter of Religion, untill they be better informed? What Active obedience can I be supposed to give to him that hath no Activitie nor Abilitie to command and rule me ? And must it not evidently follow, that Astive obedience in these cases (according to his Judgement) must onely be yeelded to fuch Magistrates as are able to judge the true Religion and way of Worship; That is, the Religion and Wership which he takes to be of God.

Peace. Whereas it was faid, will it not follow that all other Consciences in the world, besides their owne must be persecuted by fuch their Magistrates (were power in their hand)? Mr Cotton replyes, no; except all Mens consciences in the world did erre fundamentally against the Principles of Christian Religion, or fund damentally against Church-Order, and Civill Order, and that in a tumultuous and factious manner; for in these cases onely (faythe he) we allow Magistrates to punish in matters of Religion.

Truth. I have and must observe the Evill of that Distinction between Christian Religion and Christian Order; as not finding any fuch in the Testament of the Sonne of God, but finding Church-Order a principall part of the Christian Religion, as well as

Repentance and Faith, Heb. 6.

But (2.) grant once Mr Cottons Religion and way of Wor- Persecutors, if ship to be the onely true Religion and way of Gods Worship, and it were in their all other Religions and wayes of Worship false, how can that power, would, Errour be otherwise then fundamentall? And if other mens Consciences attend not to M. Cottons convictions, but obstinately maintaine their blasphemous Religions, how can the Magistrates Religions in of his conscience be dispenced with and absolved from perse- the World. cuting such obstinate Consciences throughout the whole World beside? ... to of real & real for the land with

Peace. When it was further demanded, if this were not to make Magistrates Staires and Stirrops for themselves (the Clergie) to mount up in the feats and fadles of their great and fetled Maintenance? Mr Cotton replyes, this is rather to make them

Astive obedience cannot be given but to a competent Fudge.

and are bound to persecute all Consciences and All persecutors

hould the Popes

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Princes.

them Swords and Staves to punish them (if need be) for Hereticall Delinquencie: 2. Their Magistrates themselves fall short of great and fetled Maintenance: And lastly, Himselfe liveth

upon no great and setled Maintenance.

Truth. It is true Mr Cotton allowes the fame Power to Magistrates to punish all Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, one as well as another: But what if it should fall out that his Magistrates should declare themselves for the Pope, or for the Prelates, or for the Presbyters, yea, or for some other way then is profesfed : and left it free for each mans conscience to worship as he believed, and to pay or not pay toward this or that Worship or Ministrie, according to his owne perspasson more or lesse, any thing or nothing, will not Mr Cotton then plead that fuch Magistrates themselves (Apostatizing from the Truth of God, and turning Enemies (as the Pope clamours) to the holy Church) I fay, that such ought not onely to be accursed with the lesser and greater Censures of Suspention and Excommunication, but alfo punished with Imprisonment, Banishment, and Death : Or if they finde the mercy of Life and Favour of an Office (by some over-ruling Providence) will not Mr Cotton then pleade that fuch Magistrates ought to suspend their Power to hould their hands, and not to medle untill they be better informed, &c. Into fuch poore withered Strapes and Reedes will the Allowance of Swords and Staves, Mr Cotton here speakes of come to? Concerning the feats and fadles of great and fetled maintenance of Magistrates, the Discusser spake not, but heartily wisheth their Maintenance as great and setled, as he knowes their Labours and Travells and Dangers be : He spake onely of Ministers great and fetled maintenance. White country of the

Peace. O Truth, this is the Apple of the Eye, the true cause of fo much combustion all the World over, especially Popist and Pro-

testants. Truth. Indeed this was the cause (as Erasmus told the Duke

The Popish and Protestant Clergie fet the Popish and Prote-Stant World on fire for their Maintenance.

of Saxonie, that Luther was so stormed at) because he medled with the Popes Crowne and the Monkes Bellies. To obtaine thefe warme and fost and rich feats and sadles (who ever stand or goe on foote, or creepe, or beg, or Starve) the Prelates practices all Ages know. Yea and other practices of some of late, who (with the Evill Stemard providing wifely) first made sure of

an Ordinace of Parliament for Tithes and Maintenance, before

any Ordinance for God Himselfe.

Peace. This is that indeed which the Politick State of Holland The Dutch dewell foresaw, when they were lamentably whipt by the King of Spaines (and Gods) Scourge, Duke D'alva, into a Toleration of other mens Consciences: The Politick States-men, I say, other Religious. faw a necessitie of stopping their Dominies Mouths with fure and setled Maintenance out of the States purse. Hence it is the Dutch Ministers zeale is not so hot against the Toleration of Hereticks in the Civill State, as the English hath been.

Truth. To this purpole (sweet Peace) how fiely did that learned Prideaux once tell his Sons the Oxford Doctors, at one of to be Christs their Superstitious Creations, that fince they could not dig, and were ashamed to beg, they had great need (therefore) of feeled Maintenance, This was but the Evil Stewards device, and (I adde)

little better then stealing.

Peace. Yea but fayth Mr Cotton, I live not fo, &c.

Truth. One Swallow makes not a Summer: what others have done and doe, and what practices have been and are for a forced setled maintenance (as firme and setled as ever was the Parish maintenance of Old England) hath been, to the shame of Chris stianitie, too apparant : For Mr Cotton himselfe, as I envie not the fatnes of his mor fells, nor the sweetnes of his Cups, but wish him as large a purse, as I beleeve he hath an Heart, and a defire to doe good with it: Yet it hath been said, that his case is no Prasident, because what he looseth in the Shire, he gets in the Hundreth, and fits in as foft and rich a sadle as any throughout the whole Countrey, through the greatnes and Richnes of the Marchandize of the Towne of Boston, above other parts of the Land. The truth is, there is no Tryall of the good or Evill-Servant in this case, untill it comes to Digging or Begging, or the third way, viz: of couzening of the great Lord & Master Christ Fefus; by running to carnall meanes and carnall meapons, to force mens pur fes for a rich and fetled Maintenance.

vice to winne their Clergie to Tolleration of

All that professe Ministers, must Dig, or Beg, or Steale.

Chap. 57. (replying to Chap. 60.) Examined.

Peace. Oncerning Princes Mr Gotton addeth, that Princes out of State policie, doe sometimes tollerate what fuits

7 D. 10 av. 3. am 2 . suits not with Christianitie (as David did Joab) against their wills.

Unto this it was answered, that this agrees not with his for ner generall Proposition, to wit, that it was evill to Tollerate seducing Teachers, and scandalous livers; Mr Cotton replyes; Yes, for Moses laid downe in generall, Who so sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed; yet foab was tollerated to live, &c.

Truth. If Moses had said; It is not lawfull to tollerate a Murtherer; and yet afterward had tollerated a Murtherer, his later practice would not have feemed harmonious to his former speech, but Moses did not so, and therefore I conceive is not

rightly alledged.

Peace. Whereas it was further alledged, that that State policie, and State necessitie, which permitted the consciences of Men, will be found to agree most punctually with the Rules of the best politician that ever the world saw (the Lord Fesus himselfe)

who commanded the permitting of the Tares.

Mr Cotton replyes, that he is not against the permitting of some Antichristians, or false Christians, unlesse they maintaine fundamentall Herefie against the Foundation of Religion, and that obstinately after conviction, and withall seduce others: But for fuch Hereticks and seducing Teachers, they are none of those Tares, of which Christ sayth, Let them alone.

Besides, sayth he, If by Tares are meant groffe offenders: then the speech of Christ, Let them alone, is not a word of command, but a word of permission and pradiction; like that Luc. 22. 36. He that hath no Sword, let him fell his Garment and buy

a Sword.

the state of the s Truth. I answer, that there should be Antichristians, or false Christians, which maintaine not fundamentall Heresie against Foundation of Religion, I thinke is new to the New Testament of Christ Fesus, and to the Tryalls the holy Spirit proposeth by Fohn in his Epistles, discovering such to be the Hereticks and Apostates, as deny the Lord Jesus (as all Antichristians or false Christians doe more or lesse) to be come in the Flesh the true Messiah, and anointed King, Priest, and Teacher to his Church.

Peace. If Mr Cotton will make good his word, to wit, that Le will permit some Antichristians or false Christians, methinks,

All Antichristians are fundamentally opposite to Christ Tesus.

the whole Tryall of this matter might well turne upon this Hinge, so that the true or false Christian be tryed by the Rules

of the New Testament.

Trueb. If to, he must undeniably subscribe to this great and Christian policie of permission or Tolleration: As for the Exceptions "following Unlelle they maintaine Fundamentall Herene, " and unlesse they sin actually 7 These pull backe againe with the Left hand what merciful Freedome he had given before with the Right.

3. But lastly, by this Interpretation of, Let them alone, by Touching the way of permission and pradiction, it appeares that Mr Cottons Tares. Thoughts are not without checks and doubtings what these Tares might be: For (fayth he) [if by Tares are meant groffe offendours whereas before he spent much precious time to

prove the Tares to be a kinde of closer Hypecrite.

Moreover, all permission is of Evill, for some Good, so he, the permission of Tares for the Wheate sake : In which respect (as conceive) the good Wheate is not so tendred, nor the Word of Christ so attended to by such, as presume (in pretence for the good wheate sake) to pluck up those Tares, unto whom Christ Je us for the good Wheate fake, hath for a Time granted a permission.

Exam: of Chap. 58. replying to Chap. 61.

Peace. THereas the Discusser professedly waved any Argument from the number of Princes witnessing in profession or practice against persecution for cause of Conscience, Mr Cotton replyes, that this is a yeelding of the Invaliditie of the Argument: But 2. that he urgeth not the number, but the greater pietie and presence of God with those Princes who have professed and practiced against Tolleration.

Truth. As I would not use an Argument from the number of Princes about an heavenly matter (as knowing that the Kings and Rulers of the Earth commonly minde their owne Policie flore. Cromnes, Honours, and Dominions, more then Gods; and fuch but Pietie 1478 Princes as are called Christian, use Gods Name, Crowne, and Ordi. in Princes.

nances, as Jeroboam used Gods Name, and Jezabell used Fasting and prayer, for the advancement of their owne Crownes, and perfecuting of the Innocent and Righteous) So neither would I rest in the Qualitie, Greatnes or Goodnes of any. That which I attend in this Argument is the Ground and Reasons of their Speeches; which may also have this Consideration to boote, that they are the Speeches of such who fit at the helme of great States, and were not ignorant of the Affaires of States, and what might conduce to the peace or disturbance, to the wealth or wee of a Common reale. To their Ground and Reasons therefore I attend in the next Chapter.

Exam: of Chap. 59. replying to Chap. 62.

Peace. IN this Chap. the Consideration of the Speeches them-I selves, Mr Cotton sayth, he passed by, because, either the Reasons wanted waight, or did not impugne the cause in

hand, as

First. That Speech of King James; God never loved to plant bis Church by Bloud: It is farre from us (fayth Mr Cotton) to compell men to yeeld to the Fellowship of the Church by bloudie Lames or Penalties: Neverthelesse, this hindreth not but that his Blood may justly fall upon his owne head that shall goe about to supplant and destroy the Church of Christ.

Truth. How light or how impertinent soever these Speeches may feeme to Mr Cotton, yet to others (fearing God alfo) they

are most follid and maighty.

This Speech of King James feemes impertinent in this cause. because (sayth Mr Cotton) we compell no man by bloudy Lames and Penalties to yeeld themselves to the Fellowship of the Church.

I answer, as Saul by persecuting of David in the Land of Canaan, and thrusting him forth of Gods Heritage, did as it were bid him goe serve other Gods in other Countries: So he that shall by bloudie Lames and Penalties force any man from his owne Conscience and Worship, doth upon the point, say unto him, in a language of bloud, Come be of my Religion, &c.

No Man to be forced from his owne worship,

A Speech of King James

considered.

2. Peace. Why should not Men as well be forced to the Truth, as forced from their Errours and Erroneous practices? Since (to keepe to the Similitude) it is the same Power that sets a plant, and plucks up meedes, which is true (myftically) in the fpirituall worke of Christ Fesus, in his heavenly planting by his Word

and Spirit.

3. Truth. Iadde, if men be compelled to come to Church under such a penaltie, for Absence (as hath been practiced in Old and New England) How can Mr Cotton fay, there is no forcing to the Fellowship of the Church; when (howsoever with the Papills) he makes so great difference, which Christ never made, between the Lords Supper, and the Word and Prayer, and fay, that men may be forced to the hearing of the Word, but not to the Supper. Yet the consciences of thousands will testifie, that it is as truely grievous to them to be forced to the one as to the other, and that they had as lief be forced to the meat as to the Broth, to the more inward and retired chambers and closets, as into the Hall or Parlor, being but parts of the same house, &c.

Peace. And I may adde (Deare Truth) that the bloudie Imprisonments, Whippings and Banishments, that have cryed, and will cry in New England, will not be stild untill the cry of Repen. tance, and the bloud of the Lambe Christ Fesus, put that cry to filence. But to the second Speech of King James, No marvell (fayth Mr Cotton) that I past by that Speech, to wit, that Civil obedience may be performed by the Papifts, I for I found it not in the Letter; and beside, how can Civill obedience be performed by Papists, when the Bishop of Rome shall Excommunicate

a Protestant Prince, dissolve the Subjects Oath, &c.

Truth. I answer; King James professing concerning the papists may Oath of Allegiance (which he tendred to the Papifts, and which reeld Civille so many Papists tooke,) that he defired onely to be secured for Civill Obedience, to my understanding did as much as say, that he beleeved that a Papist might yeeld Civill obedience, as they did in taking this Oath, as quiet and peaceable Subjects, some of them being employed in places of Trust, both in his and in Queene Elizabeths dayes.

What though it be a Popifo Tenent, that the Pope may so doe, and what though Bellarmine; and others, have maintained such A 2 2 bloudie

Touching compelling to come to Church and to beare.

A second Speech of King James.

1. 1 . Wing!

obedience.

The Parliament at Paris, although Popish, yet condemned Bookes and Tenents against Civill obedience.

bloudie Tenents, yet it is no Generall Tenent of all Papists, and it is well knowne that a famous Popist Kingdome, the whole Kingdome of France assembled in Parliament in the yeare (so calld) 1610. condemned to the Fire the booke of Johannes Marianus for mainteining that very Tenent. And two moneths after Bellarmines booke it selfe was condemned to the Fire also, by the same Parliament for the same detestable Dostrine, as the Parliament calld it, as tending to destroy the higher Powers, which God hath ordained, stirring up the Subjects against their Princes, absolving them from their Obedience, stirring them up to attempt against their Persons, and to disturbe the common peace and quiet: Therefore all Persons who ever under Paine of High Treason, were forbidden to print, sell, or keepe that booke, &c.

Peace. This passage being so late, and so famous in so neere a Popish Countrie, I wonder how Mr Cotton could chaine up all Papists in an Impossibilitie of yeelding Civill obedience, when a whole Popish Kingdome breakes and abhorres the chaines of

fuch bloudy and unpeaceable Doctrines and Practices.

All England Papists, and yet the Pope renounced.

Diocesse.

3. But grant the English Catholicks maintaine the Supreame Authoritie of the Pope, even in England, it must be considered and declared how farre: If so farre, as to owne his Power of absolving from obedience (against which the aforesaid Parliament of Paris declared) the wisdome of the State knowes how to secure it selfe against such Persons. But if onely as Head of the Church in spiritual matters, & they give Assurance for Civill obedience, why should their Consciences more then others be oppressed?

Peace. Mr Cotton, (as all men and too justly in this Controversie) alledgeth the Papists practices, what ever professions otherwise have been: So long as they hould the Pope, they are

A twofold holding the Pope as Head.

The two Sisters

Lawes concern-

ing Conscience.

ure of a Dispensation to take any Oath, subscribe to any Engagement, and of Absolution for the Acting of any Crime of Treason or Murther against the chiesest States men, and the State it selfe.

Truth. What is it that hath rendred the Papists so inraged and desperate in England, Ireland, &c? What is it that hath to imbittered and exasperated their minds, but the Lawer against their Consciences and Worships?

Peace. The two Sisters Lawes compared, Maries and Elizabeths, concerning mens Consciences, while Maries were certainly written with bloud against the Protestants, Elizabeths may

feeme to be written with milke against the Papists.

Truth. Deare Peace, Chaines of Gold and Diamonds are chaines, and may pinch and gall as fore and deepe, as those of Braffe and Iron, &c. All Lawes to force even the groffest Conscience (of the most besotted Idolaters in the world, Few or Turke, Papist or Pagan) I say, all such Lawes, restraining from or constraining to Worship, and in matters meerly Spirituall, and of no Civill nature, fuch Lames, fuch Acts, are chaines, are yoakes, not postibly to be fitted to the Soules neck, without oppression, and exasperation.

Peace. It is no wonder indeed that the Brains of those of the Popish Faith are so distempered and enraged by yoakes clapt on the neck of their Consciences, when Solomon the wisest obferves it common: that Civill oppression (how much more Soule oppression, the most grievous and intollerable) doth use to render the Braines of men (otherwayes most sober and judici-

ous) madde and desperate.

2. Truth. I answer (secondly) grant the Practices of the Papilts against the Civill State, fowle, dangerous, &c. yet why should there not be hope (according to the rules of pietie in Scripture, and policie in Experience) that the coales of mercy and moderation may melt the Head of an Enemie, as hard as any stone or mettall, and render imbittered Enemies, loving Friends, combined and resolved for their common safetie and Liberties.

Thirdly, Against the seare of Evill practices the Wisdome of the State may securely provide, by just cautions and provisoes, preventing of as of Subscribing the Civill Engagement; of yeelding up their Armes, the Instruments of mischiefe and disturbance; of being Pap fts, doc.

Coales of moderation and kindneste, may melt an Enemie, as David melted

disturbance by

Saul. drc.

noted

noted (as the Jewes are. In some parts) by some distinction of or on their Garments, or otherwise, according to the Wisdome of the State. And without such or the like sufficient cautions given, it is not Civill Justice to permit justly suspected persons, dangerous to the civill peace, to abide out of places of Securitie and safe Restraint.

Peace. If such a course were steered with the Consciences of that Religion, yet are there some Objections waighty concern-

ing the Body of the People.

First, There will be alwayes danger of tumults and uproares.

between the Papists and the Protestants.

1. Truth. Sweet Peace, thou mayst justly be tender of the quiet repose and secure Tranquilitie of all men, and with All men (if it be possible, as the Scripture speakes) as thou art an heavenly daughter of the God of peace and love. But yet thou knowest the Wisdome of the English State needs not be taught from abroad (where Libertie abroad is granted to the Popish or Protestant Consciences) of making safe and sufficient pro-

vision against all Tumults, and feare of uproares.

2. But secondly, it is too too fully and lamentably true, that the Congregations or Churches of the severall forts of such as in whole or in part seperate from the Parish worship and morshippers, are faire more odious to, and doe more exasperate a thousand times, the Parish Assemblies, then the Papists or Catholiques themselves are or doe: So that if the People were let loofe to take their choice of exercifing violence and furie, either upon a Popish or a Protestant Seperate Assembly, it is cleare from the greater corrivation and competition (made by the Protestants of that seperate,) to the true Church, true Government, true Worship, true Ministrie, true Seales, &c. the rage of the People would mount up incomparably fiercer against the one then the other. Hence it was the Papists ever found more favour with the last two Kings and their Bishops, then the Puritants (so called) did, and the seperate Assemblies were not so maligned by them as the Nonconformists, nor they so much as the very conforming Puritants. And therefore suitably it was belcht out from a fowle mouth Rabshekeb, a Chaplaine to one of the late Bishops; A plague (faid he) on all Conforming Puritants; they doe us most mischiefe. Notwithstanding all this, and the bitter In-

digna-

Sufficient Provisions are made in other Nations, against Distractions and Tumults from opposite Consciences and Worships.

Neerer Competitions of bomebred oppositions most of all exsperates toc. dignation of People against these Sectaries (so called) and their Assemblies, yet the most holy wisdome of the Father of Lights hath taught the Parliament of England that wonderfull skill (in the midst of so many Spirituall oppositions) to preserve the preserving Gi-Civill peace from the dangers and occasions of civil Tumults and vill Peace. Distractions.

The admired Prudence of the Parliament in

Peace. Admit the civill peace be kept inviolate, yet how fatisfie we the feares and jealousies of many who cry out of danger of Infection, and that fezabels Doffrine will leaven and fe-

duce the Land, &c.

Truth. I will not here repeate what in other parts of this booke I have presented touching that Point of Infection. At

present, I answer;

First, It is to me most improbable, that (except the Body of the Nation face about from Protestanisme to Poperie) (as in Oucene Maries dayes) that the number of Protestants turning England. Papists, will be great in a Protestant Nation, especially if such securitie be taken, as was above-mentioned, and otherwise, as the State shall order, &c. together with such publick notes and markes (before mentioned) on the People of that Way.

because of their former practices.

Secondly, Yea, why should not rather the glorious Beames of the Sunne of Righteou snesse in the free Conferrings, Disputings and Preachings of the Gespel of Truth, be more hopefully like to expell those Mists and Fogs out of the minds of Men, and that Papists, Ferres, Turkes, Pagans, be brought home, not onely into the common roade and may of Protestanisme, but to the grace of true Repentance and Life in Christ. I say, why not this more likely, by farre, then that the mists and fogs of Poperie should over-cloud, and conquer that most glorious Light.

Peace. 'Tis true, the holy Historie tells us of one Sampson laying heapes upon heapes of the proudest Philistims; of one David, and of his Worthies, encountring with and flaying their stoutest Gyants and Champions, yet it is feared such is the depraved nature of all mankinde (and not of the English onely) that like a corrupted full Body, it sooner sucks in a poy soned breath

of Infection, then the purest Ayre of Truth, &c.

Truth. Grant this, I answer therefore (thirdly) If any of many conscientiously turne Papists: I alledge the Experience

Increase of Papists unlikely in

Mr John Robinfon (decea-(ed) bis Teftimonie in a Ma. nus: from Holland.

of a holy, wife, and learned man, experienced in our owne and other States affaires, who affirmes that he knew but few Papists increase, where much Libertie to Papists was granted, yea fewer then where they were restrained : Yet further, that in his Conscience and Judgement he believed and observed that fuch Perfons as conscientiously turned Papists, (as believing Poperie the truer way to Heaven and Salvation) I fay, fuch Persons were ordinarily more conscionable, loving, and peaceable in their dealings, and neerer to Heaven then thousands that follow a bare common trade and roade and name of Protestant Religion, and yet live without all Life of Conscience and Devotion to God, and consequently with as little love and faithfuluesse unto Men.

A third Speech of King James considered.

Peace. But now to proceed; a third Speech of King Fames was, Persecution is the note of a false Church, the wicked are Besiegers, the Faithfull are besieged, upon Revel. 20. Mr Cotton here grants, that it is indeed a Note of a false Church, but not a certaine One; for, fayth he, which of all the Prophets did not the Church of the Old Testament persecute?

Persecution ordinarily the marke of a Falle Church.

Truth. Mr Cotton granting persecution to be a degree of Falsebood and Apostacie, as he doth in his following words, he must also grant, that where such a Dostrine and prastice prevailes, and the Church growes obstinate after all the Lords meanes used to reclaime, such a Church will proceede to further degrees, untill the whole be leavened with Falsbood and Apostacie, and the Lord divorceth her, and casts her out of his Heart and Sight; as he dealt with I frael and Judah: And it will be found no false, but a dutifull part of a faithfull childe to abhorre the whoredomes of such an one, though his own Mother, who for her obstinacie in whoredomes is justly put away by his heavenly Father, but of that (the Lord affifting) more in its place.

Peace. Further, Whereas it was said, that Mr Cotton had passed by King Stephen of Poland his Speech, to wit, the true Difference between the Civill and Spirituall Government, Mr Cotton answers, that it is true, that the Magistrate cannot command their Soules, nor binde their Consciences, nor punish their Spirits: All that he can doe is to punish the Bodies of Men for de-

Aroying or disturbing Religion.

Stephen King of Poland his . Speech

Truth. It is true, the Lord alone reacheth the Soules or Spirits of Men, but he doth it two wayes.

First, Immediately stirring up the Spirits of the Prophets, by

Vifions, Dreames, &c.

Secondly, By instituted Meanes and Ordinances: of which is the Question: Now Stephen King of Poland professed that he was King of bodies, and not of Consciences : It being most true, that the Lord Fesus hath appointed spiritual Rulers and Governours, to binde and loose Soules and Consciences, to wound and kill, Comfort and fave alive the Spirits and Consciences of Men. This power Christ Jesus committed to his true Messengers; but oh, how many are there that pretend to this Apostleship or Ministrie, who yet have fold away this spirituall Power to the Eartbly or worldly powers, upon an (implyed fecret) Condition. or Proviso, to receive a broken Reed an Arme of Flesh, (in stead of the Everlasting Armes of Mercy,) to protect them.

Peace. With your leave (Deare Truth) let me adde a second: If the Magistrate (as Mr Cotton fayth) punish the body for a spirituall offence, why doth he not punish by a spirituall power as a spirituall Officer, with a spirituall Censure and punishment?

Truth. Mr Cotton will tell us that the bodies of the Ifraelites were punished for spirituall offences: And we may againe truely affirme, that the very cutting off by the materiall Sword out of the typicall Land of Ganaan, was in the type, a spirituall punishment.

Peace. Mr Cotton is not ignorant of this, and hath often taught of these Types from Passages on Genesis and other bookes of Moses, &c.

Truth. The Father of Lights graciously be pleased to set home the light he hath vouchsafed him, & fix and imprint the beames

thereof in his beart and affections also.

Peace. This Argument (of punishing the body for the soules good) I remember was feelingly referred by an honourable Gentleman in the Parliament against the Bishops, urging how con-ment against the trary unto Christ Fesus those Prelates were; for Christ Fesus did make way for his working upon Mens foules, by thewing kindnesse to their bodies, &c. but Prelates contrarily, &c.

Truth. All the Angells of God will one day witnesse, that Christ Jesus was never Captain to Pope, nor Prelate, Presbyter, no

The Spirituall Power of Christ Jesus betrusted not with Civill but spirituall Ministers.

An Argument used in Parlia-Persecuting Bishops.

nor Independent, Emperour nor King, Parliament, nor Generall Court, who punish and afflict, persecute and torture the bodies of Men under pretence of a spiritual and religious medicine.

Peace. Yea, but fayth MP Cotton, Religion is disturbed and

destroyed, what shall be done?

Of disturbance of Religion.

Truth. Religon is disturbed and destroyed two wayes.

First, When the Professors or Assemblies thereof are persecuted, that is hunted and driven up and downe out of the world: Against such Destroyers or Disturbers (being Tyrants and Op-

pressours,) the Civill Sword ought to be drawen.

Peace. The drawing of the Sword of Justice against fuch Tyrants, I believe hath prevailed in Heaven, for the Parliaments successes and prosperitie: The turning from the violence that was in the hands of those Men of Bloud the Bishops, (as in the Men of Ninivies case) hath laid the long and violent storme of Fire

and Bloud, &c.

Truth. Yealet the most renowned Parliament of England, and all England know, that when they cease to liften to Daniells counsell to Bellbazzar, to wit, to shew Mercy to the poore, (even the poorest and most afflicted in the World) the Consciences of Men, then is their Parliamentarie Glory and Tranquillitie ecclipsed: Till then I confidently believe, their Government (which hath now fo many yeares with fo many Wonders continued) shall not be numbred, nor another fatall change surprize them.

But now (2) the Disturbance or Destruction of Religion is (pirituall, by falle Teachers, falle Prophets, by Spirituall Rebells and Traytors against the Worship and Kingdome of Christ Fesus: Against which Disturbers or Destroyers, if Christ Jesus have not provided sufficient spiritual Desence, let Moses (his ancient Type,) be said to exceede him in Faithfulnesse, David in holy zeale and affection to the house of God, and Solomon in wisdome and heavenly prudence, in ordering the Affaires of the holy Wor-Thip of God:

Peace. But further, whereas it was faid, that to confound these (to wit, a Civill and Spirituall Government) was Babell and Femile: Mr Cotton replyes, That is Babell to tollerate and advance Idolatrie. 2. (Sayth he) though Christ hath abolished a Nationall Church State, which Mofes fet up in the Land of Ca-

The Bishops as Tyrants justly suppressed, and the Parliament therein prospered from Heaven.

Daniells Counfel to Bel-shaz-Zar preserveth Parliaments of Kingdomes.

FA THE STATE OF

naan, yet Christ never abolished a Nationall Civill State, nor the Judiciall Lawes of Moses, which were of Morall Equitie, and therefore (fayth he) If the true Christe bloud goe for the planting of the Courch, let the falle Christs goe for Supplanting it.

Truth. Lanswer; Babell was infamous for Pride, for Confusion or Disorder, for Idolatrie, for Tyrannie: Now let all persecuting Cities and Kingdomes be examined and fee if they have been cleare from any of these; and especially from Babells confusion and disorder, from monstrous mingling of Spirituall and Civill. the Devills Worship with Gods vessells: It was no Confusion in the Nationall Church of Ifrael for the Power of that Nation, in the hands of Kings and Civill Rulers, to purge that Nationall Church by Nationall force of weapons and Death: But fince Mr Cotton acknowledgeth that Christ hath abolished that Nationall Church. and established Congregationall Churches, (in some of which posfibly may be no Civill Magistrate searing God, for few wife or noble are called, and consequently few godly or Christian Magistrates professing Christ Fesus) What is this but Babell or a Babylonish mixture of the Old and New Testament, Nationall and Congregationall Churches power and practices together?

Peace. 2. What if Christ Fesus have not abolished a Nationall Church State, it is sufficient that he hath abolished a Nationall Church. And if so, then in Church matters those Nationall Judicialls, and the use of those Nationall Weapons and Punishments, in attending upon such a Nationall Church: Yea what colour of Morall Equitie is there that all the Nations of the World (moft of which never heard of Christ) should be ruled by such Lames and Punishments as were peculiarly and miraculously given and appointed to one selected and culd out Nation, conceived, borne, and brought up (as I may so speake) from first to last, by extra-

ordinarie, and miraculous dispensation?

Peace. There may be (fayth Mr Cotton) difference between

the Nations professing Christianitie, and other Nations.

Truth. There is indeed great Differerence: There are two forts of Nations or Peoples of the World, which shall be Fernell for Nations of the the devouring flames of the Lord Fefus, 2 Theff. 1. First, such as know not Christ Felus, of which fort the greatest part of the Nations of the World (beyond all colour of comparison) confift. 2. Such as have heard a found, and make fome profes-B b 2 fion

Touching the Nationall Church of . Itraell.

Ifraell a miraculous Nation.

Two forts of the World.

sion of the Name of Christ Jesus, and yet obey him not as Lord

and King, &c.

Now it is true at the Tribunall of this dreadfull Judge, Tyre and Sidon, Sodome and Gomorra, shall finde an easier doome, then shall Bethsaida, Chorazin, Capernaum, Jerusalem, &c. And Mr Cotton need not feare the escaping of a falle Christ, when all Nations professing Christianitie (Papist or Protestant) (if yet found disobedient to the true Christ) shall passe under a more sierie Sentence then all Mahumetane and Pagan Countries.

Peace. M. Cotton will not flick to subscribe to this; But, the

false Christs bloud (sayth he) ought now, to be spilt.

Truth. Since there are so many false Christs (as the true Christ Prophesied) Mr Cotton must unavoydably name and detect and convict those false Christs, Popish and Protestant, &c. upon whom he passeth such a present Sentence. He must also direct the way how the true Christ may shed the bloud of the false Christs. When Mr Cotton hath done this faithfully and impartially (according to his Conscience and present Judgement) what Reader will not at first view see rising up from such Premises these foure Conclusions?

First, Amongst so many Christs extant (that is visible Christs Head and Body) in the Christian Antichristian World, there can

but One Christ be found to be true.

Secondly, That Christ which M. Cotton professeth (accord-

ing to his Conscience) will be He.

Thirdly, All such Christs as are extant, beside Mr Cottons, Head and Body, ought impartially to be put to Death, as false,

counterfeit, blasphemous, &c.

Fourthly, Such as embrace his Christ, that is, be of his Church and Conscience, are bound (if they once get power in their hands) to pursue with fire and sword, and to shed the bloud of all the sale Christs, that is, the severall forts of sale

or Antichristian Worshippers.

Peace, Oh how wife and Righteons is the Lord, in letting loofe the Wolfe and Lyon (perfecutors and Hunters) upon his Sheepe and People, that by their owne painfull sence of such bloudie violence and crueltie, he may graciously purge out the Malignant venemous Humours of such sowle Antichristian and bloudie Doctrines? But to the next, the King of Bohemia his say-

Touching the true and false Christs.

ing. Whereas it was faid that in this Kings Speech Mr Cotton King of Bohad passed by that Foundation in Grace and Nature, to wit, that hemia his Conscience ought not to be violated or forced, and that such Speech.

forcing is no other then a Spirituall Rape.

Mr Cotton replyes, It was not passed by, but prevented in coffaring the Question, where it was said, It is not lawfull to ce Censure any, no not for Errour in Fundamentall Points of co Doctrine or Worship, till the Conscience of the offendour be first convinced (out of the Word of God) of the dangerous Erce rour of his way, and then if he will persift, it is not out of " Conscience, but against his Conscience, as the Apostle fayth, (Tit. 3. 11.) and so he is not persecuted for cause of Con-" science, but for sinning against his Conscience."

1. Truth. I answer, the forcing of a Woman, that is, the vio- Spirituall lent Ading of uncleannesse upon her bodie against her will, we Rapes. count a Rape: By Proportion that is a Spirituall or Soule-rape, which is a forcing of the Conscience of any Person, to Acts of Worship, which the Scripture entitles by the name of the Mar-

riage bed, Cant. 1.

This forcing of Conscience was in an high measure the branded sinne of that great typicall Machiavel Jeroboam, who made Ifrael to Worship before the Golden Calves : And this is the abominable practice of the Second Beast, who compells all to take the Marke of the first Beast, and this is the sinne of (the mysticall Ammon) the Princes of Europe, and of the Antichristian World, those mysticall effeminate Ababs, who give their powerto the Beast, themselves (together with that Man of Sinne and Filthinesse (the Pope) Practicing most odious spirituall uncleannesse upon the Consciences of the Nations of the Earth.

2. Peace. Deare Truth, who knowes not whose voyce and All persecutours Song this is, but that, of all the bloudie Bonners, Gardiners, and contumeliously most devouring persecutours that ever have or shall legally in object against way and pretence of Justice, persecute. [You pretend Conscience Conscience. that you dare not come to Church because of Conscience, that soto sweare, submit, subscribe, or conforme, is against your Conscience, that you are persecuted for your Conscience, and forced

against your Conscience:

Truth. Indeed, what is this before the flaming eyes of Christ, but as (Amnon-like in the type) some Lustfull Ravisber deales

With

Amnon his ravishing of Tamar, a Type.

with a beautiful Woman, first using all subtle Arguments and gentle persuasions, to allure unto their spiritual Lust and Filthinesse, and where the Conscience freely cannot yeeld to such Lust and Folly (as Tamar said to Amnon) then a forcing it by Penalties, Penalt Lawes and Stainers? Yea, what is this but more filthy and abominable then is commonly practiced against ravished Women, to wit, a persuading a Conscience that it is obstinate, obstinate against its knowledge, that a man might lawfully have yeelded, that he is convinced of the lawfulnesse of the Act, and therefore may justly be punished for repelling such Arguments, and resisting such persuasions against the Conviction of his owne Conscience.

A Query, who shall judge, whether Conscience be conviet.

3. Peace. It is a common Question, made by most, who shall be Judge of this Convicted Conscience; shall the lustfull Ravisher (the Perfecutor) be Judge? Will the burning Rage of his Spiritual Filthinesse and Antichristian Beastialitie cause no shaking of the scales of Justice? And will Mr Cotton indeed (except he suspend them) have all the Civil Magistrates, or Civil States, or General Assemblies, or Courts of People in the World (according to their severall Constitutions) six Judges o're Conscience, to wit, when the poore ravished Consciences of Men are convinced,

Truth. What is this, but (in truth) to submit the Soules and Consciences of the Saints (yea the Conscience of the Lord Jesus in them,) unto the World that lyes in wickednesse (and to the Devill in it) out of which God hath chosen; but few, that

are wife, or that are Great, Rich, or Noble.

4. And to end this Passage, what is this, but to destroy that distinction of a true and sale Conscience, which the holy Spirit expressely maketh, telling (2 Thessal. 2.) of Antichristians that make Conscience of Lyes, believing them conscientiously for Truths. What is it now to force a Papist to Church, but a Rape, a Soule-Rape? he comes to Church, that is, comes to that Worship, which his Conscience tells him is salse, and this to save his Estate, Credit, &c. What is this in a Papist, but a yeelding unwillingly to be forced and ravished? Take an instance of holy Cranmer, and many other faithfull Witnesses of the truth of Jesus, who being forced or ravished by terrour of Death, subscribed, abjured, went to Masse, but yet against their Wills and Consciences. In both these Instances of Papist and Protestant, Mr Cotton must confesse

Church Papists and Protestants also ravished. fesse a Soule-Ravishment; for, the Conscience of a Papist is not convinced that it is his Dutie to worship God by the English common Prayer-Booke, or Directorie, &c. And the Consciences of many are not convinced but that it is their fine to come at either the Papists or common Protestants Worship. So both Papist and Protestant are forced and ravished by force of Armes, (as a Woman by a Lustfull Ravisher) against their Soules and Consciences.

Peace. Againe, in that King of Bohemia's Speech Mr Gotton paffed by that most true and lamentable experience of all Ages, to
wit, that persecution, for cause of Conscience, hath ever proved
pernicious, and hath been the cause of great Alterations and
changes in States and Kingdomes. To this Mr Cotton replyes,
No experience in any Age did ever prove it pernicious to punish
Seducing Apostates, after due Conviction of the Errour of their
way: And he asks, wherein did the burning of Servetus prove
pernicious to Geneva, or the just Execution of many Popish Priests
to Queene Elizabeth, or the English State?

Truth. I answer, though no Historie did expresse what horrible and pernicious mischiefes the persecuting of the Arians and others caused in the World: yet is it lamentably sufficient to the Point, that all Ages testifie (and I had almost said all Nations) how pernicious this Doctrine hath been in raising the devouring slames of Fire and Sword, about Hereticks, Apostates,

Idolaters, Blasphemers, &c.

Peace. Later Times have rendred the observation of that King most lamentably true, in the many great Defolations, in Germany, Poland, Hungaria, Transilvania, Bobemia, France, Enguland, Scotland, Ireland, Low Countries (not to speake of the mighty warres between those dreafull Monarchies of the Turkes and Persians, and other Nations) to the Flames whereof although other causes have intermingled, the Matters of Heresie, Blasphemie, Idolatrie, &c. have been the chiefest sparkes and Bellowes.

Truth. It is true (as Mr Cotton fayth,) it hath pleased the God of Heaven to spare some particular places, and to preserve wonderfully for his Name and Mercy sake, Geneva, England, &c. &c. When they have been besieged and invaded. Yet Mr Cotton confesseth, that Queene Elizabeth by that course had like to have fired the Constitute World in Combustion, which though it

Wars for Reli-

pleased

The bloudie Tenent Guiltie of all the bloud of Papists and Protestants lately Spilt.

pleased God to prevent, yet later times have shewen how pernicious this Doctrine hath proved unto England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. in the flaughter of so many hundreth thousand Pa. pists and Protestants, upon the very point (principally) of Heresie, Idolatrie, &c.

Peace. To end this Chapter: To that observation that Persecution for cause of Conscience was practiced most in England. and fuch places where Poperie reignes, implying that fuch practices proceed from the great Whore, and her Daughters: Mr Cotton replyes, it is no marvaile he passed by this observation in the Kings speech, for it was not the Speech of the King, but of the Prisoner, and it was not the persecuting of Antichristians, but of Nicknamed Furitans, and of them too without Conviction of the Errour of their way: He addeth that he could never see "Warrant to call that Church an Whore, that worshipped the "true God onely in the name of Fesus, and depended on him " alone for Righteou snelle and Salvation, and that it is (at least) "a base part of a childe to call his Mother whore, who bred him " and bred him to know no other Father, but her lawfull Huf-

" band the Lord Fesus Christ

Truth. Whether the Observation was the Kings, or the Priseners, yet it was passed by: And if those Puritants or Protestants persecuted, were not convinced, Himselfe (as he here fayth) never saw Warrant, that is, was convinced, for to call such a Church as he here describeth, an Whore, yet not a few of his opposites will say, and that aloud, that He and they were or might have been convinced, what ever He or they themselves thought. The truth is, the carnall Sword is commonly the Judge of the conviction or obstinacie of all supposed Hereticks. Hence the faithfull Witnesses of Christ, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, had not a word to fay in the Disputations at Oxford: Hence the Non-conformists were cryed out as obstinate Men, abundantly convinced by the Writings of Whitgift and others: And so in the Conference before King James at Hampton Court, &c.

But concerning the Church of England, whether a daughter or no of the Great Whore of Rome, It is not here seasonable to repeate what the Witnesses of Christ to Bonds, Banishments, and Death (whom Mr Cotton here calls the rigid Seperation) have alledged in this case. I thinke it here sufficient to say two

things.

The strongest Arme of sword the ordinarie Judge of the Conviction of Conscience.

> Touching the Nationall Church of England.

things. First, Mr Cotton himselfe is thought to believe that it is not a profession of words containing many fundamentall Dothrines that makes a people a true Church, who professing to Real denying, know God, yet in workes deny him; notwithstanding that the greatest deamongs them by Gods gracious Dispensation much good may nying of Christ be wrought by many:

2. Mr Cotton himselfe will not say that ever Christ Jesus was married to a Nationall Church, which all men know the Church of England ever was, and Mr Cotton elsewhere acknowledgeth (as Nationall) to be none of Christs, but onely Churches Con-

gregationall.

Exam: of Chap. 60. Concerning the Romane Emperours, which did or did not persecute.

Peace. Hereas it was answered, that Godly Persons (as some Godly Emperours) might doe evill, to wit, in persecuting: And ungodly Emperours in not persecuting, might doe well, &c. Mr Cotton replyes, This begs the Question, to say that Kings alledged by the Prisoner did that which was good, but Kings alledged by Mr Cotton (though better persons) did that which was Evill.

Truth. I think Mr Cotton mistakes the poore Prisoner if he conceives him to have argued from the Number, or (by way of comparison) the Qualitie or Goodnesse of the Kings. I am sure he mistaketh the Discusser, who argues neither from their Fersons, nor Number, nor Practices, but from the maight of their Speeches, qualified onely with the consideration of their State: Their Speeches Mr Cotton passed by, but now hath waighed, though not so fully as it may please God to cause Himselfe, or others to doe hereafter.

Peace. I conceive it to be a further mistake, to thinke the Discusser accounted the Persons alledged by Mr Cotton better

Persons then those alledged by the Prisoner.

Truth. The Discusser compared them not, but desired that their Speeches and Arguments might have their just and due waight, and then I believe it will be found, not a begging, but a winning of the Question, even from the Testimonie of some Kings themselves.

.] . Chap

Chap. 61. replying to Chap. 64. Examined.

Peace. In this Chapter God is pleased to leave Mr Cotton to fall into two Evills, then which (ordinarily) greater cannot be among the fonnes of Men: I speake not of the Aggravations of malice and obstinacie, which I hope the most gracious Lord will keepe him from, but of the sinnes themselves in themselves: The One is monstrous Blasphemie and abominable profanation of the most holy Name of his most High and holy Maker, &c. The second extreamest Crueltie and Tyrannie against Men his fellow Creatures.

Two high Transgressions objected against Ms Cotton. For the first, after a new refined fashion and dress, he projects how to turne this whole Dungbill of the corrupt and retten World, into a most sweet and fragrant Garden of the Church, or Dove of Christ.

For the second, he contents not Himselse with the Severitie and Crueltie of sormer times exercised by the Emperours professing the Name of Christ, against such, whom they reputed Hereticks, but blames them for applying too savourable and gentle Medicines of Exile and Banishment, and in plaine tearmes he

fayth, It had been better they had put them to death.

Truth. Your observation (sweet Peace) is full of pietie and Mercy: It is most true, that a private opinion, or an Act of Anti-christianisme and Idolatrie, like a dead slie, may cause a sweet pot of Christian Oyntment, to yeeld a stincking savour, but such a Doctrine, of such a generall Nature and extent, as reaches to all men, to all the World (in my apprehension) should cause Men to seare and tremble at such Rocks, against which such Gallant vessels may strike, and split, if the most boly and jealous God, be pleased a little to withdraw his holy hand from the steering of them.

Peace. Let me (Deare Truth) summe up the Heads, to which

I shall request your Consideration.

It is true (fayth Mr Cotton) when God advanced Constantine and other Christian Emperours to sit on the Throne, the Church soone became a Wildernesse, and he also seemeth to consent that the unknowing zeale of Constantine and other good Emperours did more hurt to Christianitie, then the raging sury of bloudie

Touching the Romane Empcrours practices in Religious Affaires.

cobloudie Neroes: But withall he addeth that their unknowing ce zeale did not lye in punishing notorious Hereticks, Seducers, 66 &c. And he fayth, that the Church never had hurt by fuch counishments. He affirmeth that it is no Sollecisme in Religion of for the whole World to become Christian : that the World became Antichristian by the tolleration of Princes, and their adco vancing of Church affaires, together with the unwatchfullnesse of fuch being advanced: that if the World had renounced ce Paganisme, and professed Christ to be the Sonne of God, but yet ce had been kept from the Fellowship of the Church till they had ce approved their profession by a fincere conversation, it had been co no Sollecisme, &c.

Further, He sayth, the Christian Emperours did permit Here-"ticks to live in the field of the World, that they seldome or ce never put them to Death for hereticall pravitie (though it had er been better (fayth he) they had so done with some of them, 66 but onely expelled them from populous Cities and Countries,

where the Gangrene might spread, &c.

Truth. You have well fummd up (Sweet Peace) I shall briefly touch these Heads, with Gods assistance; and first concerning the zeale of the Romane Emperours. It is confest by Mr Cotton, that upon the good Emperours coming to the Throne, the fixeete Sun-Church soone became a Wildernesse, and that was a greater hurt hines. and mischiefe then ever befell the Saints and Churches under the fierie persecution of the most bloudie Neroes; surely such zeale that brought forth fuch fruit to Christianitie niight seeme justly to be suspected not to be kindled from Heaven, but from Men.

The Romane Emperonis.

Christs Garden

gaines by vio-

lent Stormes,

and loofeth by

2. It seemes not reasonable to the weakest understanding nor fuitable to the wisdome and constant care and love of Christ Je-The to his Wife and Spoule in his absence, that the Romane Emperours should be such Godly Persons, and that also neither by Christ Fesus nor his Apostles or Messengers the least word should be directed to them, when, as yet, they were extant, in Christs and his Messengers times; and (by the bloudie Tenent) must be supposed invested with so high a calling too, so high a worke and dutie, as higher is not to be performed in the whole World (and that Ex Officio) to wit, the Establishing, Governing, Reforming, &c. the Church, the Spouse, and Kingdome of Christ Fesus. C C 21 11

Peace. 2.

The Arrians persecuted and persecuting.

Peace. 2. The Church and Servants of Christ had great hure (notwithstanding Mr Cottons contrary beliefe) by the Emperours perfecuting, of whom they judged hereticall, partly in that the Arrians were hardned by their sufferings, and Arrianisme increased by the sufferings of the professours of it; as also that the Christians were more severely persecuted (as hath often also come to passe (in the Interchanges between the Papist and the Protestant) when the Arrians came to weare the Sword, and the

Orthodox Christians were under Hatches.

Truth. 3. But that the whole World that wonders after and worshippeth the Beast, should yet possibly be of the small Number, that follow the Lambe, and fland opposite to the Beast, on Mount Zion: That the World upon whom the vialls of plagues and vengeance are to be powred according to the infallible Prophecies (not to speak of the World from other Scriptures) that this whole World (I fay) should be brought into such an Onenes with Christ Jesus, seemes so crosse to the fundamentall Enmitie between Christs Seede and the Serpents, to the priviledges of the Saints, to the puritie of Christ, to the streame of Scripture, and in particular to the sweete last Will and Testament of the Lord Felus, and the nature of his particular Flocks, &c. That I cannot wonder sufficiently, how any man professing but a small Knowledge of the Mysteries and Kingdome of Christ Fesus, should be so vailed, so obscured, so to write of the state of Christs Church and the World; as Mr Cotton doth?

Peace. Christ Fesus (Blessed Truth) gave not thankes to his most holy, most wife Father in vaine, for hiding from Wife and

Prudent, and opening to Babes and Sucklings.

Truth. 4. But further, Such a Conversion of People from Idolatrie to Christianitie, as fits them to be professours of the Sonne of God, but yet not fits them for the Fellowship of Christians in Church State, I finde not in the Testament of Christ Fesus. Surely the Conversion of the Thessalonians was not such, 2 Thess. 1. Who turned not onely from Idolls, but to serve the living and true God, which service of God in Christ no Soule uprightly in love with Christ Telus, but (in its measure) longs after, as vehemently and cordially as ever chaft Spoule after her dearest earthly Husbands presence and Enjoyment, Cant. 1.6.3.6.5.

Peace. Gods Spirit (in John) describes one Difference, &c. between

The great Difference between this World and Christ:

A Christianitie Strange from Christ,

between the true Spirit and Professours, and the false, to wit, that fuch as acknowledge (that is truely as I conceive) Christ Te-

fur to become in the flesh, are borne of God.

Truth. Yea therefore consequently such a Spirit cannot be Antichristian of Fesus, that makes such a profession of Christ Fesus as the De- Christianitie, vills themselves may make, and (even for want of Regeneration and Personall Grace,) the professours are not fit for the Fel-

lowship of the true Christian Worship, and Worshippers.

5. But laftly, if Mr Cotton, or any of his bloudie Judgement woare the Imperiall Crowne of the Worlds Majestie, what slaughters shall we imagine the World should heare and feele? Whether would such fierie zeale transport Men? Yea what an Earthly Dunghill Religion and Worship should the most High God be served with, fit onely for the Dungbill Gods and Goddesses, whom all Asia (as the Towne-clarke speakes) and the World worship-

peth.

Peace. If the Report of Mr Cottons interpreting that Scrip. ture of Serving God with all our Might, &c. be true, to wit, of employing our Civil Armes and Forces to the utmost, and that against other Peoples professing Idolatrie and Antichristianisme : His Conscience (as I conceive) must needs force on and presse after, an universall Conquest of all Consciences, and under that (like those bloudie Spaniards, Turkes and Popes) lay under that faire cloake, the Rule and Dominion over all the Nations of the Earth.

The bloudie Tea nent tends to an universall Conquest of the whole World.

Truth. But may not Mr Cotton better liften to the voyce of The bloudie Tethe Lord Fesus, saying to him and such of his bloudie Tenent, You know not of what Spirit you are of: Were the Emperours too favourable (as Mr Cotton fayth) in but Banishing? How keene a Sword would Mr Cotton draw against so many Millions of Gangreene Soules throughout the Turkish and the Popish World?

Peace. Oh, how farre different would Mr Cottons Sword be from the Sword of the Spirit of God, proceeding from the Mouth of Christ Fesus, yet sharpe enough with two edges, piercing between Soule and Spirit, &c.

Truth. Yeahow farre different from the Meeke Spirit of the Lambe of God, who came not to destroy Mens lives, but to save them, yea how different from the former micke and noted gen-

nent in its co-

tle Temper of Mi Cottons own Spirit, now over-heat and enflamed by his unmercifull and bloudie Tenent?

Exam: of Chap. 62. replying to Chap. 65.

Peace. Then Mr Cotton was justly observed to use the Language of Lyon-like persecution in these words, "[More and greater Princes then these you mention have not "tollerated Hereticks and Schismaticks, notwithstanding their "pretence of Conscience, and their arrogating the Crowne of Martyrdome to their suffrings] He desendeth such Language by the Scripture Freedome in such Tearmer against Sinners, which

fayth he, the Discusser acknowledgeth.

Truth. In holy Scripture are many Expressions full of Holinesse, Gravitie, Love, Meeknesse, &c. which yet are wrested by us poore Men to unboly and unchristian Ends and purposes. How many wosfully pervert many grave and heavenly Passages and Expressions of holy Scripture to base and filthy Jeasting? How many from some sharp Expressions of Christ Jesus and Paul (in cases) take licence to raile and call Men all to naught, in Wrath, Revenge, and Passion? And how many out of pride and salfe zeale trampling upon the Heads and Consciences of all Men, are ready (not in an holy Meeke and Christian way but) in a Pharisaicall, Bissop-like and Pope-like way, to roare and thunder out against Gods meek st Servants the odious tearmes of Hereticks, Schismaticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c. Which tearmes though used in holy Scripture, yet never in such a way, as commonly and constantly the bloudie and persecuting expresse themselves in.

Peace. But what or whom meanes Mr Cotton in this passage, what Language have they learned, who in point of worship have left Zion, but not the Gates and Suburbes of Babylon, for they set

up Bull-warkes of Impunitie to secure them.

Truth. Surely Mr Cotton knowes that none that plead against the Civill Power and Weapons in Spirituall Matters, but they also maintaine, that, there ought to be in vigorous use the Spirituall and two edged Sword that comes forth of Christs Mouth (not for the Impunitie but) for the Ruine and Destruction of all Babells Erats and Abominations.

No Booke or Writing ever so abused as the holy Writing de Scripture of God is

The Language of persecutours.

Peace. Mr Cotton spends many lines, and quotes Austin to prove, that Julians End of tollerating Heresie to grow, was to

choake Christianitie.

Truth. What ever were Julians End, yet I deny that Tollera- Julian his Toltion of the weedes of Herefie and blasphemous Religion (Paga-leration. nish, Turkish, Jewish, Popish) in the field of the Civill State and World, hath power to choake the vitalls of Christianitie in the

Garden or Bodie the Church of Christ Fesus.

And concerning Infection, It is to be observed that when Touching Infethe holy Scripture speakes by the Similitudes of Leaven, Gan- thion of false grene, or Poy sonfull meedes, of Wolves, or scabbed speepe, &c. it is Dollrine, frc. commonly with respect to such Evills got in among the Saints and Churches, the Flocks and Gardens of Christ, where such Leaven, reedes, &c. tollerated may spread and infect: But what is this to the Lyons, Beares, or Wolves, not to be suffered in the Wildernesse, or Swine, or Dogs, in the common high wayes; or meedes in the Common or Forest, which all may be, and yet the Garden, Body, and Flock of Christ be pure and safe from such Infection.

Peace. One passage more is very Considerable. In former Discourse about the Tares Mr Cotton was large in proving the permission of weedes, even in the Church of Christ, and that untill Christs Comming, and that after they be discovered to be Hypo-

crites.

Truth. O what a Distance is between that Doctrine and this here? There the Tares must not be touched in the Garden of the legated in the Church, here they must not be suffred abroad in the field of the Church, but World, for feare of cheaking the good plants in the Garden of not in the Christ. Who can finde out how these Dostrines suit with Godlinesse, with Reason, or Themselves?

Peace. But now you speake of suiting: It is (sayth Mr Cotton) (for a close) a plaine Contradiction of the Discussers former Speech to say, that persecuting of others was a meanes of choaking Christianitie, whereas he had said, that Constantines unknowing zeale did more hurt to Christs Kingdome, then the ra-

ging furie of the most bloudie Neroes.

Truth. Let the words be well weighed, and no fuch Affirmace tion will be found: The words are; [le was not when Chri-"stians lodged in cold Prisons, but in Down: Beds of Ease, and

per le-

ce persecuted others. The Discusser made not persecution to be a meanes of chooking Christianitie, but attributes the Losse of Christians Life and Love, to those Beds of their abused Sweete pro-

Speritie.

2. If he had made perfecution a meanes to chooke Christianitie, it had been the persecution of Christians among Themselves, and not the per secution of bloudie Neroes: Which yet if it had been fo, it might yet be no Contradiction, for Neroes persecution might doe hurt, although Constantines unknowing zeale might doe much more.

Exam: of Chap. 62. replying to Chap. 66.

Peace. A After Cotton here being understood to smile on Q: Elizabeth for persecuting the Papists and to frome on K: Fames for persecuting the (so named) Puritans, he denies neither, but infifts onely upon the Number, that as many and as great Princes are against Tolleration as for it, and in particular O: Elizabeth and K: 7ames.

Truth. I fay (as before) I should never use an Argument Touching the Persecution of K: Tames and Q: Elizabeth.

from the Number of Princes (no more then from the Number of any other men) for any truth of Christ Fesus: Who as he was not pleased himselse to be borne of the sons of Nobles, so hath he not chosen many Nobles and Wife men of this World to be borne of him : Yet 2. If that be his Argument, he hath not satisfied, in naming these two, for more were named by the Prifoner, and besides one of these Witnesses, K: James abundantly declared himselfe, not onely against persecuting of Papists, but against all persecution in generall, what ever otherwise or afterwards his practices were against some Persons, as Mr Gotton too truely alledgeth.

Truth. In the next Passage the Discusser having objected that both Q: Elizabeth and K: James did persecute according to their Consciences, and arguing why should the one (namely) K: James be more blamed for perfecuting according to his Confience, then Q: Elizabeth for persecuting according to hers: Mr Cetton distinguisheth of Consciences : The Queenes fayth he, was rightly informed, but the Kings was not. When it was reply-

ed, that either K: James, and fuch Princes whose Consciences f according to Mr Cottons Conscience) are ill informed, must at according to their Consciences, or else they want the Qualification and Fitnes for such places : Mr Cotton answers two Things.

First, that such Qualifications are not Essentiall, but Inte-

grall.

Secondly, That fuch Princes must forbeare all Civill Cenfures in matters of Religion untill they be better informed.

Truth. It is most true as Mr Cotton sayth, if we speake of the right of Succession, a childe may be a Lawfull King (as K. Fames himselfe was being but a yeare old) But if we speake of the Qualifications of the minde, by which a King is enabled to rule his State (as is supposed Ecclesiasticall and Civill, and to judge under Christ Je sus in all Causes Ecclesiasticall as well as Civill ; Surely, he that knowes not which is the true Church, true Ministrie, true Ordinances; yea and persecutes the true Church, Ministrie, and Worship, what ever his Qualifications be for the Government of the Touching the Civill State, yet can it never be made good that he is furnished Qualification with any Essentiall Qualification for the Spirituall Administration, of Princes. any more then He that undertakes to be a Guide, and yet is blinde, and never set foote in the may, and knowes not the true from the false: Or to be a Captaine Generall, yea or but a Shepheard, &c. 2. Beside, Christ Fesus never calld any person to any Employment of his, to any Worke, whom he inables not in a Measure proportionably, &c.

Peace. In such cases (sayth Mr Cotton) Princes are called to suspend and forbeare all Execution of Civill Censures in the matters of Religion, till they be better informed, least they doe per secute

the Son of God in stead of the Son of Perdition.

Truth. I answer: First, Then Mr Cotton hath cut off K: James from alting, though fo long esteemed and sworne Supreame

in all Causes Ecclesiasticall.

Secondly, I aske, how many shall forbeare, and how long, for evident then it is that most (beyond all comparison) of all frates suspend. the Princes and Magistrates in the World, must not meddle with ing from acting this pretended chiefe part of their Dutie and Office, and that (if they convert not) for the whole Course and Race of their Life: In particular, that no Pagan Magistrate (of all the ten thou-

Touching Magiin matters of Religion.

fands

fands in the World, no Persian, Turkish, Popish, nor Protestant (if Prelaticall or Presbyterian,) ought to exercise any of this High and Glorious Power, but onely such Princes and Magistrates as are of Mr Cottons Conscience; for otherwise what Prince in the world more learned King in his time then King James, yet was not he of Mr Cottons Conscience.

Monstrous par-

Peace. Deare Truth: The fall of this partialitie is so apparant, and withall so fowle, that I thinke it impossible, but ere long it must needs be condemned by Men on Earth, as doubtless it is abhord by the most holy and impartiall God, and his holy Angells in Heaven: Upon this occasion I call to minde that samous Act of the so greatly renowned Constantive, who in his sists wearing of the Diademe, put forth (his Colleauge Licinius concurring also) a samous and most solemne Charter and Edict, that no man throughout the whole Empire should be constrained in his Religion.

Constantines Edist.

Truth. Mr Cotton (according to his proviso of suspension) must doubtles applaud Constantine for this his Forbearance untill he were better informed, whereas afterward his Edicts against Arrius and Arrianisme, testisse his practice to the contrary. But he that shall reade seriously in Gods presence that first Edict of Constantine and Licinius, will there finde Constantine to use such Arguments, as might for ever have caused him to have forbore persecution; to have still suspended, to have gratisted the Subjects of all his Empire with Libertie and Freedome in the Point of Wor-ship and Religion.

Foule imputations cast on Christ

7esus.

But I will End this Passage with this Querie; If Christ Jesus have left such Power with the Civill Rulers of the World, Kingdomes, and Countries, of or for the Establishing, Governing, and Reforming his Church, what is become of his Care and Love, Wisdome and Faithfulnesse, fince in all Ages (fince he left the Earth) for the generall, beyond all exception, he hath left her destitute of such qualified Princes and Governours, and in the Course of his Providence surnished her with such, whom he knew would be, and all men finde as sit, as Wolves to protect and seede his Sheepe and People.

Exam: of Chap. 64. replying to Chap. 67.

Peace. WHen it was questioned, what good to the Soules or Bodies of their Subjects did those Princes bring in persecuting! Mr Cotton produceth a good in vefold that is brought to Princes and Subjects by the due punishment of Apo-

states, Seducers, Idolaters, and Blasphemers.

Truth. Let all that feare God and Mr Cotton himselfe be perfwaded to observe, whether under this faire cloake of punishing whese and these spirituall somers, he maintaine not strongly (what elsewhere he denies) to wit, Persecution for cause of Conscience. But we know the Evasion. It is not for Apostatizing, seducing out of Conscience, but after Conviction, against their Conscience, &c.

Peace. You have before satisfied me (besides other Passages) Unchristian with this one, that to this End of discerning the poore Hereticks finning against his Conscience, the Civill State, the Earth, the World must necessarily Erect its Tribunall, to judge not onely Civill Things, but even the Heart and Conscience also; but now

to Mr Cottons five-fold good.

First (fayth he) it puts a way Evill from the People, by cutting off a Gangrene which would spread to further ungodlinesse,

Deut. 13. 5. 2 Tim. 2. 1. 6. 7. 13.

Truth. I answer, these Scriptures (though pure and holy in their places, yet) are here coupled together as Linsey Wollsey's contrary to the Law. Deut. 13. which concerns the typicall Nationall Church, using Nationall & temporall Weapons: The 2 Tim. 2. concernes the Particular Congregations or Churches of Christians, using onely the Sword of Gods Spirit, the Word of God, &c.

Beside, Deut. 13. concerned such a People whom the Lord brought forth of Ægypt with Miracles, into Canaan, &c. Let any such People be now produced, excepting the Christian (particular) Churches. Why doth Mr Cotton then alledge this Scripture fo frequently, and in these five Reasons brings two from hence; This the first; and the Third, to wit, that all the People may beare and feare, &c. which is alone made good in the Antitype or Christian Church; according to that I Tim. 5. 20. Rebuke them that sinne openly, that others may learne to feare. Dd 2

Tribunalls.

Dent. 13. 5. & 2Tim. 2.16. Unchristianly conjoyned.

2. Peace. Mr Cotton mentioneth a second good, which is driving away Wolves from worrying and scattering the Sheepe of

Christ.

Truth. This was largely answered in discoursing the nature of mysticall or spiritual Wolves, upon that very place which he quotes, Acts 20. From whence it may evidently appeare that from the literall urging of such mystical Scriptures, all Peoples and Nations are enforced (and that Conscientiously) like Wolves and Lyons to teare and devoure each other.

3. Peace. Mr Cotton addes, that Punishments are wholesome Medicines to such as are curable of such Evills, Zach. 13.4,5,6.

Truth. I answer; All the holy Appointments of God are most powerfull (in their severall respective seasons, and manner of Dispensations, to his owne most holy Ends and purposes, &c. The Materiall Nationall Sword in the Nationall Church of Israel before Christ: and the Spirituall Sword, in the spirituall and Christian Church Spirituall Sword, in the Spirituall Sword in the Sword

Church fince his comming to abolish those shadowes.

As it was therefore in vaine to have cut off or Excommunicated spiritually in that Nationall State: So is it in vaine to use the materiall or carnall Sword in the spirituall. Wherefore (according to this place of Zach.) a true penitent will blesse God for the Wounds of Friends and Lovers (faithfull and sharpe dealing) and for Deliverance from the Kisse of deceitfull flatterie: But what is this to prove (that which is so much denied) to wit, Corporall Death or Wounds now to be inslicted upon salse Teachers in these times of the Gospel, and that in all parts and Nations of the World.

4. Peace. The punishment, fayth Mr Cotton, executed upon false Prophets and seducing Teachers, doe bring downe Showres of

Gods bleffing upon the Civill State, 1 King. 18. 40, 41.

Truth. If that Nationall State of Israell, and that Nationall or Corporeall killing of so many hundreth false Prophets, and that literall drouth and literall showres of Raine and plentie were sigures of no other Prophets and slunghters, drouth and showers, but literall, materiall, and corporeall, (now since the Body and Substance Christ Jesus is come): What should hinder but that those Priests of Israel, and Sacrifices, and Temple, and Nationall Church should all be in force, for our Imitation, literally, the one as well as the other?

Touching Excommunication in Israel.

Peace. I cannot possibly conceive but that (all being of the same Nature,) the one is Typicall as well as the other, and that they must flourish and be glorious (as Gods Ordinances,) or vanish and disappeare (giving place to brighter dispensations) at the arising of Christ Jesus the Son of Righteousnesse.

Truth. Hence false Apostles, false Teachers, false Prophets, are Spirituall Bles-Spiritually cut off, Revel. 2. 2 Pet. 2. Gal. 4. And Spirituall sings and Curfes showres of Bleffings descend upon the Israel of God; for although the Antitypes of corporeall Bleffings of Food and Raiment and plentie, are Gods Christ. bleffings, yet principally under the Gofpel God bleffeth his Ifrael, the Antitype with spiritual Bleffings, Eph. 1. Houses, Lands, Fathers, Mothers, Children, &c. with persecution, Mark. 10.

Peace. Me thinks (Deare Truth) If Christ Jesus had appoin- Great overted such punishments, such executions, literall, in the Christian sight is puted to Church, he would also have appointed Offices and Officers suita- Christ felsa. ble and proper for such Ends and purposes, such punishments, fuch executions.

Truth. It cannot otherwise with Reason and common pru- If civill punishdence be supposed, but that, if Christ Fesus had appointed (which we finde not in his holy Testament) boly and Christian Magistrates for those great decrees and sentences, wee should also have read of his holy Constables, holy Sergeants, holy Prisons, and Christian holy Stocks, holy Whipping Posts, holy Gibbets, and holy Ty- Instruments and burnes; together also with holy Hangmen, the spiritual Instru- Officers. ments and Officers of Christ Jesus, for the Executions of his holy punishments upon Apostates, Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers, &c.

5. Peace. Gods Justice (fayth Mr Cotton) is honoured in the

Execution of such Judgements, Revel. 16.5, 6.

1. Truth. I have (to my understanding) formerly shewed Mr Cottons mistake in his expounding of this third Violl, and have presented an Exposition more agreeable with the scope of this Prophecie.

Peace. 2. God was honoured in all his Judgements which the Tyrants of the World have executed, (the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, Romane) yet not by way of Law and Ordinance, but in

the way of his holy providence and just permission.

3. Truth. Yea the Witnesses of Jesus, by the two-edged Sword of God in their Mouths, execute Gods Fad ements, to the vindi-

ments for spirituall offences: they must be in-Ai Eled by haly

cating

cating of Gods Glory, and their Innocencie, (Revel. 11.) although

they used no carnall Weapon.

A true Christ, a true Sword; a false Christ, a false Sword. 4. The holy Name of God is much disponented and prophaned, when the Inventions of Men are set up, against his holy Appointments, and when the Sword of Steele (in spirituall cases) is drawen in stead of the spirituall Sword, proceeding out of the Mouth of Christ Jesus in his servants Testimonie. All such worthip, is but vaine or idle worship (Mark 7.) and such is the carnall Sword and Executions of it.

Peace. Whereas it was observed, that Mr Cotton acknow-ledged that Queene Elizabeth had well neere fired all Europe, by such Executions, Mr Cotton answers, God bore witnesse to his Truth in Deliverances: And when it was replyed, that Successed doth not prove causes true, Mr Cotton answers, yes; Psal. 1.3, 4.

7er. 22. 15, 16, 17.

Truth. I reply, Temporall prosperitie, successe, &c. were proper in that Temporall and Civill State, of that Nationall Church, and spirituall Blessing and prosperitie proper in the Gospel now,

Ephel. 1.

Peace. 2. It was answered that God had given victorie to the Papists, especially against the Waldenses (and the Beast makes warre against the Witnesses, Revel. 11. and overcomes them, &c.) Mr Cotton herein first observeth a Contradiction, in the words, to wit, that the Papists ever had the victorie, and yet their successes hath been various.

Truth. I reply; the words are not that the Papists had ever the Victory, but that they ever had both Victory and Dominion; which words may be true, although that the Event were some-

times various.

2. Peace. Againe (fayth Mr Cotton) Queene Elizabeth ever

had the Victorie against the Pupists.

Q: Elizabeth her wars against the Papists.

Truth. I answer; Many gracious Deliverances God vouchfaf d to Q: Elizabeth, yet sometimes her Armies prospered not against the Papists, as in that famous Expedition of Essew, Drake and Norris (though in a most righteous cause,) against the Papists of Spaine and Portugall, as also against the Papists in Ireland and the Low Countries, at sometimes.

2. Grant not onely Deliverances, but Victories and Successe, Her cause (how ever intermingled) was civill Defence of her

Kingdome,

Kingdome, against Invation and Ambition, Dominion and Conquest, by practices of Tyrannie and oppression, both against the English and the Hollanders (especially) as appeared by the horrible Exactions, Outrages, Murthers and Slaughters committed upon them by D'alva the King of Spaines Generall.

Peace. But although the Papifts (fayth Mr Cotton) fought with various successe, yet it is Gods manner to nurture his People with some crosses, to teach them not to fight in their owne

Arength . &c.

Truth. Yea and it might also teach them not to fight but with Christs Weapons in Christs Cause; who hath said, That all that take the Sword, that is, (as I conceive) in Christs cause,

shall perish by it, Matth. 26. 52.

3. Peace. Concerning the Walldenfes Mr Cotton fayth, They The Warres of never lost Victorie, but when they complied with the Papists, the Waldenand trusted more to their false prætences, then to the Lord. And he adds, that it is not true, that the finall successe of Victorie fell to the Papilts, to the utter extirpation of those walldenses; for fayth he, those Witnesses were not extirpated but dispersed.

Truth. For their Complying with Papifts, alas, what can Gods little flock, his two witnesses doewith carnall weapons, unlesse assisted by carnall Men, to whom this carnall course causeth them to bow downe, dissemble, lye, &c. as holy David with Achieb

and his Philistims.

2. For the Successe it is evident that the Waldenses and their Adherents, were so defeated by the Popes Armies, that in respect of any power to relift, the Armies of the Waldenses were wholly extirpated, although it is true (through Gods o're-powring hand) the Truths of Christ (which the holy Waldensian Witnesses testified) were more and more propagated by their Dispersions, Acts 8. & IE. Christ Fe sus gaines more by preaching his Truth in a flying persecuted dispersion, then by fighting on Horsbacke with carnall weapons in carnall companies, &c.

4. Peace. But, whereas it was observed from Daniell and John their Prophecies, that Antichrist was foretold to obtaine great successe against Christ Fesus, for a time determined: Mr Cotton fayth, Not against Christ Fesus, but his Servants, and that either in Suffring for his Truth, or when they ill handled his

Caufe.

fes.

Truth. Be it so, yet the Prophesies were true, and truely were fullfilled, and it is Gods Counsell that for the time appointed, Christ Jesus in his Truths and Servants is despised, Psal. 89. &c. How can then temporall victorie and prosperitie be expected by Christs followers for Christs Cause, or the temporall Sword be an Ordinance for Christs spirituall Kingdome and Worship?

Christian wea-

5. Peace. Now lastly, when the meapons of the Saints Victories were mentioned three; (Revel. 12.) 1. Christs Bloud.
2. The Word of their Testimonie. 3. Their owne Bloud: Mr Cotton answers; this is true in private Christians: But (sayth he) the Sword of Gideon, the publike Magistrate is the Lords Sword, &c. when drawen out for Gods cause and Worship, according to God, is Victorious, Revel. 17. with Revel. 19. 14. 19, 20.

Truth. I answer; Gideons Sword (if well examined) will be found a Figure of that sharpe Sword of that great Captaine and Christs Sword. Generall Christ Jesus. This Sword comes forth of his Mouth in the Preachings and Writings of his Servants: other sword we never finde he used in all his Battells against all his Adversaries: yea

even against the Devill himselfe and his Instruments.

Christs Warres and Victories, Revel. 17.

Peace. Yea, those very Victories of the Saints, Revel. 19. are expressely won with that Sword which comes forth of his Mouth: And his owne white Horse, and the Horses of his Followers, and the white Linnen with which they are clothed, cannot with any shew of Christian Reason hould forth the carnall preparation of white Horses, (literally) Guns, Swords, &c. But of the Word of Meeknesse, Innocencie and Righteousnesse (which is interpreted the Fine Linnen, vers. 8.)

Gideons Army

Truth. To shut up this Chapter, Gideons Armie and Artillerie and Victorie, cannot be type of such Materiall Armies, Artillerie, and Victories, but of a Spirituall Armie, fighting with the Light and Testimonie of Gods Truth openly proclaimed, and the chearefull breaking of the earthen Vessells of their Bodies for Christs Cause, when in conclusion, the Antichristian Midianites (by their Divisions and Combustions) run their Swords in each others Bowells, with mutuall slaughters and Destructions; as woefull experiences hath declared.

Exam: of Chap. 65. replying to Chap. 68.

Peace. From the Argument of the Testimonie of Kings and Princes concerning persecution for matters of Religion in their Kingdomes and Dominions, the Prisoner descended to the Argument from ancient Writers: unto some of which sayth the Discusser, the Answerer pleaseth to make Answer: Unto this Mr Cotton replyes; As if any of them were omitted, or as if all of them were not answered : Compare the Prisoners Letter and mine together, and see if I have balked any one of them.

Truth. Mr Cotton would here infinuate a false Charge: I have compared the Prisoners Letter, and the Answer, and although Mr Cotton hath faid some-thing to some-thing, which every one of them spake: Yet he that impartially will view the Passages shall finde, that although in strictnesse of Gammar Rules, he may not be faid to omit to fay some thing to each of them, yet in respect of Matter and Argument, he hath toucht but some, and that but lightly, as the Candle of Examination will make it ap-

peare.

Peace. Hilarius words in the Letter are thefe: "The Christian Church doth not persecute, but is persecuted: and lamencable it Church doth not ce is to see the great folly of these Times, and to sigh at the foo- persecute, but is ce lish opinion of this World, in that Men thinke by humane ce avde to helpe God, and with worldly pompe and power to unce dertake to defend the Christian Church: I aske you Bishops co what beloe used the Apostles in the publishing of the Gospel? "With the ayde of what power did they Preach Christ, and concc vert the Heathen from their Idolatrie to God? When they were cin prisons, and lay in chaines, did they praise or give thankes ce to God for any Dignities or Graces and Favours received from ce the Court? Or doe you thinke that Paul went about with cc Regall Mandates or Kingly Authorities to gather and establish the ce Church of Christ? Sought he protection from Nero, Vespatian, &c? "The Apostles wrought with their own hands for their Main. et tenance, travelled by Land, and wandred from Towne to Cice tie to preach Christ : Yea the more they were forbidden, the e more they taught and preached Christ: But now alas Humane ce helpe must assist and protect the Faith, and give countenance to it,

The Christian persecuted.

and by vaine and worldly Honours doe men seeke to defend the Church of Christ, as if he by his power were unable to performe it.

Truth. How many goulden heavenly Sentences (like so many precious Jewells) are treasured up, in the Cabinet of this holy Testimonie of Hilarius? And yet, but some of them, nay onely one of them doth Mr Cotton choose to answer, to wit, this, The Christian Church doth not persecute, but is persecuted.

Truth. Deare Peace, Each inch and shread of beavenly Gold is precious, forget not therefore the Addition in the Letter, Hilarie against the Arrians thus: The Church which formerly by enguing miserie and Imprisonment, was knowne to be the true Church, doth now terrifie others by Imprisonment, Banishment, and Miserie, and boasteth that shee is highly esteemed of the World, whereas the true Church cannot but be hated of the fame. In which and other Passages of Hilarius Mr Cotton might see as in a Glasse, the foule spots of his owne and New Englands face, in a most lively Testimonie against both bloudie Tenents and prastices.

Peace. To close upon the Point: Mr Cotton sayth, He cannot make it a marke of a Christian Church to be persecuted, for
(Ais 9 31.) the Churches had rest, &c. Nor a marke of a false
Church to persecute; for, Asa persecuted the Prophet (2 Chron.
16. 10.) Ais 7.51. the true Church persecuted the Prophets.

Truth. When the Scripture or common Reason speakes of a common muke or Character, proper to one they deny not; but in an Act, or unusuall cases that Marke or Character may be worne by the Contraries. Noah was drunk; Abraham lyes; David commits Adulterie: yet lying, drunkennesse and whoredome were not their ordinarie Characters, but the Markes of the common Lyars, Drunkards and Adulterers of this World: David stood Vriah with his Pen, and Asa imprisoned the Prophet; yet these Acts were not their ordinarie Badges, but rather Spots or Blemishes, Warts, or Scabs, which grew on and were cast off (like Pauls Viper) without the note of a constant marke or character.

It is the propertie of Fire to ascend, and Water to descend, yet the Scripture relates of the descending of Fire, and the ascending of Water, which takes not away the ordinarie Nature of the

Worldly glory and perfecution characters of the false Church.

The fins of Gods children. marke and character of Fires ascending, and Waters descending the Hills and Mountaines.

An arrant Whore is not alwayes in actuall Whoredome and Bloud, though both are her Markes and Dispositions: A chast wife or Virgin abhorres both, and yet by force or great Temptation, may be vanquished (as Bathsheba) which afterwards the Teares of godly Sorrow and Repentance wash away.

Peace. Yeabut, the Question is (fayth Mr Cotton) whether Magistrates may not punish arrogant Hereticks and Seducers?

Truth. In all ages God hath permitted, Goulden Images (like Christs Wit-Nebuchadnezzars) to be fet up, I say State Worships and Religi. nesses. ons! And he hath also provided his Witnesses to testifie his Truth against such Abominations: Such Witnesses dissenting, Nonconforming, and refusing to come to the Common Assemblies of fuch Worshippers (to come to Church in plaine English) to yeeld Conformitie, to Subscribe, to Sweare, &c. are commonly cryed downe for Hereticks, Schismaticks, &c. And if they open their Lips in defence of their owne Conscience, and profession of Gods Truth! Seducers, Seducers, Blasphemers, Blasphemers.

2. Peace. But 2. fayth Mr Cotton) it is another begging of the Question, to take it for granted, that it is a marke of no true Church to procure the Civill punishment of incorrigible, obstinate

Hereticks and Seducers.

Truth. I intend by a marke or character, an inbred constant disposition, put forth in a constant and ordinarie practice: And then Arue Wife of I dare challenge Mr Cotton to produce any true Church of Christ, eyther in Scripture or Historie, that did ordinarily and constantly professe and practice to stirre up the Civill Magistrate against such whom they judged incorrigible obstinate Hereticks and Seducers.

Christ no perfe-

Peace. That which follows is full of Wonder and Astonishment, for Mr Cotton confessing the Christian Church doth not persecute, that is (sayth he) persecute in Excommunicating the Touching perse-Heretick) it was replyed; this is but an Evasion, for who de- cution what is nies Power to Christs Church to Excommunicate? or who under- is. stands by Excommunication, persecution for Conscience? Mr Cotton answers; the Prisoner did not expresse himselfe, what persecution he meant, and also since false Excommunication is a great per secution, and so Christ Fesus himselfe esteemes of it, Luk. 21.22. Truth.

Truth. I have formerly and must againe appeale to the nature of the word, commonly used and taken, and aske, if persecution properly so taken be not a corporeall violence, or hunting for Religion and Conscience sake! And then halfe an eye will see through this poore and thin excuse and covering, notwithstanding that salse excommunication be a spiritual persecution, and the abuse of the spiritual Sword be also deeper and souler then the abuse of the civill and material.

Peace. To this (upon the Point) Mr Cotton confented, to wit, that Hilarius complaint, speaketh not to Excommunication, but civill censures, and therefore answers, first by proportion that excommunication of an Heretick is no persecution, and therefore by proportion neither is the civill punishment of an Heretick, persecution. By concession of Hilaries words, that the Apostles did not,

and we may not propagate Religion by the Sword.

Truth. The Question with Hilarie was not whether a true Church did persecute an Heretick Idolater, Blasphemer, &c. but whether a true Church persecuted at all by civil censures: Now there being two States, the Civil or Corporeall, and the Ecclesia-stical or spiritual: There are consequently two forts of Lawes, two forts of Transgressions, two forts of punishments, to wit, Civil and Spiritual, and there must of necessitie be two forts of false or corrupt punishments, which are not just punishments, but oppressions, persecutions or buntings, to wit, the Civil persecution and the spiritual: Now Mr Cotton (consounding Heaven and Earth together) deceives himselfe and others by a notion of spiritual persecution, to wit, by Excommunication, contrary to Hilaries scope, and the scope of this whole Dispute and Controversie.

I may illustrate it thus: Some Tutours of Kings Children, not being authorized to correct the Bodies of such young Princes, are said sometimes (not without some desert) to correct the Bodies of Inferiours (the young Princes Favourites,) by which the minds of such young Princes smarted sufficiently, if not exceedingly. I parallell not the similitude in all respects, but to illustrate the difference and distinction, between a spiritual punishment of the minde, and spirit, soule and affections, with which Christ Jesus hath surnished his Churches: and that Civill or corporall punishment, which he never gave them power to instict (unlesse in miraculous dispensation) over the Bodies of any, directly or indirectly by Themselves or others.

Peace.

Difference between a civill and spirituall State.

The nature of spirituall punishment.

Peace. It is an everlasting Truth; Rightly distinguish, rightly Teach: but let us view Mr Cottons Second Answer, He grants that the Christian Religion was not, nor is not to be propagated

by the Sword.

Truth. Then let Heaven and Earth judge, if Mt Cotton may not (in this case) out of his owne mouth be judged , since in this whole Discourse he sets the visible Headship of Christ Fesus (that golden Head, Cant. 5.) over the Church and all her Offi- The nature of cers, Doctrines and Practices, (in the power of Correcting, Reforming, &c.) on the shoulders of the Civill State, the Ministers and Officers thereof: provided that they execute not this Headship or Government, except they be able to judge, that is, (in English) provided they be of his Conscience and Judgement, and fo consequently will judge and execute, according to the Clergies (though implicite) decree and sentence.

Peace. It is not much unlike that Mr Cotton affirmeth in the The Civill words following: for although he confesseth it is not proper for Christian Churches to inflict Civill punishments by Themselves, yet makes he (as all Popes and Popish persecutours have done) the Magistrates and Civill powers, their servants and slaves for exe-

cution, &c.

Truth. This Mr Cotton covers over with this Similitude, faying that although it is not proper for Lambes to teare Wolves, yet if they were reasonable they would run to their Shepheards

to fend out their Dogs after them.

Now under this fine Paint and vizard of Lambe like dispositions of Shepheards, the Bishops, Presbyterians, and Independents, may render the Civill Magistrate not as Shepheards, but no other upon the point and in plaine English, then their servants and Executioners, to punish such on whom the Clergie first have past their Sentence. The bloudie Papifts have commonly used to persecute Christ Fesus formally and judicially, delivering over Christ Jesus (in his Servants:) orderly to Pontius Pilate, the Secular Power. The Protestant persecutors use a finer vaile I every ugly vizard will not so deceive) for though they practice not so above boord, in respect of a formall and judiciall delivering of Christ (the Heretick) unto their Shepheard Pontius Pilate the Secular power, yet they doe it, and doe it as substantially and fully by preaching and chalking out to their servants the Magi-Arates.

Christs Spirituall Government:

Powers and Officers the Clergies Executioners.

Po 5,1113 5 T 191 FUE 30 13 strates, their task, I say, as fully as ever the bloudie Popes, the

Bishops, or their Chancellours did.

Peace. But why (fayth Mr Cotton) should a Christian Church spare an Idolater tempting of her now, any more then the eye of an holy Israelite was to spare the like Tempters in the dayes

of old, Deut. 13.3?

Truth. Mr Cotton cannot get over this block, though it be but a shadow, yea the shadow of a shadow, abolished by Christ Fesus: Mr Cotton a little before grants that the power of spirituall chaines far exceeds the power of materiall, and if so how cleere is it, that the spirituall impartialitie and severitie of a Virgin Israelite now, is incomparable sharper and more dreadfull, by putting spiritually to Death such as Tempt them from the Lord their God, who hath brought them forth of Egypt into spirituall Canaan, then the impartialitie and severitie of any literall Israelite, against such as tempted them from the Lord, who in a Type had brought them forth of materiall Egypt into materiall Canaan?

I adde (fweete Peace) to end this Chapter, If the Father of Lights graciously please to open a crevis of Light to that (otherwise) excellent and piercing eye of Mr Cotton in this Controversie, he will confesse concerning this cutting off in Israel these two

things.

First, that the cutting off in material I strael, was by Swords, Stones, &c. a cutting off from the boly Land; and a cassing out of Gods sight, which cutting off God executed either by legall Judgement and Sentence among Themselves, or by surious hand of persecutours and oppressours, slaughtering or captivating that People.

but by the spirituall Sword of the Word & Ordinances of Christ, or the violent hand of Oppressours, Antichristians, &c. carrying Gods Israel captive into mysticall Babylon, or Ægypt of false Worship, or worldly corruption, which is ten thousand-fold more terrible and dreadfull, then the literall and materiall Captivitie of Israel.

Spirituall
Judgements
more terrible
fince Christ,
then corporall
before his coming.

The cutting off or Excommunicating from the holy Land of Israel figurative and typicall.

Exam: of Chap. 66. replying to Chap. 69.

Peace. HEre Mr Cotton complaines of wrong, in that the Discusser chargeth him to plead for persecution, and

vet confesseth that he agrees with Hilarie.

Truth. Mr Cotton indeed agrees with Hilarie in generall profession, that the Gospel is not to be propagated by Sword, but in particulars he affirmes, the Blasphemer, the Idolater, the Heretick; the Seducer is to be persecuted. In the generall he faith, the Magistrate may not constraine any to believe & professe the Truth, yet in particulars; thus far faith he, a man may be constrained by the, A twofold my Magistrates withdrawing Countenance and Favour, Incouragement and Employment from him, which affirming, what doth he else but affirme that he may be constrained, deposed, punished, that is, per secuted,

Peace. Indeed such kinde of punishment, as to displace men, to keepe them out from all offices, or places of Trust and Credit (because of difference of Conscience) may prove in the particular a greater affliction and punishment, then a Censure, a Fine, Imprisonment, yea sometimes more bitter to some Spirits then

Death it selfe.

Truth. Yea and Mr Cottons ground is both unsafe and darke, and needs a candle of Light to discover the bottome and compasse of it: Such, saith he, as walke not according to their Light, are neither true servants to God nor Man, but

First, what meanes here M. Cotton by Light? Light in this What it is to

sence is commonly taken two wayes.

First, For that is Light indeed, to wit, the precious Light

of Gods revealed will.

Secondly, That which so appeares to be, to a mans minde and Conscience, but may be a falsbood, a lye, a mistake, and darknesse. Mr Cotton had done well to have distinguished, for (before) he blamed King James for walking according to his Light: and although (upon the point) he makes the Civill Magistrates in all parts of the World, the Heads, Protectours, and Governours of Christs Church; yet if the eyes of these Heads see not. by his Light, he cuts off these Heads, forbidding them to act as-Heads, and to walke according to their Light, they must (as

of constraint.

malke according to a mans.

often he tells us) suspend, untill they have Light, &c.

Conviction twofold : Sufficient in it selfe : or to the partie effi. cacious.

2. Peace. Beside, it comes oft to passe, that the Light which thines by preaching or practice of others, although it be a meane sufficient to convince, if God please to blesse it, yet untill the Consciences of men be convinced of the Light of it, I judge it cannot properly be said to be the Light of their Consciences, nor they to fin against the Light of their Consciences.

2. Truth. Yea, and there is a morall vertue, a morall fidelitie, abilitie and bonestie, which other men (beside Church members)are. by good nature and education, by good Lawes and good examples nourished and trained up in, that Civill places of Trust and Credit need not to be Monopolized into the hands of Church-Members (who sometimes are not fitted for them) and all others deprived and despoiled of their naturall & Civill Rights and Liberties.

Peace. But what say you (Deare Truth) to Mr. Cottons Apologie for New England (for as for constraint in old he is filent) he fayth he knowes not of any constraint upon any to come to Church, to pay Church Duties, and fayth it is not so in his Towne.

Truth. If Mr Cotton be forgetfull, fure he can hardly be ignorant of the Lames and Penalties extant in New England that are (or if repeald have been) against such as absent Themselves from Church Morning and Evening, and for Non-payment of

Church-Duties, although no Members.

Touching the Maintenance of the new English Ministers.

For a Freedome of Not paying in his Towne, it is to their commendation and Gods praise, who hath shewed him and others more of his holy Truth: Yet who can be ignorant of the Seffments upon all in other Townes, of the many Suits and Sentences in Courts (for Non-payment of Church-Duties) even against such as are no Church Members ? Of the Motions and pleadings of some (not the meanest of their Ministers) for Tithes? And how ever for my part I beleeve Mr Cotton ingenioully willing that none be forced exprelly to pay to his Maintenance, yet I question whether he would work if he were not well payd: And I could relate also what is commonly reported abroad to wit, that the rich Merchants and people of Boston, would never give to freely, if they were forced, yet now they are forced to give for shame (I take it) in the Publike Congre-The gation.

The Indians of this Countrie have a Way calld Nanówwe, or Giving their Commodities freely, by which they get better bargaines, then if they flood stiffly on their Tearmes of Anaquífhento, or Trading: And when not satisfied to the utmost, they grudge, revile, &c. It cannot be, but that to such Deceit fulnesse of Heart Mr Cotton is subject as well as others, though Love bids me, and others, to hope the best.

Peace. The close of this Chapter seemes strange and wonderfull, for Mr Cotton acknowledged that Propagation of Religion ought not to be by the Sword, and yet instantly againe maintaines he the use of the Sword when persons (which then must be judged by the Civill State) blaspheme the true God
and the true Religion, and also seduce others to damnable Heresse and Idolatrie: But this (sayth he) is not the Propagation of Religion, but the preserving of it, and if it doe conduce to Propagation, it is onely Removendo probibens.

Truth. What is this Removendo prohibens, but as the meeding of a Field or Garden? And every Husbandman will fay, that the end of fuch his mork, is the propagation and increase of his graine and fruit, as well as the making of his fence, and planting and sowing of his Field or Garden: What therefore is this Confession, (though with this Distinction) but in truth an acknowledgement of what in Words and Tearmes, he yet denies (with Hilarie) to wit, a propagating of Christian Religion and Truth by the Civill Smord?

2. Besides it is the same band and power that plucks up the weedes, and plants the Corne, and consequently, that same hand and Sword that destroyes the Heretick, may make the Christian, &c.

Exam: of Chap. 67. replying to Chap. 70.

Peace. Oncerning Tertullians speech, and especially that Branch, to wit, that By the Law of naturall equitie, Men are not to be compelled to any Religion, but permitted to believe or not believe at all Mr Cotton answers, that they doe permit the Indians, but it will not therefore be safe to toller te the publicke Worship of Devills or Idolls. The Discusser replied,

Of propagating Religion by the Sword. Touching the Indians of New-England

that they doe permit the Indians in their Paganifo Worship, and therefore were partiall to their Countrymen and others: Mr Cotton answers; that it is not true, that they doe so permit the Indians, what ever they may doe privately: That the Indians submit to the ten Commandements, and that some of their Ministers have preached to them in English, which hath been interpreted: That one now preacheth in their owne Language: Further, That they permit strangers in their Worship. And for their Countrymen, for the most part that they worship God with them: They which are distant have Libertie of publike prayer and preaching, by such as themselves choose without disturbance.

Truth. Concerning the Indians, it is most true, that the Monahigganeucks, Mishawomeucks, Pawtuckseucks, and Cawsum-seucks (who professe to submit to the English) continue in their publike Paganish Worship of Devills, I say openly and constantly.

Peace. Yea but (faith Mr Cotton) they have submitted to the

ten Commandements.

Truth. I answer; the ten Commandements containe a Renunciation of all salse Gods and Worships, and a Worshipping of the true God, according to his owne Institutions and Appointments, which their practice is as farre from, as Mid-night is from Mid-

day.

Worshipping of God and Christ before the foundation of Repentance, is nothing but Antichristian disorder. 2. To put men upon observations of Gods Worship, as Prayer, &c. before the Foundations of Repentance from dead workes (their worshipping of Idolls, &c.) is as farre from the Order of Christ Jesus, and his Christian principles (whereof Repentance from dead workes is the first) as the building of an House or Palace, without the first Groundsell or Foundation laid.

Peace. Mr Cotton therefore faith, they preach unto them.

Truth. I from my foule wish that all the Lords people in New England were Prophets, yea true Apostolicall Ministers or Preachers, truely furnished with Christs Abilities, and Christs Commission, to goe forth to convert and baptize the Nations, even these Wildest of the Nations of Adams Children: But Conversion of Nations Mr Cotton sayth (upon Revel. 15.) untill the seaven plagues of the seaven Angells be fullfilled, will not be great.

This

This Interpretation I acknowledge to be very probable, so far as concernes any great Conversion of the Nations before the downfall of Antichrist, and in the meane season I commend the pious Endeavours of any (professing Ministery or not) to doe good to the Soules of all Men as We have opportunitie. But that any of the Ministers spoken of are furnished with true Apostolicall Commission (Matth. 28.) I see not for these Reasons.

First, The Minister or Ministers, whom Mr Cotton I conceive intends, professe an ordinarie Office in the Church of Christ, which is cleerely distinct, yea and another thing from the office of an Apostle, or one sent forth to preach and baptize, Ephes.

4. 6 1 Cor. 12.

Secondly, Such Churches as are invested with the power of Christ, and so authorized to send forth, are separate from the World, which many thousands of Gods people (dead and living) have seen just Reasons to deny those Churches so to be.

Thirdly, Were the Church true, and the Messenger or Apostle rightly sent forth with prayer and fasting, according to Act. 13. yet I believe that none of the Ministers of New England, nor any person in the whole Countrey is able to open the Mysteries of Christ Jesus in any proprietie of their speech or Language, without which proprietie it cannot be imagined that Christ Jesus sent forth his first Apostles or Messengers, and without which no people in the World are long willing to heare of difficult and heavenly matters. That none is so fitted;

First, The Natives themselves affirme, as I could instance in

many particulars.

Secondly, The Experience of the Discusser and of many others testisse how hard it is for any man to attaine a little proprietie of their Language in common things (so as to escape Derisson amongst them) in many yeares, without abundance of conversing with them, in Eating, travelling and lodging with them, &c. which none of their Ministers (other affaires not permitting) ever could doe.

Peace. There being no helpes of Art and learning amongst them, I see not how without constant use or a Miracle, any man is able to attaine to any proprietie of speech amongst them, even in common things. And without proprietie (as before) who knowes not how hardly all men (especially Barbarians)

F f 2 are

Touching preaching to the Indians in New-England. Proprietie of Language necessary to the true preaching of Christ Jesus to any people. are brought to heare matters of Heaven (so strange and contrary to Nature) yea, even matters of the Earth, except profit and other worldly ends compell them to spell out Mens minds and meaning?

Truth. 3. I may truely adde a third, an Instance in the booke of their Conversion, written by Mr Tho: Shepheard, there Mr Eliot (the ablest amongst them in the Indian Speech) promising an old Indian a suit of Cloths, the man (sayth the relation) not well understanding Mr Eliots speech, asked another Indian what Mr Eliot said.

Peace. Me thinks, the Native not understanding such a common and wellcome promise of cloths upon Gift, would farre more hardly understand Mr Eliots preaching of the garment of Righteousnesse Christ Fesus, unto which Men mutually turne

the deafe Eare, &c.

Truth. Neither you (fweet Peace) nor I Expresse thus much to dampe Mr Eliot or any from doing all the good they can, whiles opportunitie lasts in any truely Christian way, but to shew how great that mistake is, that pretends such a true preaching of Christ Jesus to them in their owne Language.

Peace. But to proceed, in the next Passage Mr Cotton affirmes their Impartialitie in permitting others as well as the In-

dians.

Truth. I answer; it is one thing to connive at a strange Papist in private devotions on shoare, or in their vessells at Anchor, &c. Another thing to permit Papists, Jewes, Turkes, &c. the free and constant Exercise of their Religion and Worship, in their respective Orders and Assemblies, were such Inhabitants amongst them.

Peace. Doubtlesse the bloudie Tenent cannot permit this Libertie, neither to the Papists, Jewes, Turkes, &c. nor to the Indians, nor doth their practice toward their Countrymen hould

forth a shew of such a freedome or permission.

Truth. I wonder why Mr Cotton writes, that the most part of the English worship God with them, and the rest absent have Libertie to choose their Preachers! Since Mr Cotton knowes the Petition and Petitions that have been presented for Libertie of Conscience in New England, and he cannot but also know the Imprishing and Fining of some of the Petitioners, &c.

Peace. It may be Mr Cotton will use the common objection. that some part of their Petition tended to Disturbance in Civill

Things.

Truth. Some of their Petitions were purely for Libertie of Conscience to Conscience, which some in Office, both in Church and State fa- God in Worship voured, as is reported, if not promoted. If others or some a close Prisoner part of them might be judged offensive against Lawes made, vet why then hath not the Libertie of their Conscience (in point of Worlbip) been granted to them? When they have complai- obtaine its Lined (amongst other Passages) that they have been forced to bertie. flay the baptizing of other Mens children, while their owne might not be admitted, and therefore earnestly fued for Miniflers and Congregations after their owne free choice and Confeiences, which have ever been denyed to them.

Peace. It is faid, that their Ministers being consulted with,

utterly denied to yeeld to any fuch Libertie. A Mark to 18

Truth. They might justly feare, that if such a window were opened (as once Bishop Gardiner spake in another case) that the New English Congregations and Churches would be as thin, as the Presbyterians complained theirs to have been, when the people once began to taffe the Freedome and Libertie of their Consciences, from the slaves whip, &c.

Peace. In the next Passage, the Discusser having excepted against Mr Cottons distinguishing betweene Members of the Church, and fuch as have given their names to Christ; Mr Cotton replies; they are not all one, and quotes, Elas 65.5.6.

Truth. Let the place be viewed, and that place will be found Publike marris to speake of no such Difference: It speaks of the Lords promise age, or giving to Eunuches and Strangers, laying hould on the Lords Covenant, and joyning themselves to the Lord, which I conceive Mr Cotton will not deny to be in a Church way; in which condition the Lord gives the Eunuches a name better then of Sonnes and Daughters.

Peace. In the next Passage Mr Cotton upon Tertullians speech, affirmes, that a false Religion will hurt, because the Red Horse

followes the White, &c.

Truth. I answer; Gods Judgements (by Warre, Famine, Pestilence) plaguing false Religions in his time (though after many hundreth yeares patience, as hath form rly been opened) is

in New-Eng-Petitioner could

ones selfe to-Christ.

one thing: and the present burting or profiting of others, is another.

Peace. In the next place Mr Cotton takes offence that the Discusser should infinuate Mr Cotton to have a hand in the Modell of Church Government.

Truth. I answer, Mr Cottons words in the End of his Anfiver to the Prisoner, (where he speakes of this Treatise or Modell, sent to some of the Brethren of Salem) seemed to hould out the probabilitie of it. How ever Mr Cotton subscribeth to the rest of the Elders, (as he here sayth) their words being rightly understood.

Peace. Further, Mr Cotton here affirmes, that the want of a Law for Religion in any State provokes the Wrath of God, as Judges 21.25 the want of a King in Israel, Judg. 21. 25.

Confidered.

Truth. This Scripture proves no more, but that the want of a King, Magistrate, Governour, or Civill Officer of Justice, provokes the Wrath of God, and endangereth the people, against which the Discusser never affirmed, but against their Kingly or Civill Authoritie in spirituall cases, since Christ Jesus abolished that Nationall Church.

Peace. But fayth M. Cotton, the best Good of a Citie is Religir

on, and therefore there should be a Law for it.

Truth. To this I have spoken largely in discussing of that Modell, unto which I know not of any Reply yet made by Himselfe, or any of those worthy men whom he makes the Authours of it.

Supreame Authoritie in Spiritualls. Peace. But further, whereas the Discusser had said that the weedes of the Wildernesse will not hurt the Garden, nor poyson the Body, if not suffred to grow in the Garden, nor taken into the Body, Mr Cotton grants that Christ hath ordained Gardiners for his Garden, and Physick and Physicians for his Body: Yet withall he makes the Civill Officers, to be as Supervisors, Superintendents, and consequently, Bishops, Governours, and Heads of the Church or Churches, and over the spiritual Officers of Christ Jesus.

Truth. What is this but to establish Henry the 8. a Spirituall Civill Magistrate, and Head of the Church, in the roome of the Pope ? Contrary to which I have discoursed in the discussing

of the Modell in the bloudie Tenent.

Peace. But what thinke you of Mr Cottons interpretation of Tertullians minde, to wit, that Tertullian should meane, that the Christian Religion would not hurt nor disturbe the Romane

Civill State?

Truth. I conceive it cannot fland, for although it be true that the Christian Religion hurts no Civill State (but infinitly the contrary) yet Mr Cotton will not deny that the Christian Religion (not of it selfe, but through the corruption of the Civill State) may provoke a Civill State many wayes, and therefore Tertullian must meane otherwayes, to wit, every Man must stand or fall in his owne Religion, and the Religion of one man will neither burt nor fave another: Therefore (to end this Passage) Tertullians words may not unfitly be thus applied: The Religion of the Protestants, if permitted by the Papists. will neither hurt nor profit the Papifts: The Religion of the Independents will nether hurt nor profit the Presbyterians, if they permitted it : And the Religion and Wership of other Consciences in old or New England, will neither hurt nor profit the Independents, where the power of tollerating or not tollerating lies in the bands and power of the Independents.

Tertullians
Speech of one
Religion, not
hurring or profiting another
Confidered.

Exam: of Chap. 68. replying to Chap. 71.

Peace. HEre Mr Cotton urgeth two mistakes: First in the quoting of Ferome: secondly, in naming Tertul-

lian for Ferome.

Truth. Possible it is, they are neither the mistakes of the Prifoner, nor Discusser, but either the Scribe or Printers may share
with them; or if they were their owne mistakes (although the
Prisoner wrote in close prison in Newgate, and the Discusser in
multitude of Distractions, yet) they are justly to be blamed for
their least sleepines in the handling of the matters of the most
High.

Peace. But, Feromes words (faith Mr Cotton) imply more then a spiritual cutting off; for Ferome immediatly subjoymeth these words! Arius was but a sparke, but because he was not speedily suppress, his Flame depopulated all the World, which

cannot

cannot be meant (fayth he) of cutting off by Excommunication

on, which proceeded against him once and twice.

Truth. I cannot be easily induced to believe that Ferome intended to complaine of Constantine, who was not sparing at the first to put forth his temporall Arme and power against Arrive : But this is certaine, his words are thefe, Herefie must be cut off with the Sword of the Spirit: and the Scriptures quoted by him (1 Cor. 5. Gal. 5.) as Mr Cotton yeeldeth] prove onely a spirituall cutting off: So that it seemes not rationall for Ferome to run from the Spirituall Sword, about which he is now converfant, to the carnall and temporall Sword, of which those Scrip-

tures (as Mr Cotton acknowledgeth) discourse not.

Peace. But let no man fay (fayth Mr Cotton) that this grant of his That Heresie must be cut off by the Sword of "the Spirit I doth imply an absolute sufficiencie in the Sword of the Spirit, to cut it downe according to 2 Cor. 10. 4, 5. "For though spirituall Weapons be absolutely sufficient to the End "for which God hath appointed them, as hath been opened " above, to wit, for the conviction, and (if he belong to God) ce for the conversion of the offendour, for the mortifying of his ce flesh, and for the saving of his Soule, and for the cleansing of co the Church from the Fellowship of that Guilt: Yet if an Heretick will still continue obstinate, and persist in seducing, creepe into Houses, leade captive fillie Soules, and destroy the Faith of fome, it may be of many, such * Gangrenes would be cut off by another Sword, which in the hand of the Magistrate is not borne in vaine.

* Mr Cottons and Mr Edwards Gangrenes have little differd.

Blasphemie against the holy Scripture.

Truth. This answer of Mr Cotton lookes too too like that Distinction of the bloudie Bishop against the poore Martyr or Witnes of Fesus (which Mr Fox mentioneth) The Scripture is fufficient for Salvation, but not for Instruction: There is need of Tradition, &c. The Sword of the Spirit (fayth Mr Cotton) is abfolutely sufficient, for these foure, to wit, the Conviction, Conver fron; Mortification; and Salvation of the offendour, the Heretick, yea, and for a fifth, for Expiation, and cleanfing of the Church from the Fellowship of that Guilt, but there is a fixth, to wit, In-- fedion, and there the Sword of the Spirit is too weake, and the Sword of the Magistrate must helpe.

Peace. What found and modest Reason can be (almost) pretended.

pretended, why the holy Ordinances, Appointments and provisions of the Lord Fesus (who is the Wisdome of the Father, whose is all pomer in Heaven and in Earth, and whose Heart is all on Fire with Love to his people) should be so weake in suppressing the Enemies of his Kingdome, that, all the Counfell, Order, and Power he hath left in his Absence, are not able to resist the Infection of false Doctrine, without the helpe of the Powers of the World his professed Enemie, unto whom who so is a Friend (sayth Fohn) he cannot but be an Enemie unto God. Oh what should be the mysterie that the two-edged Sword of Gods mighty Spirit, is sufficient for Conviction, for Conversion. Mortification, Expiation, Salvation, but yet not powerfull enough against Infection?

Truth. There is written evidently, on the Forehead of this Mysteries of plea, as on the forehead of the great Whore (Revel. 17.) Myste- faile Christs. rie. The Egyptian Onions (as I may so speake) are full of Spirituall Infoldings, or Mysteries: One or two I shall briefly

unfold or peele.

First, the Clergie (facrilegiously so called) in all Ages since the Apostasie, have (like some proud and daintie Servants) disdain'd to serve a poore despised Christ, a Carpenter, one that came at last to the Gallowes, &c. And therefore have they ever framed to Themselves rich and Lordly, pompous and Princely, temporall and Worldly Christs, in stead of the true Lord Felis Christ. the spirituall King of his Saints and people. And however it suits well the common End to retaine the Name of Christ (as the Lord Jesus prophesied many false Christs should arise, and many should come in his Name, &c.) yet most sure it will be found. that a temporall Crowne and Dignitie, Sword and Authoritie, Wealth and Prosperitie, is the White that most of those called Scholars, Ministers, Bishops, aime and levell at: How many thoufand of them will readily subscribe to the pleas of the French Bishops against the Lord Peter, disputing before Philip the French King for temporall Jurisdiction, and Peters two Swords in the hands of Christs Ministers?

Peace. Mr Cotton is not far off, for how foever He and some will say with him, one Sword is enough for a Presbyter or Elder, enough for Conviction, Conversion, Mortification, Expiation, Sword, and Salvation, yet one Sword is not enough against Infection, and therefore it is needfull (though we are not of the opinion

The true Christ despised for his

A base esteeme of the Spiritua!! of those French Prelates and others, that challenged to themselves the Sword of temporall jurisdiction into their owne hands, yet) it is needfull that it be at our call in the hands of our Executioners the Civill Magistrates.

Earthly Christs need earthly supports.

the interest

Truth. It is impossible that temporal and worldly Christs should walke with the legs of a spirituall supportment; but as (in respect of ontward Government) they spring from the Earth and the World, it is impossible I tay but their Feeding and Aliment, Defence and Protection should be of the nature of the Root and Eliment from whence they arise.

Peace. Icis objected, was the Church of the Jewes temporall

that was affifted and protected with a temporall Sword?

Santuary, of a weake and old vanishing Covenant, to wit, a National Covenant, and Ordinances of a Fewish Church.

Peace. It is againe said how can the Discusser extoll the

Sword of the Spirit only, and acknowledge no Churches.

Truth. Although the Discusser cannot to his Souls satisfaction conclude any of the various and severall sorts of Churches extant to be those pure golden Candlesticks, framed after the first patterne, Rev. 1. Yet doth he acknowledge golden Candlesticks of Christ Jesus extant; those golden Olive trees and candlesticks, his Martyrs or Witnesses, standing before the Lord, and testifying his holy Truth during all the Reign of the Beast, Rev. 11. Hence, although we have not satisfaction that Luther or Calvin, or other precious Witnesses of Christ Jesus, erected Churches or Ministeries, after the first patterne (as they conceived they did) yet doth he assimpted sufficiently with spiritual Fire in their mouthes, mightily able to consume or humble their Enemies, as Eliah did with the Captains sent out against him.

Peace. I will object no more, please you (Dear Truth) to passe on to the 2nd. viz. the Ministry of the Spirits pretended insussive ciency against Infection: why should not the spiritual power of the Lord Jesus be powerful enough against creepers into Houses, against such as lead captive filly souls, against such as destroy the faith of some, &c. as well as in the first Churches and Assemblios, professing his holy name and worship?

Truth. Search his Will and Testament, and we find no other

The state of Christianity during the reigne of Antichrist.

1.16 7 16 36 1

but foiritual means prescribed and bequeathed by the Lord Fesus to Paul to Peter, or any of the holy Apostles or Messengers.

Peace. I must needs acknowledge that the poor servants of Christ, for some hundereth of years after the departure of the Constantines Lordenjoyed no other power, no other Sword nor, Shield but peace'a grea spirituall, until it pleased the Lord to try his children with Liberty and ease under Constantine (a soarer Tryall then befell them in 200 years persecution) under which temporall protection, munificence and bounty of Constantine, together with his temporall years persecu-Sword, drawne out against her spirituall enemies, the Church of Christ soon surfeited of the too much boney of worldly ease, authority, profit, pleasure, &c.

Truth. Deare Peace, the second mistery is this. In all ages, the world hath been o'respread with the delusions and abomina. tions of falle worlbip, invented by Sathan and his Instruments in opposition to the pure worship of the God of Heaven: Against these the Lord Te su hath not been wanting to stir up his witnesses, servants and souldiers, fighting for their Lord and Master,

spiritually, &c ..

These witnesses, when Sathan hath not been able to vanquish; and overcome them by disputing, writing, &c. (but hath ever loft that way)he hath been forced to run to the fleshly Armories. of temporall meapons and punishments, and to fetch in the pow. ers of the world; So hoping to dash out the Candle of Truth and break the candlesticks thereof the mitnesses of Christ Fesus: This Sathan hath ever practifed one of these two wayes, sometimes by (pretended) legall tryals and executions of Justice. fometimes by most horrid and dreadfull murthers and massa; cres

Peace. Thus hath Christ Fesus indeed been vanquished, and driven out of this world by the powers of Cafars, Kings and o-

ther earthly Governours and Rulers.

Truth. 'Tis a freshand bleeding History of that famous disputation between the Cardinal and Prelates of France and Beza with his protestant assistants under Charles the oth. And notiong after of that most barbarous and horrible murther and massacre of about 30000 Innocents, to finish and complear that vistory which the pretended Disputation and spirituall arme could never effect.

ter tryal and danger to Christians,

Sathans two waves of quenching the Candle of Christianity.

13-12, 15 11

1 57 500 July

The French Maffacre must doe what. their pretended disputation could not. effect.

Pretended disputes in Q. Maries days, ending in fiery flames.

Peace. Yea in the bloody Marian dayes, there must be Convocations cald at London, and downe must these famous witnesses of Jesus, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer to dispute at Oxford but faithfull Philpot for his free disputing in the Convocation at London, and Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley for not yeelding away the truth at Oxford, they must all feel the rage of the siery surnace, who bow not downe to the golden Image.

And (without offence of civill Authority, or difrespect against any mans person be it spoken) in the late great disputes between the Presbyterians and Independents at VVestminster; what a Tempest raised, what Earthquakes and Thunders cal'd for, from Earth and Heaven, ihat the second sword of the magistrate (herein the Presbiteriaus Servant and Executioner) might effect that which all the power of the pretended sword of Gods Spirit was never able to reach to.

The late Synodicall difputes.

Pea. To proceed, M Cot, is greatly offended at this word: to wit [the Eye of the Answerer could never be so obscured, as to run to the Smiths spop for a sword of Iron, and steel to help the Sword, of the Spirit; if the Sun of Ryghteousnes had pleased to shew him that a Nationall Church, &c.] And his anger breaths forth, first against all Hereticks thus: It there be stones of the streets, the Magistrate need not run for a Sword from the Smiths shop, nor an Halter from the Ropiers to punish an Heretick.

A bloody and most unchristian speech.

Truth. It is true, the warehouse of p rsecution is so abundantly filled with all sorts of bloody Instruments, besides Swords and Ropes, that the Primitive and Latter times have told us how many severall sorts of sorrows, pains and torments the servants of the living God, have felt by severall Instruments of Blood and Death, besides Ropes and Swords, &c. and all to punish (as Master Cotton sayth) the Heretick, the Heretick, Blasphemer, Seducer &c.

Peace. What is this Anger but Fury, Ira furor brevis eft? And what weapons can be wanting to Fury, not the stones in the streets (faith Master Cotton) Furor arma ministrat, for the magistrate needs not (saith he)stay so long as to run to a Smiths-shop for a sword, or to the Ropiers for a balter, &c.

Peace. Othe mysteries of iniquitie and cozenage of sin, that a Lambe of Christ should thus roar out like a Lyon, and (as the speech may be construed by some) so far as in him lies to pro-

voke

voke the civil powers, yea the people in the streets to furious outrage, and not so much as to attend proceedings in pretended legal Trials and executions, but in the madnesse of Barbarous murthers and massacres, and that even upon himselfe and the Independants in their meetings, &c.

Peace. But 2dly, he finds fault with the Discussers wit, for bringing such light conceits into grave discourses and disputes a-

bout the holy things of God.

Truth. If there be any thing favouring of wit in the Discusfors speech, let all men judge whether there be not a double, yea a treble portion in this of Master Cottons; I acknowledge, Non est major confusio quam serij & Joci. The Discussor dares not willingly to prophane the holy name of the most bigh with lightnes, no not with those fine turnings of wie which the word for bids, (interestia, Ephes. 5.) which becomes not Christs schollars, but rather the giving of thanks: And yet there is an holy wit and pleasantnes in Samsons Riddle, in Fothams and Fesus his Parables, the giver. yea, and in Eliah his sharpe and cutting language, which cut as deep to their deluding consciences, as the Knives and Lances of their Idolatrous backs and bodies: Yet none of these were (as Mast. Cotton infinuates against the Discusser) for naming of Smiths-(hop) playings with feathers, &c.

Peace. But what think you of his confidence, touching his New-England Diana, to wit, that the Discusser will never be able to make it good: that the Church in New-England is impli-

citly, a Nationall and State Church?

Truth. His own words feem to prove it, for if it be a Church and not Churches of N. England, as elsewhere he speaks (and as The pretendthe Scripture ordinarily speaks, the Churches of Judea, Galatia. &c.) it cannot be no other but a Nationall, as the English. Church, Scotch Church, French Church, &c. But possibly it being but a Nation a mistake, I answer, A Nation in the common and large extent, I dare not call New-England, but thus, the severall Plantations or Colonies of one Religion, or way of worship make up one Colonie or Province of English-men in this part or tract of America. I connot thererefore call the Church of New-England (properly) a Nationall Church, but a Frovinciall Church, a State Church; cast into the mould of a Nationall Courch, distinct into so many Parishes, I say not expresly and explicitly, but implicitly and se-

The rash fury and madneffe of perfecutors even against themselves.

Pleafantnef of wir fanctified, glorifies

ed particul r Churches'of N. E. indeed

cretly:

cretly, which the fon of righteoufnesse will at last reveal, as clearly and brightly in the eyes of all men, as the fun that shines ar

Noon day. At present, I affirm (what ever are the pretences, pleas and co-

verings to the contrary) that that Church estate, that religion and worship weh is commanded or permitted to be but one in a country, nation or province as was the Fews religion in that typical land of Canan) that Church is not in the nature of the particular Churches of Christ, but in the nature of a Nationall or state Church : the nature of a particular Church of Christ, is to be one, 2 or 3 (more or leffe) in Townes or Cities (as in all the instances of the New-Testament, but the nature of the State Church is when the whole ship but one Scate is turn'd into a State Church in so many Parishes or Diviin N.E. there fions of worshippers: and it is made odious & intolerable for any part of this City, state, &ce. not to attend the common worship of the City, fanctifie the holy times, and contribute to the holy Officers, and to walke in another way, which is the general! flate

the mould of and practise of New-England. 2 That is a nationall and state Church where the Civill power. is constituted the Head thereof, to see to the conforming or refor ming of the Church, the truth or fallbood of the Churches, Mini-

stries or ministrations, ordinances, Doctrine, &c.

In the particular Churches of Christ Fesus, wee finde not a cannot but be tittle of the power of the civill magistrate or civill sword in thirilike the head, tuall cases. It is impossible but a Nationall and Civil head must be and all make head of a Nationall or State Church, which (upon the point is but a civill or temporall Church (like the bead thereof) and not a beavenly and frituall: I fay, a Civil or temporall Church, subject to the changes of a changeable Court or Countrey, and the interpretings and expoundings of Scripture, to what the Court or Countrey is subject to approve of disprove of.

3 It is a Nationall or State Church, where the opposite a Countrey of or gain-fayer, the pretended Heretick, Blasphemer, Seducer, &c. Hereticks'de is some way or other punished, put forth of the State or Countrey it selfe by death or banishment: whereas particular Churches put forth no further then from their particular focieties mand the Heretick, &c. may Still live in the Countrey or Countreys un-

molested by them.

4 That Church cannot be otherwise then a Nationalior

on of any Religion or worforeare the Churches, but a Nationall Church in

No permissi.

them, &cc. Where the Supream Authority in a

Church is Ci vill, the Body up but one Civil or Nati. onall mixt Church, like the Jewish Nationall

Church. The purging clares that Countrey is explicitly or. implicitly a National Church.

State Church, where the maintenance of the Worship, Priests and A State Main-Officers, is a State maintenance, provided by the care and power tenance proveth of the State, who (upon the point) payes their Ministers or Servants their wages; whereas the maintenance of the Worlbio and Officers of a particular Church, we finde by Christs Testament to be cared for tufficiently by Christs power, and meanes in his Church.

a State Church.

-5 That Church is a Nationall or State Church, whose whole Synods affem-Affemblies, in Synods, Councells, Provinciall, Nationall, &c. If Mr bled by Civill Cotton can disprove the truth and substance of these and other Power, prove particulars alledged, fo farre as concernes the generall and Body of the Country combined (what foever little variation fome with the Head particular Townes may make) the Discusser must acknow- that atts and ledge his Errour, but if Mr Cotton cannot doe it, as I believe he cannot (what ever flourish a wit may pretend) the God of mercy pardon what by Mr Cotton is done in Ignorance, and awaken him and others, who cause his people to goe aftray; according to that of the Prophet; Their Shepheards cause this people to goe aftray.

the Churches of the same Nature calls them.

Peace. O that all Gods sheepe in New England, and such as judge themselves their Shepheards, may truely judge themselves at the tribunall of their owne Consciences in the presence of the Lord, in the apright Examination of these particulars: But to leave New England, and to returne to the Land of Ifrael: I 66 should thinke (fayth M. Cotton) not onely mine eye obscuec red, but the fight of it utterly put out, if I should conceive " (as the Discusser doth) that the Nationall Church State of the

ce Temes did necessarily call for such meapons to punish Herece tiques more then the Congregational! State of particular Churcs ches doth call for the same now in the dayes of the New THE CAN IS THE THE PARTY OF THE PERSON

co Testament.

Truth. It is a strange Speech to proceede from so knowing a

Man, but let us ponder his Reasons in the feare of God.

Peace. Was not (fayth Mr Cotton) the Nationall Church of the Jewes compleatly furnished with Spirituall Armour to defend it felfe, and oppose Men and Devills, as well as particular Churches of the New Testament? Had they not power to convince falle Prophets, as Bhijab did the Prophets of Baal? had they not power to seperate Evill Doers from the Fellowship of

their Congregations? And he addeth, an uncleane Person, although he might not Enter into the Temple, with the rest of the Israelites to worship the Lord, yet he was permitted to live in the Common-weale of Israel, Men uncircumcised both in Heart and Flesh.

Touching the difference between the Church of the Jewes and the Christian Churches.

He addeth further, that the Nationall Church of Israel was powerfully able by the Sword of the Spirit to defend it selfer and to offend Men and Devills, for which he quoteth, Zach. 4. 6. And he asketh, doth not the Discusser himselse observe that time was, in the Nationall Church of the Land of Canaan, when there was neither—Carnall Sword nor Speare to be found, 1 Sam. 13? And was not then the Nationall Church powerfully able by the Spirit of God to defend it selfe, and to offend Men and Devills as well as particular Churches now?

Truth. I answer: First, As much as the shadow of a Man falls short of a Man himselfe, so did all their Ordinances (which were but shadowes of spirituall things to come) fall short of that bright enjoyment of Christ Jesus, and spirituall and beavenly things in him, now brought to Light by Christ Jesus in the Go-

spel or New Testament.

2. Mr Cotton will never demonstrate that the putting forth, or Excommunicating of a person from the Church of God amongst them, was other then cutting off from the Land by Death, and the Civill Sword, the same being spiritually executed

now in the Ifrael of God, 1 Cor. 5. Gal. 5.12.

Thirdly, Although the Stranger uncircumcifed might live amongst them, yet none of the Native Israelites might so live, nor yet might the Stranger prophane the holinesse of the Lord by labour on the Sabbath, which Mr Cotton will never prove ought now to be kept by all Countries of the world, and that under such Penalties, as was in the Land of Canaan, the holy Land:

Nor that they had spirituall power sufficient to punish the willfull breach of any Morall or Ceremoniall dutie, without the helpe of the Carnall Sword, the contrary to which is plaine in the New Testament, 1 Cor. 5. 2 Cor. 10.

Fourthly, For the Scripture, Zach. 4. 6. Not by might nor Power, &c. The Prophet doth not here oppose the Spirit to might or power, so as to deny the use of Carnall weapons, might or power, which God had vouchsafed to them against all Ene-

The holy Land of Canaan a Nonesuch.

A Figure of the Chr stian. mies within and without, but sheweth it to be the work of Gods own finger or Spirit in the use of carnall meanes which they used for the raising of the Materiall Temple and Civill defence of Themselves against all Opposers, Hinderers, &c. Whereas 2 Cor. 10. the Apostle flatly opposeth Spirituall Weapons against Carnall, and Mr Cotton will never prove that the Corintbians or any of the Saints of Christ, did enjoy other Weapons, in that first or the Ages next after, but onely the Spirituall Weapons and Artillery which the Apostle mentioneth.

The weapons of the Temes and Christians

Laftly, To that of 1 Sam. 13. I answer, That when there was no Speare nor Sword in Ifraell, the Ifraelites were not No Speare powerfully able to defend Themselves against their Enemies, except that God was pleased extraordinarily to stirre up meanes of their preservation, as wee see in the case of Fonatban and his Armour bearer against the Philistims. In like manner I believe that where the ordinary power of Gods hand in his holy Ordinances is withdrawen, it is his extraordinarie and immediate power that preserveth and supporteth his people against Men and Deville; as in particular, during the reigne of Antichrist in stirring up and supporting the two Witnesses.

nor Sword in Ifrael.

of them, De

Exam: of Chap. 69. replying to Chap. 72. Touching the Testimony of Brentius.

Peace. T T is untrue, fayth Mr Cotton, that we restraine Men I from Worship according to Conscience, or constraine them to Worship against Conscience, or that such is my Tenent

or practice.

Truth. Notwithstanding Mr Cottons cloake, to wit, that they will not meddle with the Heretick before he hath finned against his owne Conscience, and so persecute him onely for finning against his owne Conscience, yet I earnestly beseech every Reader seriously to ponder the whole streame and series of Mr Cottons Discourse, Propositions, Affirmations, &c. through the whole booke, and he shall then be able to judge whether it be untrue that his Doctrine tends not to constraine, nor restraine Conscience.

Hh

2. For

2. For the matter of fact, how can he with any Humilitie before the flaming eyes of the most High, cry out, no such practice, when

New England loath to be accounted perfecutours.

First, Their Lawes cry out a Command under Penaltie for all to come to Church, though not to be Members, which in truth (as hath been opened) is but a colour and visard, deceiving himfelfe and others: And a cruell Law is yet extant against Christ Jesus, mustled up under the bood or vaile of a Law against Anabaptistrie, &cc.

Secondly, Their practice cryes, their Imprisonments, Finings, Whippings, Banishments cry in the Eares of the Lord of Hosts, and the louder because of such unchristian figleave, cloakes, &c.

Peace. Let it be granted (fayth Mr Cotton) that we did both, yet this did not make Lames to binde Conscience, but the outward man onely! Nor would we (fayth he) think it fit to

binde the outward man against Conscience.

Truth. I cannot discerne the Coherence of these three Affirmations: 1. We restraine no man from Worship according to Conscience. 2. We make Lawes but to binde the outward man onely. And yet againe (3) we thinke not meete to binde the outward man against Conscience. Mt Cotton lived once under a Popis Law, to weare a sooles Coat or Surplice on his back, and to make a Conjuring Cross with his Fingers, why should he say, that this Law went beyond his back and his singers, and came even to his Conscience? If these pettie bonds did binde his Conscience, as well as his back and his singers; Oh let not Mr Cotton so farre put off the Bowells of Compassion toward Christ Jesus and his Followers, yea toward all men, as to binde their backs, and their Necks, their Knees and Hands backward and forward, to or from Worship, and yet say he binds but the outward man,

Lawes concerning Gods Worship.

Dangerous distinctions.

Yea and oh let not such uprightnes, candor, and Integritie, as Mr Cotton hath been noted for, be blemished with such an Evasion as this, to wit, when it comes to selfe, that Conscience his owne or his Friends be offred to be bound, &c. then he shall slie to his third Evasion, saying, We think it not meete to binde the outward man against Conscience, that is, against our Consciences, &c. What ever becomes (sinck or swim) of other Mens.

Peace. In the next Paffage, God needs not (fayth Mr Cotton) the helpe of the Magistrate more in the Second, then in the first Table.

Truth. God needeth not absolutely for the matters of the Se- Touching cond Table, though respectively, because he hath appointed Ordi- keeping of nances, unto which he hath graciously referd himselfe. But for both Tables. the first Table, he hath no neede at all, of carnall weapons, no not te fectively, because he hath appointed Ordinances to thousand-

fold more potent, suitable and sufficient.

Peace. Whereas it was urged, that if Magistrates must use their materiall Sword in keeping of both Tables, they must be able to judge of both: Mr Cotton replies, that it is enough, that they be able to judge in Principles and Foundations, and of the Arrogancie of a tumultuous Spirit; for such want not Judgement to censure Apostasie or Heresie, Idolatrie, &c.

Truth. It is not like that a Carpenter who hath skill sufficient to judge the Principles and Foundations of a house or Building,

should be unable to judge about the Beames, Posts, &c.

2. With what great darknes, have the best of Gods children themselves been covered these many hundreth yeares, touch-

ing the very Fundamentalls of Gods Worship!

Peace. Whereas it was faid further, that either they are not Of Qual ficatifitly qualified Magistrates and Common-weales, that want this ons of Magiabilitie to judge, &c. Or else they must judge according to their Conscience! Mr Cotton replyes; Many Qualifications are required in Husbands, Wives, Children, Servants, Ministers, Churches, the want whereof may make them sinfull, but not unlawfull.

Truth. I answer; some Relations are Passive, as that of children, who may be true and lawfull children, although they know not that they are children. But, such Relations as are active in their choice and consent, as of Husband, Wife, Magistrate, &c. these cannot be lawfull, unles they be fitted and qualified to performe the maine and effentiall duties of Husbands, Wives, Servants, Magistrates. That Husband, Wife, Servant cannot be lawfull, that are engaged to other Husbands, Wives, Masters: Nor can that Magistrate be lawfull; who is a mad-man or Ideot, notable to discerne between Right and Wrong; and truely (were Magistrates bound, as to the chiefe part of their Dutie and Office) to establish the true Religion, &c. he were no more then

Of Magistrates Judgement in Spirituals, &c.

a mad-man (as to the first Table) that were not spiritually indued with ability of discerning the true Chusch, Ministry, Wor-

(bip, oc.

Of Magi-

Peace. Now whereas it was further urged that then the Common-weale, the Civil, Naturall state, hath more Light concerning the Church of Christ then the Church it self, &c. Master Cotton replies, it follows not, because that is a weak Church that knows no more light then that of the Principles; and beside; what light the Common-wealth hath it may have received from the Church.

Truth. I answer, If Kings and Queens, &c. be nurcing Fathers and Mothers (in a spiritual respect) over the Church, as is usually alleadged; can it be expected but that the Nurse, Father or Physician should know more of the Childs state then the Child or Patient himselfe, who oftentimes knows not his sicknesse, nor that he is sick, (as oft may be the case of a Church of Christ) It is impossible, but they must have more light then the Child, yea and much more impossible that they should receive their Light and direction from the Child, &c.

Peace. We see, saith Master Cotton, that Magistrates sometimes have more Light in matters of Religion then the Church it self, as

David and Hezekiah.

Truth. This (1) confirmes what I said, that these Kings being appointed by God, Formers and Reformers of the Church of Judah, they must needs have more light in the matter of Reformation then the Church it selfe to be reformed.

2 I must deny that David and Hezekiah were other then types of Christ Jesus, both in his owne person and in such, who in his absence are by him deputed to manage the spiritual power

and fword of his holy and spirituall Kingdome, and and

Peace. Yea, but alas, saith Master Cotton, there is no colour, that because Magistrates are bound to discerne and serve Christ with their power, that therefore they may punish Christ and Christians.

Truth. True, therefore, Master Cotton elsewhere saith, they must suspend to deal in Church matters untill they can judge,

&c. 13

necessary) in all such matters of the Church, about which they are to Judge and act as often I affirme.

David and Hezekiah figurative Kings, &c.

matters of

Religion.

2 I aske what kind of spirituall Physicians will Master Cotton have, who shall be bound to suspend their poper, all their lives long, unlesse they have skill to judge of Diseases? will not the Magistrates similitude hold against such spirituall Fathers, Nurces, Physici - suspending in ans, who all their life long (yea the greatest number beyond compare of all their spirituall Fathers upon the face of the Earth) must wholly suspend from acting in spirituall diseases or cases, to wit, in reforming, establishing, &c.

3 Although it excuseth not ('tis true) such Mag istates, Princes Common wealths, for making this Doctrine their ground ofpersecuting Christ and Christians, yet doubtlesse it makes their fin the greater who feed them with fuch bloody Doctrines, and so consequently occasion them upon the rocks of such fall

and dangerous and bloudy practices.

Exam: of Chap. 70. replying to Chap. 73.

Peace. I N this Chap. (Dear Truth) Iye many stones of offence, Lat which the feet of the unwary most easily may stumble; I hope your carefull and fleady hand may be a bleffed In. strument of their Removall: As First, although Master Cotton subscribe unto Luther that the Government of the Civill Magi. frate doth extend no further, then over the Bodies and Goods of the subject, yet (saith he) he may and ought to improve that power over their Bodies and Goods to the good of their Souls.

Truth. Sweet Peace my hand (the hand of Christ affishing) shall not be wanting: but what offence can be taken at the

propositions?

Pea. The proposition like an aple of Sodom, is fair and specious untill you crush it by examination: For, by maintaining the Magistrates power over the Bodies and Goods of the Subject, for the good of his Soul, it is clear in this Chapter and others foregoing and following, that Mafter Cottons words drive at no lesse then a seising upon, and plundering of the goods, the Imprisoning, whipping, Banishing and killing the Bodies, of the Wofull Soul-poor people, and this under the Cloak and colour of saving saving. their Souls in the day of the Lord Fesus.

Truth. The Civil State, and Common-weal may be compared to

a piece

The power of Parents, Hufbands, Magistrates in spisicuals.

1 Cor. 7.

The tearme [Souls-good] commonly but a paint, &c.

a peice of Tapiffry, or rich Arras, made up of the feverall parts and parcels of the Families thereof. Now by the Laps of God. Nature and Nations, a Father hath a power over his Child, the Husband over the Wife, the Master over, &c. and doubtlesse they are to improve that power and Authority for the good of the souls of their Children, Yoak-fellows, &c. But shall we therefore fay that the Father and the Husband hath power under Christ over the conscienies and religion of the Child or Wife. as a Father or Husband had under Moses Numb. 30. Parents are commanded in the Gofpel to bring up their Children in the instruction and fear of the Lord; the Husband is commanded to labour to win and fave his Wife (with no other power then the Wife also her Husband) whether Turke or Jew. Antichristian or Pagan: but such a power and sword to be improved (as Mr. Cotton here pretends) for foul-good, Master Gotton will never finde in the Testament of Christ Fesus.

The Plain English is (what ever be the Cloak or cover which the States, Kings and Rulers of this world use in this case) this terme [for souls good] is no more then the old Popish Jesabels painting, pro salute anime, pro redemptione anime, or as that noble St. John observed in a speech at Guild-hall, that the Kings party made use of the name of Peace, as the Papiss used the name

of God, In nomine Domini, &c.

Peace. It is most lamentable to see how the Kings of the Earth are grossy flattered by their Clergy, into as grosse a belief that they are most Catholick Kings as in Spain, most Christian Kings as in France, Defendors of the Faith in England. Hence those two bloody Persecutors of Luther, Charles the Fifth, and Henry the Eighth, were celebrated even upon the posts of the doors in Guild Hall: Carolus, Henricus vivant, defensor uturque, Henricus Fidei, Carolus Ecclesia.

Peace. And yet to what other end have or doe (ordinarily) the Kings of the Earth use their power and authority over the Bodies and Goods of their Subjects, but for the filling of their pauriches like Wolves or Lions, never pacified unlesse the peoples bodies, goods and Souls be sacrificed to their God-belly, and their owne Gods of profit, bonour, pleasure, &c.

Peace. But in the second place Master Cotton affirmes, that by procuring the good of sheir souls, they may much advance

the

the good of their bodies and outward man also.

Truth. This Proposition is as fair as the former, but in the fearching and crushing is as rotten, for however it is most true (as he quoteth I Tim. 4.) that Gadlinesse hath the promise of The promise this Life, and of a better, and also that such as seek first the ses of tempo-Kingdome of God, may expect outward mercies to be cast upon rall mercies them, yet these promises can never by any rule of Christ, be considered. firetched to proue outward prosperity and flourishing to the followers of Christ Fesus in this present evill world.

Peace. He that is in a pleasant Bed and Dreame, though he

talke idly and insensibly, yet is loath to be awaked.

Truth. Those sweet promises supply Gods servants with what outward bleffings his holy Wisdome seeth they have need of for his fervice: But when wil Master Cotton indeed witnesse against a Nationall Church, and cease to mingle Heaven and Earth, the Church and worldly state together? when will he cease to propose the rich and peaceable, victorious and flourishing Nationall State of the Jewes as the Type of the Carnall peace and worldly wealth and honour of the spirituall Nation and Kingdome of Christ Fesus? when will he more plainely and fimply conforme the members to the head Christ Fesus in the Holinesse, Glory of his spirituall poverty, shame and sufferings?

Peace. I have in the experience of many Ages observed the flourishing prosperity of many Cities, Common wealths and Nations, where no found of Christ hath come, and that for hundreths, yea, some thousands of years together, as hath former-

in this discourse been instanced.

Truth. You have found that when the Red and Black and Pale horse of War, Famine and Death have thundered upon the Nations, it hath not been upon the decay of a State Religion, but most commonly upon the rejecting and persecuting of the Preachers and Witnesses against it.

Peace. Yea Master Cotton himselfe observeth that such of Gods servants as grow fattest in Godlinesse, grow not outwardly

in wealth, but God keepeth them low in outward estate.

Truth. I conclude this passage with an observation of con- worldly proflant experience, ever fince the Son of God ascended the Heauens. dangerous to The neerer Christs followers have approached to worldly Gods chilwealth, ease, liberty, honour, pleasure, &c. the neerer they dren-

fperity ever

have approached to Impatience, Pride, Anger and Violence against such as are opposite to their Dostrine and Profession of Religion: And (2) The further and surther have they departed from God from his Truth, from the Simplicitie, Power and Puritie of Christ Fesse and true Christianitie.

Teace. In the next Passage Mr Cotton (though with another heart, yet) in the Language and Tongue of the Pharisees, seemes to take part with the Prophets against the persecuting Fathers, and amongst many things he prohibites Magistrates this one, to wit, that he must not make Lawes to binde Conscience.

Of Lawes binding Conscience. Truth. What is a Law, but a binding Word, a Commandement? What is a Law to binde Conscience, but a Commandement that calls for Obedience? And must wee raise up such Tumults, such Tragedies, and fill the face of the World with streames of bloud, about the Christian M. gistrates reforming Religion, establishing Religion, killing the Heretick, Blasphemer, Idolater, Seducer, and yet all this without a Law, that may in the name of Christ exact obedience?

Peace. I wonder what we shall thinke of those Lawes and Statutes of Parliament, in old or New England that have bound the peoples Consciences, at least so farre, as to come to the Parish Church, improving (as Mr Cotton sayth) the power and Authoritie over their Bodies, for their Soules good? What shall wee call all those Lawes, Commandements, Statutes, Injunctions, Directions, and Orders, that concerne Religion and Conscience?

Truth. The plaine truth is, Mr Cottons former reforming zeale, cannot be so utterly extinguished, as to sorget the name and Notion of Christian Libertie, although in this bloudie Discourse, he hath well nigh, (if not wholly) sold away the Thing! The Conscience (sayth he) must not be bound to a Geremonie (to a pretended indisserent Ceremonie): And yet loe, throughout this Discourse, he pleades for the binding of it from these and these Dostrines, from these and these Worships, and binding to this or that Worship, I meane, to come to the publike Towne or Countrey Worship! Just for all the world, as if a Woman should not be bound to make a Curtie, or Salutation to such a Man, but yet shee should be bound (will she nill she) to come to his bed at his pleasure. Worship is a true or false Bed, Cant. 1. 16.

Peace. It is observable in the next place, what Mr Cotton

observeth,

observeth, concerning the Principles of saving Truth, to wit, that no good Christian, much lesse good Magistrate can be igno-

rant of them.

Truth. In the Confideration of the Modell, this Goodnesse or Badnes of the Magistrate is Examined, and easily it is proved (to my understanding) that this Affertion confounding the nature of Civill and Morall goodnesse with Religious, is as farre from Goodnes as Darknes is from Light.

Peace. To this Issue tends Mr Cottons Conclusion of this passage [verily the Lord will build up and establish the House

and Kingdome of such Princes, as doe thus build up his.]

Truth. The promise of God to David concerning his House and Kingdome in the Letter, is most true in the Mystery and Antitype, as to the Spirituall House and Kingdome of King David, King Felus, in such Princes or Propheticall Kingly Spirits, who Spiritually, in the Word of Prophesie (the Sword of Gods Spirit) contend, for the Spirituall Kingdome of Christ Fesus: God will establish them in Spirituall Dignitie and Authoritie: But take this literally (as Mr Cotton carries it) and as he never will finde any fuch Dutie lying upon Princes in the Gofpell, nor any fuch Portion of promise of temporal prosperitie, but holy pradictions & foretellings of the crosse and persecution ordinarily to all that will live Godly in Christ Tesus, and the greater persecution to the most zeasous and faithfull Servants of Christ Fesus: So neither can he give any true Instance (truely proper and parallell) to this purpose.

Peace. Me thinks although successe be no constant rule to walke by, yet Gods providence in successe of Fournies, Victories, &c. are with great care and feare to be attended to and pondered, and the Handand Eye of God to be observed in them, of what

fort or Nature so ever they be.

Truth. Two instances of greatest successe and temporall prosperitie we have presented to us on the publike stage of this world, before our owne Dores, crowning the Heads of fuch States and States-men, as have attended to mercy and freedome toward oppressed Consciences.

The first is that of the State of Holland: The second of our owne Native England, whose renowned Parliament and victorious Armie never so prospered, as since their Declaration and pra-

Persecution the ordinarie Christs Followers.

Two States wonderfully favoured by God, upon mercy shewed to oppressed Confciences, formerly Holland and now the State of England.

ctice of pitie and mercy to Consciences oppressed by M. Cottons bloudie Tenent.

Bodies and Goods the Magistrates object. Peace. In the next Passage, it being a Grievance that Mr Cotton should grant with Luther the Magistrates power to extend no surther then the Bodies and Goods of the Subject, and yet withall maintaineth, that they must punish Christians for sinning against the Light of Faith and Conscience: Mr Cotton answers;

First; He supposeth the chiefe good to be that of Christian

Faith and Good Conscience.

Secondly; Suppose (fayth he) by Goods were meant outward Goods, yet the Magistrate may punish such in their Bodies and Goods, as seduce, &c. for (fayth he) in seeking Gods Kingdome and the Righteon suesses thereof, Men prosper in their out-

ward Estates, Matth. 6. 23. Otherwise they decay.

Lastly, He remembers not the proposition to be his, [The Magistrates power extendeth no further, then the Bodies and Goods of the Subject] He answereth it is true in respect of the Object, though not in respect of the End, which (sayth he) is in work the Bene administrate Rempublicam. And he asketh if it be well with a Common-weale, enjoying bodily health and worldly wealth, without a Church, without Christ! And he concludes with the Instance of the Romane Empire, which had it not cast away Idolatrie (sayth he) had been ruined.

Truth. For answer; First, the distinction is famous among all Men of the Bona or Goods of Animi, Corporis, Fortune: and againe, that of the Minde, Soule, and Conscience within, and that of the Body and Goods without, that it can be no lesse then

a Civill as well as a Spirituall Babell to confound them.

Oppression in Bodies Goods and Minde.

Secondly, To his Supposition, suppose (fayth he) by Goods were meant outward Goods, yet the Magistrate may punish such in their Bodies and Goods, as doe Seduce, &c. I see not how these Cohere any better then the grant of some Papists, that the Churches power extends no surther then the matters of Faith and Conscience: But yet (fay they) they may punish such in their Bodies and Goods as seduce, &c. Mr Cottons Suppositions and the Papists come both out of the same Babylonian Quiver.

But thirdly, let us minde his Reason from Matth. 6. In seeking Gods Kingdome men prosper in outward estate, otherwise not:

Fanfwer.

lanswer, this Proposition would better besit the pen of a Fem. then a Christian, a follower of Moses, then of Fesm Christ, who although he will not fayle to take care for his in Earthly Providences, that make it their chiefe worke to feeke his Kingdome. yet he maketh (as I may fay) Christs Crosse the first Figure in his Alphabet, taking up his Croffe and Gallomes (in most ordinarie persecution,) which with selfe-deniall are the assured Tearmes his Servants must resolve to looke for.

'Tis true, he promiseth and makes good, an hundreth Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sifters, Wives, Children, Houses and Lands : But Mr Cotton well knowes, it is with persecution. And how this outward prosperitie, agrees with Imprisonments, Banishments, banging, burning, for Christs sake: the Martyrs or Witnes of Fesus in all Ages, and the cry of the Soules under the Altar, may bring againe to his Remembrance, if New Englands peace, profit, pleafure and Honour, have fulld him into a Forget fulnesse of the principles of the true Lord Felus Christ.

Peace. But Mr Cotton remembreth not the Proposition to be his, to wit, that the Magistrates power extendeth no further

then the Bodies and Goods of the Subject.

Truth. Mr Cotton hinted not his least diffent from Luther

(as he otherwayes useth to doe if he disowne,) &c.

Secondly, He grants it true in the object, to wit, that the object of the Magistrates power is the Body and Goods of the Subject. though not in the End which he faith is every well to administer the Common-weale: Now I aske what is this Commonmeale?

Peace. The Spirit of God distinguisheth in the New Testament what is the between the Common meales of the Nations of the World, and the Comon weale Common-weale of Ifrael. The Common-weale of Ifrael, Mr Cotton of Ifrael. will not affirme now to be a Church Provinciall, Nationall, Occu-

menicall, but Particular and Congregationall.

Truth. If so, then the finall cause of both these Common weales or States cannot be the same. But although the End of the Civill Magistrate be excellent, to wit, well to administer the Common-weale, yet the end of the Spirituall Common-weale of Ifrael and the Officers thereof, is as different and transcendent as the Heaven is from the Earth.

Peace. But how (fayth Mr Cotton) can it be well with the

Wealth, Honour, and Prosperitie seldome attending Christs true Follow-

Common-wealth that injoyes bodily health, and worldly wealth, if there be no Christ, no Church there? and how was it with the Romane Empire which the Red-horse of War, and Black horse of Famine, and Pale horse of Pestilence would have ruined,

if the had not cast away her Idols.

Truth. Concerning this inflance of Rome Master Cotton here acknowledgeth it abounded in worldly bleffings, till the Lord Jefus came riding forth upon the White Horse of the Gospel. And Master Cotton may remember that from the Foundation of her rising and Glory, laid by Romulus untill Christs time, it flourished about 750 years in a long chaine of generations succeeding each other in worldly prosperity, and yet no Church nor Christ to uphold it, so far is Master Cottons Roman hostinie.

Peace. But when Christ came (faith Master Cotton) and was neglected, then the Red and Black and Pale horse had almost de-

froyed her, if the had not call away her Idols.

Truth. I answer, Rome the head of the Empire cannot be said to neglect Christ (untill the bloody Tenent of persecution a-rose amongs them) I say, not to neglect Christ more, nor so much as other States, for there were so many of the Romanes, and so glorious professors of Christ Jesus, that all the world over the Faith and Christian obedience of the Romanes was removed.

The Roman Impire cannot be faid to cast away her Idols, but to change (as the Portugals did in the East-Indies) her Idolsher more grosseand Pagan Idols, for more refined & beautisted Idols, painted over with the name of Christ, the true God, holines, &c. and this in the glorious dayes of Constantine, or not long after. The Church of Christ Jesus which under persecution remained a wife and spouse of Christ Jesus, now degenerates and apostates into an Whore, in the times of her ease, security and prosperity. (Whole Cities, Nations, and the whole world forced and ravished into a whore or Antichristian Christian.)

3 As far as the East is from the West, so far is the world and nations and Empire of it from the holinesse of Christ Jesus, holy Spirit, Truth and Saints: With what appearance then of Christs bolinesse, glory, &c. can Master Cotton advance the world, (the Roman Empire) to be (as he here speaks) the Advancer of the scepter of Christ Jesus?

The Roman Empire flourisheth in worldiy glory without Christ

The Citic of Rome famous for professing Christ Fesus.

Christs Spouse most chast under persecution.

Peace. If this Roman Empire be that dreadfull Beaft, (in Daniels prophecy) more strange and terrible then the rest, yea, and The Roman more terrible to Christ Fesus and his servants, then was the former Babilonian Lion, or Persian Beare, or Grecian Leopard, Saints. what truth of Fesus is this, that advanceth this dreadfull bloody Beast to be the Advancer of the Scepter, that is, the Churchand Government, the Truth and Saints of Christ Fe-(us.

Monarchy bloody to the

Peace. Glorious things (Dear Truth) are recorded of Constan-

tine and other glorious Emperors.

Truth. The Beaft was (fweet Peace) the Beaft still, although it pleased God to give some refreshing and reviving to his perfecuted fervants, by Constantine and other bleffed Inftruments yet Constantines favour was a bitter smeeting, his superstitions zeal laying the Foundation for after U surpations and Abominati. ons. to an format living the

Constantine a friend and enemy to Christs Spouse.

4. But further, for neer 1000 years, together, both before and after Christs time, Rome grew and flourished (with little alterations of her glory in comparison) untill this very time that the Romane Mafter Cotton cals the casting away of her Idols: For not before, but after Constantines advancing of Christians to wealth and honour, &c. I say neer about 300 years together finterchangably)after his time, untill Pipinus, and Charles the Great, the City and state of Rome was almost ruined and destroyed, by the often dreadfull incursions of the Goths and Vandals, Huns, Longobards, and other furious Nations: So contrary to the truth of Felus is this fleshly doctrine of worldly wealth and prosperity, and also this very instance of Rome and her glory here discussed.

The state of Empire before and after Christ. 3

Peace. Master Cotton ends with prayer and blessing to God (as-James speakes) and bitter and cutting cursings and censures to man, the poor Discusser, who (faith Master Cotton) seducetb himselfe and others and delights to doe it, and against the light of grace and conscience, against reason and experience.

Truth. The Discusser is as humbly confident of Grace and Conscience, Reason and Experience, yea, the God of all Grace, Christ Jesus, his holy Spirit, Angels, Truth and Saints to be on his fide, as Master Cotton otherwise can be: But the day shall try, the Fire and Time shall try which is the Gold of Truth and

faith -

Faithfulnesse, and which the Drosse and Stubble of Lyes and Errour.

In the meane time I dare pronounce from the Testimony of Christ Jesus, that in all Controversies of Religion: That Soul that most possession in the series of self-b, but upon the arms of God, Christ Jesus, for his comfort and protection, that Soul is most likely (in my observation) to see and stand for the Truth of Christ Jesus.

Peace. In the next place Master Cotton denyes to compell to the Truth by penalties, but onely by withdrawing such favours

as are comely and safefor such persons.

Truth. I have formerly answered, and doe, that a great Load may be made up by Parcels and particulars, as well as by one masse or bulke; and that the backs of some men, especially Merchants may be broke, by a withdrawing from them some Civill priviledges and rights (which are their due) as well as by afflicting them in their Purses, or Flesh upon their backs.

2 Christ Jesus was of another opinion (who distinguisheth between Gods due and Casars due: and therfore (with respect to God his cause and Religion) it is not lawfull to deprive Gasar the Civil Magisteate, nor any that belong to him of their Civil and Earthly rights. I say in this respect, although that a man is not Godly, a Christian, sincere, a Church member, yet to deprive him of any Civil right or Priviledge, due to him as a Man, a

Subject, a Citizen, is to take from Cafar, that which is Cafars, which God indures not though it be given to himselfe.

Peace. Experience oft-times tell us, that however the stream of just Priviledges and Rights hath (out of Carnal Policy) been stopt by Gods people, when they have got the Staffe into their hands (in divers Lands and Countreys) yet hath that streame ever returned, to the greater calamity and tryal of Gods peo-

ple.

Truth. But (thirdly) it hath been noted that even in New-England, penalties by Law have been set to force all to come to Church, which will appear upon a due search to be nothing else but an outward profession of force and violence, for that Dostrine which they suppose is the Truth.

God will not wrong, nor have Cafar wronged.

Peace. Concerning coming to Church: weetolerate (faith Master Cotton) Indians, Presbyterians, Antinomians, and Anabap. tists: and compell none to come to Church against their conscience, and none are restrained from hearing even in England.

Truth. Compelling to come to Church is apparant whether with or against their Conscience, let every man look to it, toleration in The toleration of Indians is against professed principles, and a. New England. gainst the fream of all his present dispute as before I proved.

Touching the Magistrates duty of suppressing Idolatry, Witchcraft, Blasphemy, &c. fuch Indians as are pofessedly subject to English) in N. England, notoriously continue and abound in the fame which if they should not permit it as apparant, their sub-

jestion is hazarded.

Tis true, this Toleration is a Duty from God, but a fin in them because they professe it their Duty to suppresse Idolatry, Blasohemy; I adde, Mafter Cotton may fay, we not onely tolerate the Indians in their abominable and barbarous worthips, but (which may feem most incredible) we tolerate the Indians also in that which by our civil principles we ought to tolerate no subject in that is, in abominable lying, whoring, curfing, thieving, without any active course of restraint, &c.

y active course of restraint, &c.
Tis true, Those Indians submitting to their Government (as it may be Master Cotton will say to the ten Commandements) vet living in all kind of Barbarisme, live some miles more remote: how ever they are (they fay) their subjects were every

miles distance an hundreth.

Peace. But is there any fuch and professed tolleration of Antinomians, Presbyterians, Anabaptifts, as is here infinuaced?

Truth. I know of no toleration of Presbyterian, Antinomians, Anabaptifts, worshipping God in any meetings, separate from the common Assemblies. If any such persons beamongs them (like Church-Papists) it is their fin, that they separate not from such opposite Assemblies and Worships, and it is the fin of for the point such assemblies to tolerate such persons after due admonitions, in the name of Christ, rejected.

But further, Mafter Cotton grants a Communion in hearing in a Church-Estate by Church members, but not in any as are no Church-members, but come in as the Pagan, Infidell, 1 Cor. 14. Truth. Communion is twofold; Eirst, open and professed

Concerning

Witnesse tha bloody whips ping of Obadiah Homes 3 of Baptisme_ ~ larely as Boffens Communion Spirituall. rwo-fold.

among Church-Members: Secondly, Secret and implicite in all fuch as give their presence to such Worships without witnessing against them. For otherwise, how can a Church Papist satisfic the Law, compelling him to come to Church, or a Protestant fatisfie a Popist Law in Popist Countries, but by this Cloake or Covering, hiding and faving of themselves by bodily presence at Worlbip, though their Heart be farre from it.

The great Triall among Papists & Protestants concerning comming to Church.

Peace. Whereas it was faid, that Conscionable Papists, and all Protestants have suffered upon this ground, especially of refufing to come to each others Church or meeting. Mr Cotton replies; They have suffred upon other points, and such as have refused to come to Church, have not refused because such hearing implanted them into Church-Estate, but out of feare to be leavened.

Truth, 'Tis true, many have suffred upon other points, but upon due Examination it will appeare that the great and most univer fall Tryall hath been, amongst both Papists and Protestants about coming to Church, and that not out of feare of being leavened (for what Religion is ordinarily so distrustfull of its owne firength?) as of Countenancing what they believe falle. by their presence and appearance.

Exam: of Chap. 71. replying to Chap. 74.

Peace. Oncerning the Papists testimonie against persecution; Mr Cotton replyes: First, why may not their Testimonie be wicked, as well as their Booke, confest so to be? Secondly, He grants, that Conversion of Soules ought not to be but by

Spirituall meanes.

Truth. It is true, the Authour of the Letter calls their booke wicked, and themselves the Authours of persecution, yet their Testimonie is in part acknowledged by Mr Cotton to be true, and will further appeare so to be upon Examination: But whether Mr Cotton allow of no other Armes, then Spirituall to be used about Spirituall conversion, it hath and will be further examined.

Peace. Whereas the Papifts alledge (Matth. 10.) that Christ 7e (us

Fe sus sent his Ministers as speepe among Wolves, not as Wolves among speepe, to kill, imprison, &c. Mr Cotton grants this true, ver adds that this hindreth not Excommunication. Tit. 3. nor miraculous Vengeance against Spirituall Wolves (Acts 13.) where there is a gift: nor their Prayers against such, 2 Tim. 4. 4. nor their stirring up of the Civill power against them, as Elijah did Abab and the people against the Prophets of Baal, 1 Kings 18. 40.

Truth. Concerning the two first we agree, for the third, the Prayers of Gods people against Gods Enemies, we finde two-fold: First, Generall against all; secondly, Particular against some; and that two-fold; First, for Gods Vengeance in Gods time, leaving it to his holy Wisdome; as Paul prayd against Alexander. Secondly, For present Vengeance; as the Disciples desired in the case of Christ, Luke 9. And against such Prayers the Discusser

did and doth contend.

For the fourth, in Stirring up of the Civill State against false Prophets, I must answer as before, Let Mr Cotton produce any fuch Civill State in the World, as that Extraordinarie and miraculous State of I frael was, and I yeeld it : otherwife, if the passage secure. be extraordinarie and typing, why doth Mr Cotton adde fuell to Nebuchadnezzars fierie furnace, which hath been so dreadfully hot already, and hath devoured so many millions of Gods

people ?

Peace. Further out of Matth. 10. Whereas the Papifts booke says, Christs Ministers should be delivered, but should not deliver up, those whom they are sent unto to convert, unto Councelle or Prisons, or to make their Religion Felonie or Treason; Mr Cotton answers; What is this to Apostates, who seeke to subvert. the Faith they have profest? What is this to them that seeke to subvert States, and kill Kings; which Doffrine, in downeright tearmes, he at last chargeth upon the Authour of the Letter, and the Discusser.

Truth. But how falls an Antichristian or Apostate more directly under the stroake of the Civill Sword, then a Jew or Turke or Pagan? By what rule of God or Christ hath a Magistrate of this World, Authoritie, so to punish the one above the other? And where hath Mr Cotton found one Title, either in the Letter or in the Discusser, which forbids the Magistrate to punish Felonie.

Touching. prayers for Vengeance upon Gods Enemies.

Stirring up of the Civill State to perThe bloudie
Tenent of perfecution is
alone the
King killing
and State-killing Doctrine

and are

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or Treason, whether it be in practice, or in Doctrine, leading to it? Doth not every Lease and Line breath the contrary to what Mr Cotton here infinuateth? The Truth is, as Potiphars wise accusing Joseph was not cleare her selfe, so let this charge be well examined, and this will be the Result of it; The Papists and the Discusser agree together in afferting one Truth in this Chapter, to wir, that Gods Messengers ought not to deliver any to Prisons or Councells. But in the Doctrine of killing beretical Kings or Magistrates, who sees not but such Papists as hould that Doctrine, and Mr Cotton meete in the end? For if the Magistrate prove an Apostute, Blasphemer, Idolater, Heretick, Seducer (according to Mr Cottons Doctrine, as well as the Papists) such Kings and Magistrates ought (as well as thousands of his Subjects in like case) be put to Death.

Reace. Againe, where the Papists booke argued from Matth.

10. that Christ bids his Ministers to salute an house with peace, he sends no Pursevant to ransack and spoile it: Mr Cotton answers: True, but if Seducers be there, or Rebells or Conspiratours be

there, God hath armed the Magistrate, Rom. 13: 110 state and

Truto. M. Cotton (too too like the bloudie perfecutours of Christ Jesis in all Ages) still couples the Seducer and the Rebells together, as the Jewes coupled Christ and Barrabbas, though Barrabbas finds more favor then the Son of God, for Christ as a seducer, a Deceiver, &c. is commonly executed, & Barrabas released.

'Tis true the Magistrates Commission is from God, even in the time of the Gospel, but Christ Jesus never gave Commission to Mingistrates to send Pursevants to ransack an house, to search for Seducers and Idolaters, who transgresse onely against the Spiritual Ringdome of Christ Jesus, but not against Civilitie and the Civil State.

Peace. This Distinction of Evills I remember it pleased God to open some of the Romane Emperours eyes to see, upon the occasion of his poore servants Apologies presented unto them.

Truth. You leasonably remember this (Deare Peace) for although we finde not Antoninus Pius or Aurelius Antoninus to have been Believers in Christ Jesus, yet they gave forth thein Edicis, that no Christian should be punished meerely for that he was a Christian, except some other crime against the Civill States were proved against him: And the later of these gave in Ex-

Antoninus Pius his Edia for the Chriftians. presse charge, that such as were their Accusers should be burnt alive.

Peace. If fuch an Edict or any farre more moderate should come forth in our Time, against the great troublers of all Civill States, to wit, Informers, Accusers and Maintainers of the bloudie Dostrine of persecution: Doubtles thousands and ten thousands of Men, yea not a few of the most zealous Hunters or persecutors would easily submit to the Truth of the Diffin-Hion between the crime of a Religion contrary to a State Religion, and a crime against the Civill State thereof.

Transgression against the Spirituall or Civill peace.

But to the Papilts againe, they (lastly) alledged John 10. that the true Shepheard comes not to kill the sheepe, &c. Upon this Master Cotton queries. But what if the Wolfe, the Thiefe come, shall the Shepheard use Spirituall Censures, when they are not capeable of fuch froakes, or shall he not feeke helpe from the Magistrate, who is to see Gods people live a quiet and

peaceable Life in all Godlines and Honestie, 1 Tim. 2.?

Truth. Ianswer, and cry out, how long, how long Lord, before thou avenge the bloud of thy boly ones, against them that dwell on the Earth, both bloudie Papists and bloudie Protestants? Out of their owne Mouthes shall Papists and Protestants be condemned, for flaughtering Christ Jesus (the Shepheard) in his poore Sheepe and Servants, and especially the bloudie Papift, for alledging that Scripture, for the Popes bloudie Butcherie, Arise Peter, kill and Eate: 7 yet all pretending to save the speepe, and onely to refift Wolves, Thieves, &c.

But more punctually Mafter Cotton well knowes, that in the Mysterie of Antichristianisme, many thousand Antichristian Wolves pretend frongly to be the harmeles sheepe of Christ Fesus, year his tender and carefull Shepheards, yet are but Antichristian Thieves and Robbers, who cannot dig and to beg are aframed. and therefore finde it best to seale and rob, whole Parishes and Provinces, whole Nations, &c. for Livings, for Benefices, for Bi-

Shopricks, Cardinalships, Popedomes, &c.

Peace. What kinde of Sheepe and Shepheards (Christ Jesus Hireling will finde out shortly) are all those Hirelings, Papist or Prote- Ministers. stant, who no longer peny, no longer paternoster, no longer pay, no longer pray, nor preach, nor fast, nor convert, &c.

Truth. These Babylonian Rivers shall at last be stopt : God and KK 2 Mare

Anrichristian Ministers great Thieves.

Petfecutours

Sheepe pretend to fave

them and kill

of Christs

none but

Wolves.

Man shall agree to stop them: The truth of that holy Mysterie of that great Exchange shall be opened, Revel. 10. And Peoples eyes shall be opened to see, how these mystical Marchants of the Earth (pretending to be the great Sellers of Truth) have been the greatest Deceivers, and Cheators, the greatest Thieves and Robbers in the World.

Peace. But Mr Gotton will say, Gods people would live at peace in Godlinesse and Honestie, 1 Tim. 2. 1. as Paul professeth,

Ads 25.8.

Eryars in Chaucers time and the Cleargie in our time confidered. Truth. I remember when old Chaucer puts this Querie to the foure chiefe forts of Fryers in his Time [which of the foure forts is the best] he finds every fort applauding it selfe, and concluding the other three forts of Fryers to be Liars: whence in Conclusion he finds them all guilty of Lying (in a round) before God, for all profest themselves to be the only godly men.

I may now ask, who among all the forts of Churches and Ministers applied not themselves (like the Fryars in Chaucers dayes) to be Christs onely Churches, Christs Ministers, &c. And who among the severall forts of such as are Gods people indeed, believe not their own Godlines (or worshipping of God) to be onely right and Christian?

Peace. What now if each fort should enjoy Magistrates of

their owne profession and Way?

Truth. The bloudie Tenent will unavoydably set them altogether by the Eares, to try out by the longest Sword, and strongest Arme, which Godlines must live in peace and quietnes: But as for that Scripture, 1 Tim. 2. I have (as I believe) fully debated it, in the Examination of the Modell, and made it evident how farre from all Godlines and Honestie that holy Scripture is perverted.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next passage being charged with partiall dealing, and a double waight and measure, one for him-felfe and another for others; Mr Cotton in effect answereth, that it is a true and just Complaint against persecution and persecutours, but not against them, for they are Righteous and not Apostates, Seducers, Hereticks, Idolaters, Blasphemers, &c.

Peace. What doth Master Cotton answer, but what all religions, seets, and severall sorts of morshippers in the world: all religious Priests and Church-men plead, We are Righteous?

Peace. Yea, the very Turkes and Mahumetans challenge to 'The Turkes themselves true Faith in God, yea, whether Tews, Antichristians or Christians, they all call themselves Muselmanni that is the right beleevers.

themselves will be Mullemannior right beleevers.

Truth. It is not so great wonder then if the popish and prote- The horrible stant sects, and ministers of worship cry out (as men use to doe in partialite of fuits of Law and pretences to the Crowne) We are righteous, my perfecutors. title is good, and the best. We are boly, we are Orthodox and godly: You must spare us, beleeve us, honour us, feed us, protect and defend us in peace and quietnesse. Others are Hereticks. Apostates, Seducers, Idolators, Blasphemers, starve them, imprison them, banish them, yea hang them, burne them with fire and fword pursue them.

Peace. When it was urged (by way of prevention) that persons truly professing Christ Fesus be his sheep, and they cannot

persecute;

First, Becauseit is against the nature of Sheep to hunt, no not the Wolves that have hunted themselves, &c. Master Cotten answers. First if the similitude be so stretched, then if a Magistrate be a seep, he ought not to punish, robbers, adulterers, mur. therers, &c.

2 6 Paul was a sbeep, and yet he strook Elimas with blind-

nesse, Acts 13.

3 "(Saith he) when the Wolfe runs upon the speep, it is not against the nature of the true speep to run to the true speepherd, "and is it against the nature of the true Sheepherd to send for the 66 his Dogs, to worrie such a VVolfe, without incurring the re-"proach of a perfecutour.

Truth. To the first, the finger of true Distinction will easily

untie these seeming knots,

Sheep therefore are two-fold, naturall and misticall.

Againe, misticall are two-fold, First, Civill, and so all Magistrates have rightly been called Sheepherds and the people sheep.

2 Spirituall, and so Christ Jesus gave pastors, that is Sheepbear ds and Teachers, and all Believers and followers of Fesus are

(beep.

On the contrary there are naturall and mistical polves: of misticall some oppose the spirituall, and so ne the Civill State, and some both, who must be resisted by the proper speepheads, and proper

Misticall theep,

ne Turkes

בנותווסוב

Paul his ftri.

king Elimas

blind confidered. proper weapons in each kind, and to confound these is to deceive and to be deceived.

Peace. Upon the ground of this Distinction we may easily perceive, that a Shepheard in Civil state, of what Religion foever he be, as a Shepheard of the people he ought to defend them by force of Civill arms, from all oppressions of body, goods, chastity, name, &c. This doth the Magistrate as a Shepheard of the Civil state and people, considered in a Civil respect and capacity, and this ought all the Magistrates in the world to doe, whether they be sheep or no themselves in another respect, that is in a spiritual and Christian.

Truth. Yea, and if a Magistrate be a sheep or a true Christian, who seeth not that he punisheth not the robber, adulterer, murtherer as a spirituall shepheard with spiritual weapons, but as a

Civil Shepheard with a Civill staffe, sword, &c?

Tis true, Paul was a sheep, that is, a spirituall sheep; he also was a spirituall sheepheard, and Elimas was a wolfe opposing spiritually, and Paul in his opposition strook him blind. Striking is two-fold, spirituall and corporall: And all the sheep of Christ as spirituall, are also Lyons and armed men, and so doe strike spiritually.

Peace. It will be said that Paul Brook both spiritually and

corporally.

Truth. Corporal stroaks may be considered either ordinary or mediate, by force of armes, fire and sword; &c. or extraordinary and immediate; such as it pleased God to use himselse, and his holy Prophets and Apostles by his power: Now tis true, in this second way, (even in spirituall cases) Gods speep which have been indued with power above nature, that is of miracles, have plagued Egypt, have burnt up Captaines and their Fisties, year pluckt up Nations and Kingdomer as Ferenie: Peter kild Ananias and his wife, Paul strook Elimas blind, and the two witnesses consume their Enemies with fire out of their mouths.

Of the power of miracles.

If either of these should doe this ordinarily, that is, by ordinary means (for instance, if Peter had killed Ananias with a Sword, or Paul beat out Elimas his eyes with a Fist or stone) they ought to have been punished by the Civil state, as oppressors of the people, and transgressors against Civil peace, &c. But performing

forming these executions, by a spirituall, divine and miraculous power, above humane reach: all that heard were to acknowledge, and feare and tremble at the holy Spirits might: of this gift of miracles, I say as the Lord Fesus spake touching the gift of Continency, he that can receive it, let him receive

Peace. By what hath been faid, I fee Master Cottons last anfwer will be more eafily fatisfied: when the VVolte runneth ravenously (faith he)upon the sheep, is it against the nature of the true (beep to run to their Shepbeards? and it is not against the nature of the true Sheepkerd to lend forth his Doggs to worrie

fuch a VVolfe, &c?

Truth. Mafter Cotton (doubtleffe) here intends mifficall freep, and Shepheards, and VVolves and Doggs, and present the fimilitude from the natural! theep in Civilt respect, he cannot here mean (for that is not the Question) whether Wolvish men oppresfing the Civill state are to be refisted and suppressed by civil mea-

pons, &c.

Concerning Spiritual speep then : the first question is : If the wolfe runs ravenoully upon the Sheep, is it against the nature sheep and of the true Sheep to run to their Shepheard? I answer, a Thiritual Wolfe (a false Teacher, &c.) may be said to run ravenously upon a spiritual sheep, by spiritual assault of Argument, Disbute, Reproach, &c. The same man as a civil wolfe (for so we must speake to speake properly) may also run upon a theep of Christ by Civill Armes, that is in a Civil refeet, upon Body and Goods, O.C.

If now the Wolferavin the first way, the sheep of Christ may and ought to run, to the Lord Jesus (the great Mr. Shepheard) and to such under and in inferiour Shepheards as he hath appointed (if he can attain to rhem.)

If the second way, the sheep (beside running to Christ Fe sus by prayer, and to his Ordinances and Officers for advice and comfort) may run to the Civil Migistrate (appealing to Casar, &c.)

against such uncivill violence and oppression.

Peace. Mine heart joyfully acknowledgeth the Light mine eye feeth, in that true and necessary distinction: Now to the Second Question, is it against the nature of the true Shepheard (faith Mr. Cotton) to fend forth his Dogge to worrie fuch a molfe, O.C. Truth.

Spiri: uall

Truth. Mr Cotton here discouring of Christs sheepe, and Christs Shepheards, Reason would persuade, that the Shepheards or Passours here intended should be the Shepheards or Passours appointed by Christ Fesus, Ephes. 4.

Peace. If so he should intend, it well suits with the spirit of some proud and scornfull (pretended) Shepheards of Christ fesus in the World, who have used to call their Clarkes, Sumners,

Proctors, and Pursevants, their hunting Dogs, &c.

Truth. But such Dogs, (as yet) the Independent Pastours or

Shepheards, keepe not.

Peace. Yea but the Pope (to speake in M. Cottons phrase, yet with all humble respect to Civil Authoritie, the blessed Ordinance of God and Man) I say the Pope keeps such Dogs good store, yea Dogs of all sorts, not onely of those lesser kindes, but whom he useth as his Dogs, the Emperours, Kings, and Magistrates of the World, whom he teacheth and forceth to crouch, to lie downe, to creepe, and kisse his foote, and from thence at his beck to slie upon such greedie Wolves, as the Waldenses, Wicklewists, Hussites, Hugonites, Lutherans, Calvinists, Protestants, Puritans, Sectaries, &c. to imprison, to whip, to banish, to hang, to head, to burne, to blow up such vile Hereticks, Apostates, Seducers, Blasphemers, &c.

But I forget, it will be faid, the Protestants Grounds and practices differ from the Popes as far as Light from Darknes, and how ever the Pope useth the secular power and Magistrates thereof, but as Dogs and Hangmen, yet the Reformed Churches teach

and practice better.

Truth. 'Tis true (sweet Peace) the Protestants professe greater honour and subjection to the Civill Magistrate: But let plaine English be spoken and it will be found that the Protestant cleargie (as they will be calld) ride the backs and necks of Civill Magistrates, as fully and as heavily (though not so pompously) as ever the great Whore sat the backs of Popish Princes.

Peace. The Protestant Cleargie hath yeelded up the temporall sword into the hand of the temporall State, Kings, Governours, &c. They proclaime the Magistrates, Head of the Church, Defenders of their Faith, the Supreame Judges in all causes as well Ecclesia-

sticall as Civill.

Truth. 'Tis true, they make the Magistrate Head of the

The Pope and all proud Popith Priefts and Cleargie use the Civill Powers but as Dogs.

The Protestant Cleargie their dealing with Magistrates. Church, but yet of what Church they please to make and fafhion.

They make him Defendour of the Faith, but of what Faith. what Doctrine, what Discipline, what Members they please to admit and account of: And this under the penaltie of being accounted either bereticall (and so Magistrates worthy themselves to be put to Death) or ignorant, and so not fit to all (as Mr Cotton fayth) but must suspend their power, untill they submit to the Gleargies pretended Light, and so be learnd to see and read with the Cleargies Spectacles.

Peace. To this purpose (indeed) agrees the next passage, wherein Mr Cotton affirmeth, that although all the Magistrates in the World, ought to punish Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers, vet this must they not doe while their Consciences are blinde and of Magistrates ignorant of the Truth, and yet they cease not to be Magistrates (fayth he) although they cannot performe all the Duties of

Magistrates.

Truth. Concerning this stated Dutie of all Magistrates, and yet suspending of all ignorant Magistrates from acting, according to this their Dutie I have spoken to before and often, I now add, according to Mr Cottons similitude, if the Errours of others be as motes in comparison of the beames of this ignorance and blindnesse in Magistrates, which he calleth Beames, it will be found that he renders thousands of the Magistrates of the World as uncapable to be true Magistrates, as an heape of Timber to be an House, which wants the beames and principalls.

Peace. The summe of the Difference in the last passage is not great, nor any in words, for fayth Mr Gottons Conclusion, If the Difference be onely in the way and manner of the Administration of Christ, and the Difference be held forth in a peaceable and Christian way, God forbid a Staffe should be shaken against such,

or a Sword unsheathed.

Truth. Alas, where hath lien the great Difference between the Prelates and Presbyterians, the Presbyterians and Independants, but about the way and Administration of Christs Kingdome (for as for matter of Doctrine according to the 39 Arti-cles of the Church of England, they have little differd)? Yea rituall diffewherein for matter of Doctrine, of Faith, Repentance and Holi-rencesof these nesse) have the Churches which make whole seperation, or such late Times.

A fufpending or hanging up

as goe further to a new Baptisme, wherein have they differd from the former? and yet we know what Lames have been and are extant in Old and New England against them, and what practices have been felt, and may justly be expected both from the Mother and the Daughter, if a jealous God and heavenly Father (for our unihank fullnesse) should once be pleased to finish this late and wonderfull calme and moderation: Which yet may justly be feard to prove, (as Sea-men use to observe) but a Winters calme, and they tay, a Winters calme (for then stormes are breeding) is as bad as a Summers storme.

Of rest from persecution.

Exam: of Chap. 72. replying to Chap. 75. Concerning the Testimonie of Austin.

Peace. After Cotton finds two faults in the first entrance.

First, that Antichrist should be said to be too hard for Christ at voting: 2. That Austins Testimonie should be put off

as a Rhetoricall Evasion.

Truth. To the first, it will shortly appeare as the Light at Moone day, what packing of Votes, and listing, and mustring up of Numbers have been in all Ages, in all Councells, in all Synods, in all Parliaments, and in all (falsely so called) Christian Countries, against the Lord, his Christ and Servants.

Peace. But Mr Cotton marvailes that when the case concernes tolleration of Hereticks and Antichristians, that Antichrist should procure more Votes against Antichristians, and that Christ should

procure any Vote, though fewer, for them.

Truth. To expound this ridle; It was never affirmed, that Christ hath any Votes for the tollerating of Hereticks or Anti-christians in the Religious State or Church of Christ, but in the Civil State or Common-weale, that is, in the common field of the

world together.

Gods children may possibly fight each against the other. Secondly, Not onely Antichrist may oppose some Antichristians, but the Israel of God may oppose Israel: Ephraim may be against Manasseh, and Manasseh against Ephraim, and both against Judah in severall respects. Have not the Presbyterians been against the Independents, and the Independents against the Presbyterians, and both against such as seperate from the uncleannesses of them both? No wonder then when one Antichristian Faction prevailes to crush another, (and therein wraps up Christ Jesus himselse as an Antichristian,) that Christ Jesus should finde some Friends and Votes against the Oppressing Faction, though the number of the oppressours doe sarreexceede, and cast the cause (most commonly) against Christ Jesus, as a Malesactor, a Drunkard, a Glutton, a Deceiver, a mad-man possess with a Devill, a Seducer, a Blasphemer, &c.

Antichristians against Antichristians, but principally against Christ.

Peace. But to the second, let us Examine the Reasons against

Austins Argument with Mr Cottons defence of them.

The first answer was, that soule-killing was of a large extent in Scripture, which may reach to many sins that are not capitall; Mr Gotton replyes; the Answer reacheth not the point; for as every killing of the Body is not a capitall crime, so neither is every killing of the soule; but such as is more voluntary and presumptuous, and joyned with some grosse and murtherous intent.

Touching spirituall murther.

Truth. Austin and Mr Cotton spake in generall, without distinction of soule-murther and killing: the Title and sound of soulemurther and soule-killing, should not be cast abroad like Thunder and Lightning, with a late excuse that we intend not every soule-murther and killing.

Peace. Your second Argument was from the Dissimilitude of bodily and spiritual Death: Body-killing is but once and for ever, but a soule killed may recover, &c. Mr Cotton replyes, that the

very attempt of soule-killing is capitall, Deut. 13. 10.

Truth. First, then the Dissimilitude or Difference remaines good, between the murthering of the body, and the killing of the soule

or inner man; contrary to his Answer foregoing.

Secondly, Concerning this attempting I have spoken elsewhere, and proved that spiritually it may be made good, against a Christian Israelite, falling away from Christ, and seducing others; but literally, against such attempting against any mans present Religion or Worship, (in any Civill State all the World over) it cannot be taken, because the whole world, the Nations and peoples of it cannot parallell this State of Israel, whence this plea is taken.

Peace. I presume (Deare Truth) you would not excuse and extenuate the punishment of a Soule-Traitour and seducer, now under the Gospel.

L 1 2 Truth.

Touching Seducers.

The hainoufnes of spirituall stumbling blocks.

Truth. No; I aggravate the least attempt of soule-murther, and the least prejudice or bindrance to Eternall Life, infinitly above what is temporall and corporall murther, when either Hufband or Wife, Brother or Sifter, King or Queene, Synod or Parliament shall lay a stumbling block in the beavenly way, or grieve or offend the least of the littles ones of Christ Jesus, and such dreadfull punishment shall all even the bighest and greatest finde, who now feeme to forget the Millstone.

Punishing of Seducers.

Peace. The third argument was from the different punishment which Christ Jesus hath appointed for Soul-killing, to wit, by the two edged foord, which comes out of Christi mouth, which is able to cut downe Herefie, and to flay the foul of Hereticks everlastingly.

Master Cotton replies, this answer hath been removed above: Church censures are sufficient to heal the Heretick, if he belong to God, and to remove the guilt of his wickednesse from the Church, but not to prevent preading, &c. nor to clenfe the Common-wealth from

(uch rebellion as bath been taught by him against the Lord.

Truth. Above hath also been shewen the soveraigne excellency and power of Christs spirituall meanes against spirituall infection: Above hath also been shewen the two-fold Commonwealth; First, the Civil and natural; Secondly, the spiritual, religious and Christian.

Rebellion also against the Lord hath been proved, two-fold. First, spirituall, against himselfe in point of his more immediate worship and service, for which he hath provided not onely the vengeance of eternall fire approaching (according to the degrees and hainousnesse of such rebellion) but also present spirituall punishment, far exceeding all corporall punishment and torment in the world.

2 Rebellion against God is temporall and more mediate, as it is a resistance, opposition or violation of any Civil state or order appointed by God or Men. Now to confound these together, and to hover in generall tearms of Rebellion against the Lord) is to blow out the Candle or Light, and to make a noise in the dark, with a found and cry of a guilty Land, a guilty State, foul-murtherers, foul-killers, bereticks, blasphemers, seducers, rebels against the Lord, kill them, kill them, &c.

Suppose these soul-murthering Hereticks, Seducers, &c. be as

Commonweale twofold, and Rebellion twofold.

full

full of vexation and mischief as the Musketoes or Wolves in New Mysticall England or other Countries; It were to be wished, (but never Wolves and can be hoped in this world) that every Civil state . City and Towne in the world, were free from fuch mysticall and foul-vermin: The poor Planter and Farmer is glad, if his house and chamber, if his yardand field, his family and cattel, may be tolerably clear from such annoyances, however the Woods and Wildernes abound with them : They that are of fuch fierie pragmaticall reftles spirits, that they content not themselves to keep the Farme and House of the Church of Christ free from such Infection & annoyance, but rage that fuch vermin are fuffered in the worlds Wood, &c. It is pity but they had their ful employment and taske, to catch and kill even all the swarmes and Heards of all the Muskeetoes and Wolves, which either the Wildernes of America, or the whole World can afford them.

4. Peace. Accordingly the Fourth Argument was from Christs tolerating of soule-killers to live in the field of the World. though not in the Garden of the Church: Mr Cotton replyes, this

hath been largely and fully refeld above.

Truth. It is true, the Discusser alledged, and Mr Cotton refuted the Exposition of this Parable, but whether of them according to the minde of Christ Tesus, let every reader uprightly judge with feare and trembling at the word of the Lord.

Peace. The Fifth Argument was from the Impossibilitie of killing any foule by a Heretick: Mr Cotton answers, this is against

Paul himselfe, 1 Gor. 8, 11.

Truth. As I spake unto the Argument of the Impossibilitie of the perishing of any of Gods Elect, to here, the using of such an Of Soulc-kil-Argument is far from undervaluing or neglecting of any of the line. meanes or Ordinances, naturall or spirituall, which God hath graciously appointed, but to condemne the over-wife and over-busse. Heads and Hands of Men, adding their Inventions to Gods Appointments, as if weake and insufficient: whereas Gods number of living and dead are certaine, and though the meanes which he hath appointed for life (hould faile, and notwithstanding all other meanes in the World used by men as helps and hindrances. yet his holy End shall not be disappointed, but fulfilled.

Beside the Difference between soule-killing and body-killing, is but (as Mr Cotton here useth the word) so much as in us lieth,

that is, by attempt or endeavour, which may be many wayes frustrated, and disappointed by the holy hand of God, and the

somle yet saved and live in the day of the Lord Fesus.

Touching State Religions.

Peace. Whereas you said, that the imprisoning of Men in a Nutionall or State Religion is guiltie of their Destruction, together with the monstrous sword of Civill Warres, which cuts off Men from all meanes of Repentance.

Mr Cotton answers; If the Religion be good, it is no Imprisonment : If it be naught, then there should be no Imprisonment.

To the second (fayth he) this Feare is causeles, for if Men belong to God, he will give Repentance, and how ever (fayth he) Gods revealed Will is fullfilled in their just Executions.

Truth. I could here ask Mr Cotton where (amongst all the Religions and Worships of the sonnes of men) he ever met in the whole World, with above one Nation, which Nationally profest a true Religion; and where ever, fince Christ Fesus, ending of the shadowes, any State, Religion, or Nationall Worship can be found true; notwithflanding Mr Cotton knowes I grant Gods people, in Kingdomes, Nations, Cities, Townes, &c. to be Gods Kingdome. Nation, Citie, &c.

Kingdome.

A State Reli-

gion a prison.

Gods children

Gods Cities

Nation and

Peace. And fince Mr Cotton speakes thus of Imprisonment. me-thinkes that every peaceable man and woman may bring in here against him, at the Tribunall of Christ Jesus, an Action of false Imprisonment (indeed false every way) not onely of the sensible and outward man, but of the most noble and inner part, the minde, the spirit, and Conscience; for who knowes not that Ferusalem it selfe may be a prison to false-hearted Shimei? Who hath not found a pallace a prison, when forc't to keepe within it? yea confine a man to his own house and home, though deare and familiar, and most intimate to him, his owne bouse during that force and restraint, is a prison to him.

Truth. Yea it is most wofully found evident, that the best Religion (like the fairest Whores, and the most golden and costlie Images) yea the most holy and pure and onely true Religion and Worship, appointed by God himselfe, is a Torment to that Soule and Conscience, that is forc't against its owne free love, and choice, to embrace and observe it : And therefore whether the Religion be good or naught (as Mr Cotton here diffinguisheth) there ought to be no forcing, but the soule and minde and

A forc't Re. ligion.

conscience of man, that is indeed the man, ought to be left free, as in his Earthly marriage-choice, so here ten thousand times ra-

ther in his beavenly and spirituall.

Peace. But what fay you to his unmercifull conclusion in the bloudshed and destruction of so many thousands and millions, for- of the late merly and lately slaine and murthered by this bloudie Tenent of warres. persecution? Yea the late and lamentable streames of English bloud, and the bloud of our neighbours, friends, Brethren, Parents, powred forth by these late Episcopall or Bishops Warres? Mr Cottons conclusion is, The revealed will of God (fayth he) is fullfilled in their just Execution, whether they belong to God or no.

Truth. I wish Mr Cotton more mercy from God, and a more mercifull minde toward the afflicted, and I say as the Lord Je- The bloudie said in the case of offence: Great offences, Nationall offences Tenent guilty will come for Religions fake, for Nationall Religion fake, but woe of the Rivers unto those that beare the guilt of so many thousand flaughters, of Bloud, &c. murthers, ravishings, plunderings, &c. The Pope, the Bishops, the Presbyterians, the Independants, so farre as they have been Authours or Actors in these horrible Calamities, out of the persuasion of the bloudie Tenent of persecution for Religion and Conscience; the voyce of so many Rivers of bloud cry to Heaven for vengeance against them.

Peace. But may not (bleffed Truth) the smord of Civill pomer Warres for which is from God (Rom. 13.) be drawne and drunke with Religion. bloud for Christ his sake. What say you (among the many Examples of Religions Warres) to the most famous Buttles of Constantine against the bloudie persecutour Maxentius? Was not Constantine Christs Champion, as once that valiant Scanderbeg cald

himselfe against the bloudie Turks?

Truth. Sweet Peace, the fword of Civill power was Gods fword Confiantines committed by Gods most wife Providence into the hands of that warres for the famous Constantine: Doubtles his warre was righteous and pi- Christians. ous, so farre as he broke the James of the oppressing persecuting Lyons that devoured Christs tender Lambes and speepe: And famous was his Christian Edict-(wherein Licinius joyned with him) when he put forth that imperiall Christian Decree, that Constantines Eno mans Conscience should be forced, and for his Religion did against (whether to the Romane Gods, or the Christian) no man should forcing in be persecuted or hunted: When Constantine broke the bounds Religion.

of this his owne and Gods Edict, and drawes the sword of Civill power in the suppressing of other Consciences for the establishing of the Christian, then began the great Mysterie of the Churches fleepe, the Gardens of Christs Churches turned into the Wildernesse of Nationall Religion, and the World (under Constantines Dominion) to the most unchristian Christendome.

Never any true Nationall Religion in the World but one.

Peace. I am unquestionably satisfied, that there was never any Nationall Religion good in this world but one, and fince the Desolation of that Nation, there was never, there shall be never any National Religion good againe: and this will be most evident to fuch as hould the Truth of the continuance of Christs wife-

ble Church in the way of particular Congregations.

6. But now to the Sixt Argument, which Mr Cotton thus repeats from the possibilitie of a false Teacher, & a spirituall Wolves recoverie from the estate of a soule-killer to become a soule-Saviour, as it was in the case of Paul: And thus he answers; If men be such Blasphemers, and such Wolves, as Paul was before his Conversion, neither the Law of God nor man would put such a Man to death, who finned of Ignorance, and walked (as himselfe professed) in all good Conscience, even in his former evill times, Alls 23. But as for fuch as apostate from the knowne truth of Religion, and seeke to subvert the foundation of it, and to draw away others from it, to plead for their Tolleration in hope of their Conversion, is as much as to proclaime a generall pardon to all male factours (fave onely fuch as fin against the Holy Spirit) for he that is a willfull murtherer and adulterer now, may come to be converted, and die a martyr bereafter.

Truth. I see not why Mr Cotton should passe a more charitable censure on Pauls Conscience, then on other Mens professing Conscience also and the feare of God: nor an harder censure upon other Men (to wit, that they are convinced, and finne against their owne Conscience) more then upon Paul himselfe: Heard he not that famous powerfull Sermon of Stephen? Saw he not his glorious and most heavenly Death? and having so much to doe with the Saints, could he otherwise choose, but heare and see many heavenly passages tending to his soules con-

viction?

Peace. Yea why should Mr Cotton pinch upon Apostates from of Apostutes. the truth of Religion and Seducers? he cannot choose but know how

Touching Pauls blafphemy before his Conversion.

how many thousands and millions of men and women in the world, are Hereticall, Blasphemers, Seducers, that never yet made

profession of that which he accounteth True Religion?

True. Yea and (to plead thy case Deare Peace) why should Fallacious Mr Cotton couple Murtherers and Adulterers with Apostates and mixture and Seducers? Doth not even the naturall Conscience and Reason consustant. of all men put a Difference ? Doe not even the most bloudie Popes and Cardinalls, Gardiners and Bonners, put a difference between the crimes of Murther, Treason, Adulterie (for which although the offendour repent, &c. yet he suffers punishment) and the crimes of Heresie, Blasphemie, &c. which upon Recantation and Confession, are frequently remitted?

Peace. I remember it was high Treason in H. 8. his dayes to deny the Kings spirituall Supremacie, as well as to kill his per son, and yet upon Confession and Recantation we finde, that the very Conscience of those bloudy men could distinguish between these

Treasons.

Truth. 'Tis true this bloudie Tenent of persecution was lamen- Spiritual tably drunke with bloud in the dayes of that Henry, as well as Treason reafterwards in the dayes of his bloudie daughter Marie, and yet in canted, forgiven : but Henry his dayes we finde John Haywood recanting his (fo cald) not so (by Treason against the Kings Supreamacie in spiritual things, and is way ofcouse) cleared. When famous and faithfull Cromwell, for words pre- the Civill. tended to be spoken by him against the Kings person, must pay his noble Head. But to End this Chapter, most true it is, that An Instance multitudes of people in all parts of bloudie Christendome, and not from Jo: Haya few in England in Henry the 7. and Henry the 8. his dayes, Lord Cromwell have escaped with a Recantation and Abjuration, for spirituall in King Henry Treasons, when principles of Reason and Civill Government have the 8. his taught men, for their common safetie, to thinke of other dayes. punishments for Murtherers, Adulterers, Traytours.

Exam: of Chap. 72. replying to Chap. 76. Discussing the Testimonie of Optatus.

Peace. After Cotton having alledged Optatus, justifying Macarius his putting Hereticks to Death, from the Example of Moses, Phinehas, and Elijah; it was answered, that thele these shafts were drawen not out of Christs, but Moses Quiver: Mr Cotton replyes; did ever any Apostle or Evangelist make the Judiciall Lawes of Moses concerning Life and Death ceremoniall and typicall?

Of Moles Tudicialls.

Truth. What ever the Apostles of Christ did in this matter, vet fure it is Evident, that Mr Cotton himselfe makes some of Moses Lawes, which he calls Judiciall, to be but ceremoniall and typicall.

Peace. Me thinks Mr Cotton should never grant that, who layes so much waight upon Moses practices, and the morall and

perpetuall ground of them.

Truth. Well take for an Instance this very case of putting to Death, Idolaters and falle Prophets, he grants this in this very cc Chapter to be typicall in the State of the Jewes; for Ifraell " (fayth he) being the Church of God, and in Covenant with co God, their Example will onely extend to the like Execution cs of all the false Prophets in the Church of God.

Peace. Such a Candle lighted up in the Conscience and Judgement and Confession' of Mr Cotton, may (if the Father of Lights To please,) light up many Candles more, to Mr Cottons owne

and the eyes of others.

Truth. Yea if the Father of Lights so please, Mr Cotton will looke back and see, that if the Example of Israel extend no further then to the Church of God, then those Lawes of Moses concerning Religion, cannot but be typicall and ceremoniall; for, what is morall and perpetuall, none can deny to concerne all Men in all Nations, where no Church or House of God was ever erected.

2. Peace. If Mr Cotton say it extends but to the Church of God, what Church of God can Mr Cotton meane, but a particular Congregation (for he professeth against Nationall, Provinciall, &c.) And yet how can he meane a particular Church, fince he grants the Church of Christ armed with no other meapons then spirituall,

like unto the Head and King thereof Christ fe sus?

3. Truth. If Mr Cotton will grant the Church of Christ to have been extant upon Earth during the first three bundred yeares of her fiery tryalls, he must grant that then the Church of Christ was furnished by Christ Fesus with no other meapons but spirituall, for all the Civill powers of the World seemed to be against them.

The first three hundred years after Christ.

Church the purest, and yet

without a Ci-

All which time by Mr Cottons Doctrine, the Church of Christ his heavenly Garden must needs be over growne with Hereticks, Idolaters, false Prophets, for want of a Civill Sword, &c. Or if they were not (as sure it is, the Speuse and Garden of Christ was never fairer since): As Mr Cotton grants the Example typicall, and extending onely to the Church of God, so must be then also grant these false Prophets and Idolaters to be put to Death by the Churches power, which is onely spirituall, and Israels materiall Sword will then appeare to be a type of the two-edged sword of Christ Jesus in the Gospel.

Peace. It is true (fayth Master Cotton,) what the Discusser fayth, that Christ Jesus gave no Ordinance, Precept or President in the Gospel for killing men for Religion, and no more (fayth he) for the breach of Civill Justice: Civill Magistrates therefore must either walke without Rule, or fetch their Rules of Righteousnesses from Moses and the Prophets, who have expounded him

in the Old Testament.

Truth. If Mr Cotton please more awfully to observe & weigh the minde of Christ Jesus his New Testament in this point, he will not onely heare himselfe subscribing to Casars Right in Civill matters, but also by his servant Peter establishing all other formes of Civill Government, which the peoples or Nations of the World shall invent or create for their civill being, Common-weale or wellfare. Yea he may remember that Christ Jesus by his Servant Paul commandeth the Magistrate, to punish Murther, Thest, Adulterie, &c. for he expressly nameth these Civill Transgressions together with the civill Sword the Avenger of them, Rom. 13.

Peace. I cannot well conceive what Mr Cotton meanes by faying, that Moses and the Prophets expounded Christ Jesus in

the Old Testament.

Truth. Nor I: They did speake or prophecie of Christ, they did type or figure him to come, with his sufferings and Glory, but (as John sayth) Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ, that is, the fullfilling, opening, and expounding came by Jesus Christ.

Peace. Hence indeed I remember that Christ Jesus (Luc. 24.) expounded to his Disciples, out of Moses and the Prophets, the things written of him. But more particularly touching Mo-

vill Sword.

Christ no Author, of Civill violence for Religion.

M m 2

fes : Macarius did well (fayth M. Cotton) in putting Hereticks to Death, from the Example of Mofes putting Idolaters to Death.

Exod 32. and the Idolater to Death, Levit. 24.

The Levites killing 3000. Exod. 32. typicall.

Truth. These Instances (by Mr Cottons Confession) extend no further then the Church of God, and then I defire my abovefaid Answer may be uprightly weighed. And I adde the former Instance of putting Death the three thousand Israelites about the Goulden Calfe by the hand of the Levites, may most lively seeme to typisie, the realous Execution of spirituall Justice in (the I frael of God) the Church of Christ, by the true Ministers of Christ Fesus, the true Antitype of that zealous Tribe of Levi.

Phineas his Act.

Peace. Concerning Phineas, whereas it was said that the flaying of the Israelitish Prince and Daughter of Midian, was not for fpirituall but for corporall filthine ffe, Mafter Cotton answereth and urgeth the Ifraelites eating of their Sacrifices, and joyning to Baal-peor : Also that single Fornication was no capitall crime.

Truth. It is most true, the people committed both pirituall and corporall Filthines (as very often they goe together) but the fustice of God reckoned with these two finners, for and in the midst of their corporall Filthines, which although it were not capitall in Ifraell, yet the committing of it with fo high an hand of presumption (and small sinnes committed presumptuously in Ifraell were Death) was enough to make it worthy of fo sharpe and sudden a Destruction.

Peace. Concerning Phineas his act Mr Cotton acknowledgeth that it is no president for Ministers of the Gospel so to act, but

withall fayth it is presidentiall for Magistrates.

Truth. Phineas his Act (whether of ordinarie or extraordinary Justice) how can it be prasidentiall to the Civill Magistrate in a particular Church, where the meapons are onely spirituall? And Mr Cotton grants these Examples extend no further then the Church: Such as maintaine a Nationall Church (which Mr Cotton doth not) have fome colour to urge this Example for a president: for in a civill State, civill Officers, civill Lawes, civill Weapons, civill punishments and remards are proper, as are alto (and onely) Spirituall Officers, spirituall Lawer, spirituall punishments and Rewards in a spirituall State.

The spirituall & Civill State vastlydisterent in their frame, Lawes, Officers, &c.

Peace.

Peace. Concerning Eliah, Mr Cotton excepteth against the

number eight hundred and fiftie, as too many by halfe.

Truth. It is true, the number of Baals Prophets were foure Elijah and the hundred and fiftie (false Prophets enough to one poore true) Baalues. but vet Eliah numbers fezabells foure hundred trencher-Chaplins with them; for, fayth he, Now therefore fend and gather unto me all Israel unto Mount Carmel, and the Prophets. of Beal foure hundred and fiftie, and the Prophets of the Grove foure hundred, which earc at Fezabells Table.

Peace. But however (fayth Mr Cotton) here was no type nor Figure for Adiens of morall Justice, (though sometimes extraordinary) yet they are never figurative, but with fuch as turne

all the Scripture into an Allegorie.

Truth. To make the shadowes of the old Testament and the Substance or Body of the New, all one, is but to confound and minfigures of the gle Heaven and Earth together, for the state of the Law was old Testament ceremoniall and figurative, having a worldly Tabernacle with vanishing and beggarly Rudiments: And I believe it might not onely be faid, that Abrahams lying with his handmaid Hagar, was an Allegorie, but that the whole Church of Ifraell, Roote and Branch, from first to last included figurative and Allegoricall Kernells, were the Husks and Shells disclosed with more humbly diligent and spirituall teeth and fingers.

Peace. I cannot but affent unto you, that to render the oldi Testament Allegoricall in an humble sobrictie, your Instance with

many more give sufficient warrant.

Truth. Yet I adde (in answer to Mr Cottons charge of turning all Scripture into an Allegorie,) that to deny the Historie of either Old or New Testament, or to render the New Testament (which expounds and fullfills the ancient figures) Allegoricalls are both ab furd and impious.

Peace. But how (fayth Mr Cotton) can an Act of morall righ-

teousnesse be figurative?

Truth. There is a Fallacie in this tearme [morall Righteous- Righteousnesneffe] for Mr Cotton himselfe hath acknowledged a Righteous- two fold. nesse two-fold; A Spirituall Righteonsnesse of the Church, and a civill of the Common-weale: Mr Cotton also acknowledgeth If- The state of rael to be a Typicall people, their land a typicall Land, their Mi- Ifrael typinistry and Worship typical! How can Mr Cotton then deny, but call,

that the meapons of this people, their punishments and remards, &c. (so far as concerned this their mixed figurative and typicall state) were figurative and ceremoniall also? And so not parts of morall civill Righteousnesse, or common to all other Nations and peoples in the World.

Peace. I cannot readily affent to Mr Cotton, that morall Affions of Civill Righteousnesse could not be figurative with this ceremoniall, typicall and figurative people: for their warre it selfe (which if lawfull, is an Ast of civill morall Righteousnesse) Paul seemes to make figurative of the spiritual Warres of the Christian

Ifrael and Church of God.

Not only morall but naturall Actions of the Israe-lites typicall.

Truth. Yea and it is easie to observe that not onely their spirituall Worship, &c. not onely Acts of morall and civill Righteousnesse in peace and warre, &c. but even their very naturall Actions and Excrements (in warres against their Enemies) were figurative and typicall, full of beavenly and spiritual Instruction, which the unbelieving Jewes then saw not, but the believing saw, as they saw Christ Jesus in the Sacrifices, and all their observations leading to the blessed Son of God, the Messiah, the Annointed, or Christ to come, and his Eternall Kingdome.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next place takes offence that the Fa& of Elijah should be called miraculous, and askes if it be a miracle for Elijah with the aide of so many thousand Israelites to put

to Death foure bundred and fiftie men?

Whether Eliahs procuring the flaughter of the Baalites was Typicall or Morall.

Truth. Mr Cotton mistakes the word, for the word is not fact but passage, which comprise the not onely the slaughter of these their Priests, but the whole matter and busines, as the putting of the Worship of the true God, to the Tryall of Fire from Heaven, the descending of Fire from Heaven, the devouring of the Sacrifice, and licking up of so much water, and upon this so great a number of their Priests (the Fathers, Shepheards, and Gods of the people) so thunder-smitten as from Heaven, with so sudden and dreadfull a slaughter, what can these be but an extraordinary Inspiration in the Prophet, a supernaturall descent and operation of Fire, yea and an extraordinary and wonderfull change in the heart of the People? And I doubt not but Mr Cotton doth sometimes give an heavenly and spirituall signification, to all these sigurative and miraculous Ms steries.

Peace. But I wonder at the next words; Though Christ

(fayth he) gave no fuch Commission to Ministers of the Gospel to put false Prophets to Death, as Elijah did, yet the Act of Dutie was an ordinary dutie of morall Righteousnesse, belonging to Such as beare the Sword. Anon againe he writes; This Example will not extend to the Idolaters of the World.

ce First, Because many thousand thousand of them are ex-

ec empt from the civill Magistracie of Christians.

cc Secondly, They were never in Covenant with God, to whom conely the Law of Moles concerning the punishment of Idolaters cc extended.

Thirdly, Though the Israelites were Idolaters, yet Elijah

ce spared them, because of their simplicitie and Ignorance.

Truth. I answer, first, if Christ Jesus gave no such Commission No Commission (as is confessed) then woe to all those Popish and Protestant on from Christ Priests, who have (by theft, or flatterie, or other evill meanes) for corporall got Commissions from the Civillpowers of the World, whereby (to religious marmaintaine their own bonours, and profits of Bishopricks and Bene-ters. fices, &c.) they smite with the fift and sword, of wickednes : or under a pretence of boly Orders in themselves, put over the drudgery of Execution to their enflaved Seculars!

Secondly, If these need no Commission, because to put to Death the false Prophets and Idolaters, is an Act of morall Righteou nesse, how agrees that Position and these three together.

First, onely Christian Magistrates (said Mr Cotton) must act

in these cases.

Secondly, They must act against such onely as are Churchmembers.

Thirdly, They must not act against such Church members as

commit Idolatrie out of simplicitie or Ignorance.

Peace. Deare Truth, if it passe your capacitie to reconcile these. in point of Truib, it must needs passe mine to see how such Doctrines can stand with any civill peace or order in the world.

Truth. To affirme such Actions to be ordinarie duties of mo- Strange and rall Righteousnesse, belonging to such as beare the Sword, and monstrous yet not to be practiced but by such Magistrates as are most rare-duties of Moly found in the World, and on such a people in such an Order 28 ra'l Righte. is most rare in the Nations of the World, is to me all one, as to call all Fathers and Masters in the World to such ordinary Duties as belong to every Father and Master of a Familie: Or to call

Masters

Masters and Commanders of Ships to such ordinary duties as belong to all Masters of Ships in the World: Or Captaines and Commanders in Warre to such ordinarie Duties as belong to all Captaines and Commanders in the World, and then at last to tell them: It is true, the Duties are ordinary and common, to all Fathers, Masters, Commanders, Captaines, but these Duties are to be performed onely by such Fathers, Masters, Captaines and Commanders, and in such Families, Ships, and Armies as are not ordinarie to be found in the World.

Peace. I see not but the Similitude doth fully reach, for indeed although such a people so and so in Covenant with God,
according to Mr Cotton, were true visible Churches according to
Christs Institution, and so consequently their Magistrates truely
Christian, yet compare such Magistrates with the rest of the
Magistrates of the World, who as lawfully beare the Sword as
Themselves, and compare such a people so and so in ChurchCovenant, with the rest of the people and Nations of the World,
and we shall not sude them ordinary and common, but rather
as six singers, wonders and monsters to all other parts of the
World, yea even to the very Popish and Protestant parts of the
World also.

But to end this Chapter; The other fact of Elijah in slaying the Captaines with their fifties, Mr Cotton acknowledgeth not to be alledged by any other Authour in this Controversie, but onely by the Discusser, to make himselfe work in such Cobreb-Evasions.

Truth. Mr Cotton forgetteth, for Elijah his Act (from Luc. 9.) hath been mentioned by others, and answered too by Mafter Cotton in this present Booke and Controversie. And for the Cob-webs, let the poore Witnesses of Christ be esteemed as Spiders, and their Testimonie and Witness but as Cob-webs, yet let them not be discouraged, but lay hould (like Solomons Spider) with the hand of spirituall Diligence, and let all such their beavenly Cob-webs be in Kings Pallaces. And let them know their Cob-webs be of such a strength, that how ever the cruell Beezome of persecution may sweepe them downe, out of this World, yet in point of Truth and true Christian power and worth, neither Pope nor Prelate, neither Presbyterian, nor Independent persecutour, nor Baalzebub himselfe (the God of Flies) shall ever be able to sweepe them downe, or breake through them.

Gods children are wonders and monsters accounted.

Elijah his flaying the Captaines and their fifties.

Wonderfull Spiders and Cobwebs. Prov. 30.

Exam: of Chap. 74. and 75. replying to Chap. 77. and 78.

Peace. IN Chap. 74. One passage cannot be past by, to wit, [God hath laid this charge upon Magistrates in the Old Testament to punish Seducers, and the Lord Jesus never tooke off this Charge in the New Testament: Who is this Discusser, that he should account Paul himselse, or an Angel from Heaven accursed, that should leave this Charge upon Magistrates, which God laid on, and Christ never tooke off?

Truth. This is but a Repetition of what hath formerly been examined: unto which therefore I briefly say, It will never be found true, that God hath laid this charge upon all Magistrates in the World, as he did upon the Magistrates in Israel, to punish Seducers.

Secondly, God laying this charge upon the Governours and Magistrates in Israel, the Church of God (in the type) lays it still upon Christ Jesus and his Governours spirituall under him in his spirituall Israel, which Kingdome he administreth, with Lawes, Punishments and Weapons Spirituall. All this Mr Gotton in this is a Controversie hath acknowledged.

Thirdly, When he faith, Christ Jesus never tooke off this

Charge.

First, I answer, let that Parable which he mentioneth be the

Tryall of it in the feare of God.

Secondly, God having now in these last times declared his will by his Sonne: Where hath his blessed Sonne spoken to us, to build no more Temples, to erect no more Altars, to offer no more Sacrifices? And yet these and the whole frame of that typicall State we justly abrogate, both from the words of Christ and his first Messengers, which are plaine and easie enough to such whose eyes it pleaseth God to open, although (in expresse Tearmes) Christ Jesus hath not given an expresse Catalogue of all such particulars to be abolished.

Peace. In the next passage Mr Cotton deeply chargeth the poore Discusser with partialitie & fallbood; upon which Grounds the turnes off all the Consequences, which the Discusser observed

to follow upon M' Cottons Conclusions.

Truth. It is true, the Authour of the Letter expresseth Liber-

Touching Seducers, and their punish ments.

Christ Jesus abolished former figures, though he name not each of them in particular.

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tie of Conscience to such as feare God indeed: M' Cotton sub-scribes, but presently razeth out his Subscription in these words following, which he hath againe now reprinted, to wit, 6 But the Question is whether an Heretick after once or twice Admonition (and so after Conviction) and any other scandalous 6 and hainous offendour, may be tollerated, either in the 6 Church without Excommunication, or in the Common-weale 6 without such punishment, as may preserve others from dange-consumed damnable Infection.

The Mysterie of the Bloudy Tenent.

Peace. Who sees not but this bloudie Tenent (I meane these words now recited) doth not onely restraine Libertie of Conficience to such as seare God indeed, and speakes fire and fagot to all the world beside: But also (under the name of Heretick and Seducer) throwes into the Furnace (most commonly and ordinarily) all such as seare God (Christ Fesus and his Messengers and Ministers not excepted) who have alwayes been and are accounted, the chiesest Hereticks, Blasphemers, Deceivers and Seducers in this World?

The bloudie consequences of the bloudy Tenent.

Truth. I adde the Consequences therefore remaine good, that either All the Inhabitants of the World must come into the estate of men fearing God: Or else dissemble Religion, and fearing God, in hypocrisie: Or else, be driven out of the World. Then also the Civill State must judge of the Spirituall, and of Magistrates fearing or not fearing God: The People must judge (I say) who feare God indeed, and are by them to be permitted, and who are the Hereticks, and to be punished, which who may not see to be the driving of the world out of it selse, and the bloudie routing up of all Societies of Men?

Peace. This charge of partialitie and falshood, you have (Deare Truth) to my understanding shielded the poore Discusser from, Can you now helpe his Forehead, and his Heart, which Mr Cotton in the next passage chargeth with another notorious and impudent falshood, in relating out of a printed booke an Answer of the New English Ministers to Questions sent unto them from their Brethren in old, which answer Mr Cotton sayth he cannot finde.

The fad Effects of the bloudie Tenent on Mr Cottons owne. Spirit.

purit.

Truth. So much Gall and Vinegar hath Mr Cotton powred forth in this whole passage from the first to the last of it, that no sober manded man fearing God, and knowing Mr Cottons former

the change of

Mr Cottons

Spirit.

former temper of Spirit, but will confesse two things:

First, that this blondie Tenent of persecution hath infected and A lamentable inflamed his very naturall Temper and former sweet peaceable Character of

disposition.

Secondly, his Eye (being thus bloudshot) is so weakened in its former (and otherwise excellent sight) that it now questions no Difference between the Mountaines and the Molebills, for at the worst, in common probabilitie of Reason, there can be but a mistake in the Discusser concerning this passage.

Peace. If the Discusser have no sparke of the feare of God, yet if but common civilitie and bonestie, or least respect of common credit among men, it were impossible for him to forge so grossely in matters lately printed, publike and obvious to every

eye.

Truth. The truth is, whether there be different Editions or different Copies printed, let Mr Cotton and whom it concerns take care of it, for the Discusser is considently resolved that if this passage (for the substance of it) be not printed and to be read in print of all men, in their names, he will then willingly beare and lye under the charge of a false forehead and heart, which Mr Cotton in such heate and anger imputes unto him.

Exam: of Chap. 76, replying to Chap. 79.

Peace. IN this short Chapter the Discusser is charged with Ignorance and uncharitablenes, for thinking amisse of the Penmen of the Answer to the Questions, to wit, that he should conceive that the passage to New England should change the

Judgement or Consciences of Men.

Truth. The Discusser professeth (and I know in truth) to bewaile his Ignorance and uncharitablenes, yet upon a second review of the words, it will be found there was not an Imputation of such a conceit, to those worthy Authors, or any man, but an Item unto all men, occasioned by the Considence expressed, that they doubted not, but those godly brethren of old England should agree with them here in New, if they were in New England together. This Item or Caveat will appeare to be

N n 2 given,

Differences of Gods own children in Old and New England.

given, not by way of positive Charge, nor in the least derogating from the holy and bleffed use of free and humble Conference, but to take off the Edge of such Confidence of agreeing in New England, when the Differences of Gods people have been and are yet so great in Old and New, and so many Conferences and Disputations of Truth and Peace have not yet raised that bleffed Agreement of which the Answer to the Questions would make no doubt.

Peace. Me-thinkes there should be little hope of their comming to New England when the New-English Ministers had got the Advantage of the higher ground, and Carnall Sword for their Religion to Friend, and had exprest their Judgement of their conceiving it not safe, that, (if they should not agree,) their severall wayes of Worsbipping God, should be permitted in one Common-weale.

Truth. Yea and I believe still the Consequence was truely gathered by the Discusser (how ever Mr Cotton hath so charged his Forehead and Heart for it) to wit, That the New English Ministers could not (as their Conscience stood) advise the Magistrates of New-England to permit that which their Consciences

and Judgement's taught them was not safe, &c.

Peace. These passages occasion me to remember a serious-Question which many fearing God have made, to wit, Whether the promise of Gods Spirit, bleffing Conferences, be so comfortably to be Expected in New-England, because of those many publike sinnes which most of Gods people in New-England lye under, and one especially, to wit, the framing a Gospel or Christ to themselves without a crosse, not professing nor practicing that in Old (except of late in times of Libertie) which they professedly come over to enjoy with Peace and Libertie from any crosse of Christ in New.

Truth. I know those thoughts have deeply possessed, not a few, confidering also the sinne of the Pattents, wherein Christian Kings (so calld) are invested with Right by virtue of their Christianitie, to take and give away the Lands and Countries of other men; As also considering, the unchristian Oaths swallowed downe, at their comming forth from old England, especially

in superstitious Land his time and domineering.

And I know these thoughts so deeply afflicted the Soule and Con-

Profession of Christ Tesus in New-England, not so like to be true as that (which was persecuted) in Old.

The great fin of New-Englands former Pattents.

Conscience of the Discusser in the time of his Walking in the Way of New England: Worship, that at last he came to a persivafion, that such sinnes could not be Expiated, without returning againe into England: or a publike acknowledgement and Con- The Authours fellion of the Evill of so and so departing: To this purpose be- tryalls about fore his Troubles and Banishment, he drew up a Letter (not with the Patterns out the Approbation of some of the Chiefe of New-England, then tender also upon this point before God) directed unto the King himselfe, humbly acknowledging the Evill of that part of the Pattent which respects the Donation of Land, &c.

This Letter and other Endeavours (tending to wash off publike sinnes, to give warning to others, and above all, to pacifie and to give Glory unto God) it may be that Councell from Flesh and Bloud supprest, and Worldly policie at last prevailed : for this very cause (amongst others afterward re-examined) to banish

the Discusser from such their Coasts and Territories.

Peace. But from Violence to the Discusser, or any other, Me Cotton (in the next passage) protests his Innocencie, and infinuates the Discusser to be no other then (a Devill) an Accuser of the

Brethren, for imputing to them any such Evill, &c.

Truth. He that reads how hard the Heart of holy David Gods children grew, in the sinne of Whoredome and Murther, untill the Lord may be guilty awakened him, will lesse wonder, that Spirituall Whoredome of bloudy perand murtherous violence, may possesse the Heart of Gods Davids secution for and holiest Servants now, and that without blush, or shame, or least appearance of Relenting: Doth not all this whole Tra. ver se of Mr Cotton maintaine a per secution even unto Death, of fuch whom the Civill State shall judge Hereticks, Blasphemers. Idolaters, Seducers, &c. 11

the hiding of uncleannesse.

Doth not this very Chapter expressely justifie persecution upon the Subverters of the Christian Faith, obstinate after Conviction? upon Blasphemers, Idolaters, Seducers? And is Mr Cotton not Gods mercy informed, what successe his Dostrine hath had, that (if a mer in stopping cifull God had not prevented) not Courting, nor Fining, nor Im- New-Englands prisoning, nor Whipping, nor Banishing had been punishment suffi- persecution, cient, to men and women, for cause of Conscience in New England, but even Death it selfe, (according to the Principles of the mother to persecution) had been inflicted.

Peace. Mr Cotton will urge that Gods people will not be Consciences. fuch Hereticks, &c. Truth.

by the mercy diffenting

Holy Cranmer and Cromwell joyning with perfecutours of Christ Jerofus out of great weaknes in H. 8. his dayes.

Truth. I might urge Mr Cottons owne grant of such sinnes in Gods owne people, for which they may be justly Excommunicated; but I will rather produce an Instance in our Nation of England. None fearing God will easily deny the Eminent Godlines of Cranmer & Cromwell in King Henry the eight his dayes; At that very time when King Henry himselfe disputed in so samous an Assembly against the blessed witnesse of Christ Jesus, John Lambert 1 Finde we not also holy Cranmer disputing before the King and that Stately Assembly, against this poore Servant of God, for that horrible and monstrous Idoll of Transubstantiation?

Peace. Finde we not then also holy and zealous Cromwell (at the Kings command) reading that bloudie Sentence of Death against that blessed Lambe of Christ Jesus, who was thus worried to Death, not onely by the bloudie Wolves the Bishops, but even by those holy Lambes of Christ, Craumer and Cromwell

alfo!

The most famous passages of Cromwell & Lambert in H. the 8. his dayes.

Truth. This was that bleffed Lambert, a true Follower of the Lambe of God Christ Fesus, who cryed out in the midst of the Flames, None but Christ, None but Christ: and well might be so cry: Not Cranmer, not Cromwell, who after so much Light in Disputations, yet persisted in their Heresse and Idolatry, and partaking with violence against this holy man, that he might well cry out, None but Christ, None but Christ.

Exam: of Chap. 77. replying to Chap. 80.

Peace. A Sit is (Deare Truth) oftentimes in Journies, the worst way and saddest weather attends the Journies End: So here Mr Cotton (neere our close) chargeth upon the Discusser a threefold wresting of his words, and accordingly so much false-dealing.

Truth. It is sad on the Discussers part, if this be done by

him, either by a willfull or a negligent hand.

Peace. Yea and it is sad on Mr Cottons part, if the Charge be

not reall and substantiall.

Truth. Mr Cotton acknowledgeth his words to be these [The Godly will not persist in Heresse or turbulent Schifme,

when they are convinced in Conscience of the sinfullnesse of their way I The first charge therefore against the Discusser is that he confoundeth Admonition with Conviction, for (faith M: Cotton) Admonition ought not to be dispenced, untill the offendour be convinced in his own Conscience of the sinfullnesse of his Way.

Truth. For answer hereunto the Discusser to my knowledge humbly appealeth to the Searcher of all Hearts, that he hath not willingly nor wittingly falfified Mr Cottons words in a tearme or syllable. And indeed whether he hath wronged him at all, or be not rather unjustly trampled under the feete of weake and passionate charges, the Discusser appealeth to M. Cottons owne Conscience, awaked (if God so please) out of this bloudie Dreame.

Peace. Yea but (fayth Mr Cotton) Admonition is one thing, Of Admonis and Conviction in their owne Conscience is another; for though on and Confayth he, Admonition ought not to be dispenced till after Conviction, viction. yet it may fall out that the Church (through miffake) proceedeth to Admonition before the offendour be convinced in his own Confeience of the sinfulnesse of his Way.

Truth. Passing gently by the want of Equitie in Mr Cotton to the Discusser, in condemning him of fallbood, for taking Admonition for Conviction, when he makes it but a mistake in the

Church to practice the one for, or before the other:

I answer, I know not that sutable Distinction between Admonition and Conviction, as Mr Cotton carrieth it, faying, that how ever the Church may through mistake practice Admonition before Conviction, yet Admonition ought not to proceede, untill after Conviction in a mans owne Conscience, for finde we not the words of Reprooving, Rebuking, Admonishing, Exhorting a brother, indifferently used both in the Old and New Testament? And doth not that very word exerger (Matth. 18. Reprove him) imply Conviction as well as Reproofe or Admonition, for doth it not fignifie Convincingly reprove him?

Peace. I have heard indeed, that Conviction is twofold: Conviction First, Externall and legall before men in Civill or Spirituall two-fold.

Fudicature.

Secondly, Effectuall and inward in the Court of a mans own Conscience before God, which internall, alwayes followes not the Externall.

Trath.

Truth. No, such Externall Conviction may be legall before men, but not in the fight of God, and a mans owne Conscience, as we see in the case of Naboth, who was legally convict of Blasphemy, when acquitted by God and his owne Conscience: As also in those Consciences (of which Paul speakes) seared with hot irons, which Consciences (notwithstanding the abundance of Light from heaven convincing, yet) are not brought from believing Lyes.

Of Conviction of Hereticks.

Peace. Yea, but it seemes by M' Cottons words, that the Church, that is, (according to his way) the Major part of the Church must judge that the Heretick is convinced in his own Conscience of the sinfullnesse of his way before she proceedeth to Admonition.

Truth. For my part I cannot reconcile these three Propositions,

comprized by M. Cotton in these few lines.

First, the Godly will not persist in Heresie, or turbulent Schisme, when they are convinced in Conscience of the sinfullnesse thereof.

Secondly, The Church is to judge of the Conviction of such

a Godly mans Conscience.

Thirdly, Although such a Godly man be convinced of the sinfulnesse of his way, yea although he will not persist in Heresse or turbulent Schisme, when he is thus convinced in Conscience of the sinfulnesse thereof, yet then is the Church to proceede to Admonition. For thus he sayth, Admonition ought not to be dis-

penced till after Conviction.

Peace. If Mr Cotton spake of the first Conviction, to wit, the Externall, I could subscribe, but now speaking of that internall in a mans owne Conscience, I see it pleaseth God, most holy and onely wise to permit the best and wisest of his Servants, to intrap, intangle, and bewilder themselves, that they may learne to confesse him onely and infinitly wise, and be more humble in themselves, as fooles and lyars, and lesse bitter in their Judgements and Censures on the poore Underlings and Outcasts.

Truth. O that Mr Cotton, who grants the Godly may fall into fuch fowle finnes of Herefie and Schisme, may also be godly jealous over himselfe and others fearing God in old or New England, that also possibly they may fall, into the very sinne of persecuting the Sonne of God himselfe, especially since it is the

Conviction fufficient, externall by the word, and efficient internall by Gods Spirit.

Lot of Christ Fesus (beyond all compare) both in Himselse and his Followers, to be accounted the greatest Heretick, Blas-

phemer, Seducer and Deceiver.

Peace. To the second and third Charge Mr Cotton complains of false dealing, in that the Discusser should render his words. as if he charged such to be obstinate persons, that yeelded not to once or twice Admonition, and that for every Errour, when he speakes onely of persisting in Heresie, or turbulent Schisme.

Truth. For answer, let Mr Cottons Conclusions in the beginning of this Booke be remembred. Wherein he maintaines that a Man of an Erroneous and blind Conscience in Fundamentall and meighty points, and perfifting in the Errour of his way, is not persecuted for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience. Whence it followes that the Civil Courts of the World must judge: whether the matter be fundamentall and maighty: whether the partie have been rightly once and twice admonished: and whether he persist in the Errour of his Way: that is, whether he be obstinate after such Admonition, and must then be persecuted, though (as the Conclusion wofully concludeth) not for cause of Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience.

Peace. Yea but the Discusser (sayth Mr Cotton) dealeth falfly, in carrying my words, as if I had faid, that Godly persons in whatfoever Errour they hould, if they yeeld not to once or twice Admonition, they must needs be obstinate; whereas (he faith) he speakes not of every Errour, but of persisting in Here-

sie and turbulent Schisme.

Truth. The Discusser did not so say, or so carry it as Mr Cotton infinuates, but this he faith, that even in the place of Righteousnesse and Judgement (as Salomon saith) Iniquitie, and fuch Iniquitie (in all civill Courts of the World, and in all Ages of the World) usually hath been found, that as in multiplying Small matters glasses a Flea is made an Elephant, &c. So the poore witnesses of Christ have been proclaimed and persecuted for Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers, &c. not onely for not houlding the Popes Tran-Substantiation, Auricular Confession, Purgatorie, and those waigh. tier points of the Beasts worship: but reading a piece of a Lease of Scripture or any good booke is Heresie: Eating a piece of Flesh in Lent, yea the flight breaches of the smallest Traditions of the

Christ Jesus (accounted) the greatest Heretick, Blasphemer, Seducer, and Deceiver that ever was in this world.

accounted

Elders and State Worships, accounted Heresie, Blasphemie, &c.

Peace. Hence was it I think, that the Naturalist could tell us in the Fable of the Fox and the Lyon, that the Fox ran not away in vaine upon the Proclamation of the departure of all borned Beafts, as knowing that if the bloudie persecutours of the World shall say, the plainest Ears are hornes (that is, the smallest Errours. yea the plainest Truths are Heresies) it is in vaine for any Inno-

cent to plead they are but Eares, &c.

The barbarous usage of John Hus in the Councell at Constance.

Truth. Yea hence it was that in that famous, or rather most infamous Councell of Constance, the bleffed Servant and witnes of Christ Fesus, John Hus, was as it were stobd to Death (before his burning) with tearmes of Herefie, Heretick, Herefiarck, yea though he held as the Pope and the Councell held, even in those points for which they condemned him, because (beside their hatred of his Holines, witnessing against their Filthines) themfelves would say from his writings, that he did hould so and so against their Popis Tenents, which he himselfe profest he never did.

Peace. In the next place (Deare Truth) are two Passages related by the Discusser from New England. To which Mr Cotton gives no credit.

2. He fayth, If such words were spoken, they might be spo-

ken upon such waights as might hould waight, &c.

Truth. For the Stories and the Discussers mistakes (willingmistakes, as Mr Cotton seemes to infinuate) I know the Discusfer humbly defires like a true Traveller to his heavenly Countrey, to heare of, and fee and acknowledge, and for sake every false path and step (by the helpe of Christ) that the poorest childe, though but a naked Pagan shall hint him of : But why should the Stories seeme incredible that suite so wofully fit with the Common Tenents?

Peace. It may be Mr Cotton will not believe it, nor approve it: But there are not two, but ten witnesses, to testifie such Stories, were it seasonable to relate and inlarge such particulars.

Truth. Let Mr Cotton then please to understand (to passe by particular names of the former Stories, which are ready to be declared to any charitable and loving Enquirie) that his bloudie Tenent is a bitter Roote of many bitter branches, not onely bitter to spiritual tasts, but even to the tast of Civilitie and Humanitie it selfe. But since the names of persons are so desired, I thall relate (not out of any personall disrespect to Mr Streete and the people of Cohannet, alias Taunton, my loving friends) what many testifie, that the said (reputed) Minister Mr Streete, publikely out of the and earnestly perswaded his Church-members to give Land to World. none but such, as might be fit for Church-members: yea not to receive such English into the Towne, or if in the Towne, yet not to Land, that if they lived in the Towne or place, yet they might be knowne to be but as Gibeonites, bewers of wood, and dramers of water for the service of them that were of the Church.

The bloudie Tenent destroying civilitie and humane Societie

Peace. I know what troublesome Effects followed in the same place, and what Breaches of Civill and bumane Societie? What Departures of divers, and Barres to the comming of others, to the spoile and bindrance of a most likely and growing Plantation.

But to proceede (Deare Truth) you cannot more faithfully and carefully labour to discharge the Discusser of fallboods, then Mr Cotton endeavours to lay them on: For to the former

three, behould in the next passage soure more.

co For, first the Discusser is charged to report Mr Cotton as excc pressing Confidence in this cause, which Mr Cotton sayth he

cc expressed not.

cc Secondly, He reports Mr Cotton to fay, that he (to wit, cc MrCotton) had removed the grounds of this Errour, whereas Mr " Cotton (faith he) faid not fo, but that he had spoken so much ce for that End.

cc Thirdly, He foisteth in the name of great Errour, which

cthough it be so, yet Mr Cotton did not so stile it.

" Fourthly, That Mr Cotton should conclude, that to be a ce great Errour, that persons are not to be persecuted for cause of "Conscience, when he states the Question so, that none ought to "be persecuted at all for cause of Conscience, but for finning a-

ce gainst their Conscience.

Truth. Sweet Peace, he that hath a minde to beate a Dog, will soone finde a cudgell, &c. If Mr Cotton had not esteemed the Discusser as a Dog, and had not had as great a minde as a Dog to use him, he would never have so catche at every line and word, to finde out (fuch) the Discussers Lyes and Falfhands. 002 For, All Men are

confident in

their owne

opinions.

For, first, it is apparant that the Discusser here undertooke not to repeate Mr Cottons words, but upon such and such words of Mr Cottons (compared with all former Agitations) to collect according to his understanding such a Conclusion.

Peace. But whether he hath rightly and without breach of Truth or Love so and so collected, let it be (briefly) in the

feare of God examined.

Truth. First then, hath not Mr Cotton through all this discourse, express a Confidence (some have called it imperious and insulting) against the poore Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers? And doe not these words [for avoyding the grounds of your Errour] import so much?

Secondly, Doth not Mr Cottons words imply that in his opinion such a Tenent is an Errour, and that by speaking so much against it, he hath removed it, what ever his opponent thinks to

the contrary?

Thirdly, Why may not the Discusser, or any man say, that Mr Cotton counts that a great Errour, which Mr Cotton endea-

vours so to represent to all men?

Peace. But the fourth (fayth Mr Cotton) is an evident fulfbood in the Discusser to say, that Mr Cotton should conclude this to be the great Errour, that persons are not to be persecuted for cause

of Conscience.

Truth. The Father of Lights hath of late been graciously pleased to open the eyes of not a few of his servants to see that Mr. Cettons Distinction of not persecuting a man for his Conscience, but for sinning against his Conscience is but a Figlease to hide the nakednes of that bloudie Tenent, for, the Civill Court must then judge when a man sinnes against his Conscience, or els he must take it from the Cleargie upon trust, that the poore reputed Heretick doth so sinne.

Peace. Mr Cotton adds that it is an Aggravation of sinne to

hould or practice Evill out of Conscience.

Truth. True, but I also aske, Doth not that persecutour that hunts or persecuteth a Turke, a Jew, a Pagan, an Antichristian (under pretence that this Pagan, this Turke, this Jew, this Antichristian sins against his owne Conscience,) doth not this persecutour, I say, hould a greater Errour then any of the source, because he hardens such Consciences in their Errours by such his

The perfecutour of Turks, Pagans, Jewes, or Antichristians, is in a greater errour then any of them. persecution, and that also to the overthrowing of the civill and bumane Societie of the Nations of the World, in point of civill

peace?

Peace. Well you may (deare Truth) enjoy your owne holy and reaceable Thoughts, but Mr Cotton ends this Chapter with hope that the reputed bloudie Tenent, appeares now whited in the bloud of the Lambe, and tends to fave Christs sheepe from devouring, to defend Christs truth, and to maintaine and preserve peace in Church and Common-weale.

Truth. Sweet Peace, that which hath in all Ages powred out the precious bloud of the Sonne of God, in the bloud of his poore The bloudie sheepe, shall never be found whited (as Mr Cotton infinuates) in the bloud of this most heavenly Shepheard: That which hath maintained the workes of Darknes 1600 yeares under the bloudie Romane Emperours, and more bloudie Romane Popes, hath never tended to destroy, but build and fortifie such hellish workes. That which all Experience (fince Christs time) hath shewen to be the great Fire-brand or Incendiarie of the Nations, hath powred out so many Rivers of bloud about Religion, and that amongst the (fo called) Christian Nations. That Tenent, I say, will never be found a preserver, but a bloudie destroyer both of Spirituall and civill peace.

Fruits of the bloudie Tenent.

Exam: of Chap. 78. replying to Chap. 81.

Peace. VVE are now (Deare Truth) through the mercie of the Father of mercies, arrived, at the last Chapter of this Sorrowfull Agitation: Mr Cotton finds nothing in this worth the while to speake to: yet thinks he it good to finde time to blame the Discusser for selfe-Applauses, vaine-glorious Triumph, and confident per swasson, which before he had noted Mr Cotton for.

confidence in opinions.

Truth. That which was noted in Mr Cotton was not meerly a perswasion or confidence, but indeed an imperious and insulting confidence, over the poore and oppressed, and an adding of Vinegar to the Gall of the Sonne of God, persecuted in his poore Saints and Members.

Peace. But may there not seeme to be too in the Discusser, too great a confidence of the converting and turning of the bloudie Storme of Warres about Conscience, into merciful calmes of peace, and of the returne of Christs dove, with Olive branches of civil peace?

Freedome of Conscience hath ever been a Peacemaker in all Natios where it hath ap peared.

Truth. Then let thousands and ten thousands, French, Polonians, Hungarians, Transilvanians, Bohemians, Netherlanders, and others, and now at last (through Gods gracious smiling upon this holy Truth of his) I say, many thousand English men set to their seale and mitnes, to wit, that Freedome to the Consciences of men, (from all other but spiritual opposition) hath stuck many Millions of Browes and Houses with Olive branches, that were before beblubbered and overwhelmed with teares and bloud.

Peace. I cannot but confidently fee and fay, that doubtles, had not the prudent and zealous care of Englands Parliament and Armie subscribed to this blessed meanes of peace, restored to Lands and Countries embroyled in bloudie civill Warres about Religion, doubtles, the streame of Warre which hath run so long with bloud between the Prelates and the Puritans (so calld) had run as fresh and surious in all devouring slames between the Presbyterians and the Independents.

Truth. Oh bleffed be the God of peace, who hath more pitie upon the unpeaceable Sonnes of Men, then they have on Them-

selves.

Peace. Mr Cotton in the next place addeth, that one passage he may not let passe, because the name of Christ is interessed in it, and dishonoured by it, to wit, [Christ delighteth not in the bloud of men, but shed his own bloud for his bloudiest enemies:] Mr Cotton answers; It is true that Christ delighteth not in the bloud of men, while they gainsay and bloudily persecute him and his, out of Ignorance: but he delights in the bloud of such, who after the acknowledgement of his Truth, doe tread the bloud of his Covenant under-soote, and wittingly and willingly reject him from raigning over them: The contrary whereof he sayth Proclaimes the Gospel to the seede of the Serpent: Soms pillowes under all ellbowes, makes the Heart of the Righteous sad, strengthens the hand of the micked, and proclaimes peace to Jezabell, and her whoredomes and witchcrafts, and concludes with prayer against

And especially at this houre in England.

How Christ delights in bloud.

against such a bewitching of the Whores Cup, where, by open profession she is rejected, but let in by the back-doore of Tolleration.

Truth. I perceive (Sweet Peace) that in the winding up of this Discourse M' Cotton winds up, resolveth and reduceth his former pleaded for persecuting of Hereticks, Blasphemers, Idola- Ofpersecuting ters, Seducers, into the persecuting onely of Apostates, who af- Apostates. ter the acknowledging of the Truth, doe tread the blond of Christs Covenant undersoote, &c. To which I answer : If so. then the discerning & judging between such as gainsay Christ, and bla pheame him out of Ignorance, (fuch as M. Cotton makes. the Fewer, who put him to Death) and fuch as willingly and wittingly reject him: I say, the judging of this must then rest at the Barre of the Givill Courts and Judicatures of the World, which necessarily implies a supposition of power of Judging in all the Nations of the World, and so consequently in Naturall men contrary to the Scriptures, which conclude all Mankinde (while in their naturall estate,) uncapable of the things of Gods Spirit.

Peace. Yea and also (to my understanding) it implies, a submitting and subjecting of the Crowne and Scepter and affaires of Christ Jesus, to the Civill and humane Crownes and Scepters and Tribunals of the Nations of this World, and that in spirituall and beavenly things, the proper affaires of his owne Spirituall Kingdome, in the which, the wifest of this world are ignorant, and.

extreamly opposite.

Truth. For this, you know Mr. Cotton hath a broken Refuge, to wit, Tthe Nations of the World, & Naturall men must not judge untill they be better informed In which, what a wonderfull and monstrous suspension doth he put upon the affaires of Christ A monstrous Fesus all the world over, and leaves the matters of Christ Fesus hanging up of in worse case, and more poorely provided for by Christ Jesis, Magistrates. then the matters and affaires of any King or Kingdome in the: World, beyond compare and Imagination.

Peace. Yet, me-thinks those Scriptures quoted by M. Cotton . Luc. 17. Those mine Enemies, &c. and Revel. 16. Bloudie ven-

geance upon Antichristian Emissaries, are very considerable.

Truth. Doubtles all Scripture seriously alledged by the most Allegations ignorant and unporthy (how much more from so learned and conscientious) ought seriously and awfully to be pondered in ly to be mad.

of Scriptures the and answered. Millions of Turks, Jewes, and Antichriflians are far from the due charge of A-postassie. the holy presence of God: The Warrants and Authorities of civill powers (though but pretended) are not without due respect to be examined, although rejected (in the end) as insufficient, &c. But consider in the Examination of those Scriptures: Is it credible that all that resist Christ Jesus, his Kingdome and Government, are Apostate and Antichristian Emissaries, against whom he powers out that Violl? Have they first acknowledged the Covenant of Jesus, and then tred the precious bloud of that High Covenant under seete?

Peace. The East is not so farre from the West, as those Scrip-

tures from such a Conclusion.

Truth. Yea how many hundreth thousands of Jewes and Turkes and Antichristians perish temporally and eternally, and that for refusing Christ Jesus to be King, and for shedding his bloud in his servants, who can never be brought under this guilt of Apostacie, after they have once acknowledged the truth of Christs Government and Kingdome.

Peace. Me-thinks to understand the Scriptures in Mr Cottons fence, were a wonderfull penning up and straightning the holy

Scripture.

Truth. Sweet Peace, as soone may we immure the glorious Sun in a darke dungeon, as confine those bright Scriptures in the dark Cells of Apostacie: but I surther observe, that Christ Fesus not only praid and dyed for his Enemies, who bloudily persecuted him and his out of Ignorance, but gave this reason against bodily Death to be inflicted on any for his cause and sake, Luc. 9. The Son of Man is not come to destroy Mens lives: and I might returne the Question to Mr Cotton, not unsitly, Are not these the words of Him that delighteth not in the bloud of his bloudiest enemies and Gainsayers?

Peace. It will be faid, What flughters, what drinking of Bloud is that which Christ Fesus in these Scriptures intendeth?

Truth. I answer, although the Sword of Christs Kingdome, that sharpe Sword with two edges is a Spirituall Sword, and is carried in his Mouth, yet all power in Heaven and Earth being given into his hands by his Father, he ruleth and over-ruleth in a way of power and providence, all the powers of the World.

The mysterie of the red Horse of War.

There is therefore a great Sword given to him that rideth upon the white Horse, (Revel. 6.) by which, for the resisting

A fpiritua

and Civill

of him that rideth upon the white Horse, (in the gainsaying and persecuting of Christ in his Members) Christ Jesus takes peace from the Earth, and suffers the Turkes to plague the Antichristian World, (Papists and carnall Protestants) to plague each other, and to fill Cups of Bloud each to other, while they contend and fight, first against God, and then one against another, for their severall false Prophets and Religions.

Peace. Me-thicks then Mr Cotton might have spared to charge the Discusser with proclaiming of peace to Jezabell,

&c.

Truth. There is a Spirituall peace in the matters of Christs Kingdome and Worship, and in the particular Consciences and Soules of his Servants. There is a Civill peace in the quiet enjoyment of each mans proprietie, in the Combination of Townes, Cities, Kingdomes, &c. But neither of these three will Mr Cotton prove the Discusser proclaimeth to such Antichristians or enemies of Christ Jesus, who persecute and oppresse Jew or Gentile upon any civill or spirituall pretence.

'Tis true, the Consciences and Worships of all men peaceable in their way, he affirmes ought not to be molested, and though not approved yet permitted, and (although no spirituall, yet) a civill peace proclaimed to their outward man while

peaceable in civill commerce.

To persecutours, he not onely proclaimes Gods Judgements spirituall and eternall, but temporall also, and affirmeth that all persecutours of all sorts (and especially the bloudie Whore of Rome (who hath so long been drunk with the bloud of the Saints,) ought by the Civill Sword to be restrained and punished (as the Destroyers of Mankinde and all civill and peaceable being in the World,) according to the hight of their cruell and murtherous Oppressions.

Peace. But Tolleration of her (fayth M' Cotton brings) her in at the back dore, and so we may come to drink deeply of the Cup of the Lords wrath, and be filled with the Cup of her

plagues.

Truth. There are two opinions which have bewitched the

Nations professing the name of Christ.

First, That a Nationall Church or State, is of Christs appointing.

P p Secondly,

Two wofull opinions bewiching the Nations. Secondly, That such a Nationall Church or State must be maintained pure by the power of the Sword. While Mr Cotton prayes against the bewitching of the Whores cup, O that the Father of Lights might graciously please to shew him the depth of her witchcrafts, and his owne most wofull Delusions in both these.

The 3 great Causes of the downfall of the Church of Rome:

In vaine doth Mr Cotton feare partaking of her sinnes and plagues by a tollerating (meerly) of her Worship in a civill State, while he forgets the three great causes of her downfall and desolation, and partakes of any of them (Revel. 18.) to wit, Her worldly pompe and pleasure: Her spirituall Whoredomes and invented Worships, and her crueltie and bloudshed, more especially against the Consciences of the Saints or holy ones of Jesus.

Exam: of Chap. 79. Touching the Modell of Church and Civill power, Examined in the first part of the bloudie Tenent, but not defended by M. Cotton, or any, that the Discusser knows of

Touching a New English Modell of Church and civill power.

Peace. I Had hoped (Deare Truth) that we had gained a peaceable and quiet barbour, after all our tempessus Tossings in the boysterous Seas of this bloudie Tenent, yet now behold a sharpe and cutting winde of Mr Cottons continuall Censures; For I was not (sayth Mr Cotton) of those that composed the Modell: and secondly, the Ministers say it was not sent by them to Salem, and therefore the Discusser is lest of God to a double salshood.

Truth. Smeete Peace, till smeete Death, in and (often) for Christ, close up the Eyes of his servants, they must not expect to rest fully from their Labours, and expect their morkes to

follow them.

Once againe therefore let us heare the Discussers plea for himselfe against this blustering charge of double falshood. Master Cottons owne words in the End of his Answer to the Prisoners Letter, are these; I forbeare adding Reasons to justifie the Truth, because you may finde that done to your hand in a Treatise sent to some of the Brethren, late of Salem, who doubted as * you doe.

Writing to one Mr. Hall.

Truth.

Deepe Cen-

Truth. To my knowledge it was reported (according to this hint of M^r Cottons) that from the Ministers of the Churches (pretended) such a Modell composed by them was sent to Salem: Hereupon it was that the Discusser wrote on purpose to his worthy friend M^r Sharpe (Elder of the Church of Salem, (so called) for the sight of it, who accordingly sent it to him.

Peace. If this Modell, of such consequence, were so composed and so sent to Salem, if Mr Cotton directs others thither to repaire to make use of it, if he thus approve and promote it, I see not why it might not probably be collected, that Mr Cotton (not the last in such great and publike matters) was amongst, if not chiefe amongst the composers of it, and that he and they were not ignorant of the conveyance of it to Salem.

Truth. But grant Mr Cotton should have been imagined to sures for none have been lest out in this so great and publike a service, and or innocent that all the former probabilities saile: yet doubtles Mr Cotton mistakes. will be cast at the barre of Christian Love and Moderation, for so bitter a charge upon the poore Discusser for so easie and harm-

les Mistakes.

Peace. Such fierce flashes might well issue from the bloudie French Cardinalls against the poore Hugenots, from the English bloudie Bishops against the poore Lollards, from the bloudie Popes against the Hereticks and Lutherans: but a gentler Breath and stile might well beseeme a Protestant to a Protestant, engaged in common principles and Testimonies and sufferings of Jesus

against those bloudie Tyrants.

But to the Modell, Mr Gotton seemes highly offended, that the Discusser should say, that the Modell awaketh Moses from his unknowne Grave, and denies Jesus yet to have seene the Earth. For, Moses his Lawes were of force (sayth he) to the Israelites in the Land of Canaan, when Moses was dead: and againe, Christ came not to destroy the Law of Moses, not the Morall Law, nor the Indicialls, such as are of common Equitie: Or els (sayth he) the Conscience of the Civill Magistrate could never doe any act of civill Justice out of Faith, because he should have no word of God to be the Ground of his Act, if the Lawes of Judgement were abrogated, and none extant in the New.

Truth. I answer; that speech of the Discusser was neither

P p 2

unrea-

Touching Moses his Judicialls. unreasonable, nor untrue, as Mr Cotton alledgeth: for grant Christ came not to destroy the Morall Law of the ten Commands (for the Substance of it, for all materiall circumstances therein Mr Cotton will not urge nor practice). Nor secondly, the Judicialls of Morall Equitie, that is, such as in deed concerne Life and Manners, according to the Nature and Constitution of the several Nations and Peoples of the World.

Peace. Pardon me (Deare Truth) before you proceede, a word of Explication: your Addition [according to the Nature and Constitution of the Peoples and Nations of the World] will not

be allowed of.

Truth. Without this I cannot allow of Moses his Judicialls to binde all Nations of the World, then before, or since Christ Jesus: my reason is: That people of Israel (to which those Judiciall Lawes and punishments were prescribed) was as I may say, a miraculous people or Nation, miraculously brought from one Nation, (the Land of Egypt) into another (the Land of Canaan) both types, a people furnished with miraculous food and cloathing during their fortie yeares Travell through the Wildernes: The seaven Nations of Canaan wondrously and miraculously destroyed before them; Their Lawes and Institutions miraculously delivered to them, &c.

Beside (not to wade deeper into this Controversie, as in the Examination of the Modell I have done) their Land was typically holy, and that people the Church of God, the onely Church of God in the World. And therefore being a people of such miraculous considerations, Meanes and Obligations, the breach even of Morall Lawes concerning Life and Manners and civill Estate, might be more transcendently hainous and odious in them, then in the other severall Nations and peoples of the World, many thousands and millions whereof never so much as heard of the

Name of the God of Israel.

Peace. If men see cause to ordaine a Court of Chancerie, and erect a Mercy-seate to moderate the rigour of Lawes, which cannot be justly executed, without the moderate and equall consideration of persons and other circumstances! Me-thinks, the Father of Mercies (though he be Justice it selfe, yet) cannot be justly imagined to carrie all Judiciall or Civill Lawes or Sentences, by one universall strictnes through all the Nations of the Easth.

Ifrael in a kinde a miraculous people.

Truth. The Lord Jesus tells us of a more tollerable Sentence, (even for the Sodomites in the day of Judgement, then for the Hemes, who were the people and Church of God : and Paul his servant layes heavier load (Rom. 2.) upon such Adulterers. Thieves, as professe to be Teachers unto others, &c. of the conteary Graces and Vertues.

Peace. Deare Truth, the Scriptures are full, and many Arguments might be drawne out this way, but please you to pitch upon an Instance, whereby we may the sooner finish this Di-

greffion.

Truth. Take that great case of the punishment of Adulterie, Touching and I confidently affirme, that the Conscience of the Magistrate, punishment may out of Faith, execute other punishments beside (stoning to) of Adulterie. Death, which was the punishment of that sinne in Israell. For although (as Mr Cotton fayth) That was the Law of Fudgement in the Old Testament, and there is no other particularly exprest in the New, yet the Conscience of the Magistrate may know.

First. That the carriage of the Lord Fesus about this case. when the Question was precisely put to him, was extraordinary and strange: For (although unto other Questions, even of the Pharisees, Herodians, Sadduces, the High Priest, and Pilate, he gave more or leffe, first or last, punctuall Resolutions, yet) here, he condemnes the sinne, yet he neither confirmes, nor ditanulls this punishment, but leaves the Question (in all probabilitie) and leaves the severall Nations of the World, to their owne severall Lames and Agreements (as is most probable) according to their several! Natures, Dispositions and Constitutions,

and their common peace and wellfare.

Secondly, The Lord Fefus (1Pet.2.) approveth of the feverall All Civill humane Ordinances (or Creations) which the feverall peoples and Government Nations of the World shall agree upon for their common peace Gods Ordiand subsistence. Hence are the severall sorts of Governments nance. in the Nations of the World, which are not framed after Israels Patterne. And hence consequently, the Lawes, Remards and Punishments of severall Nations vally differ from those of Israel. which doubtles were unlawfull for Gods people to submit unto, except Christ Fesus had (at least in generall) approved such humane Ordinances and Creations of Men for their common peace and wellfare. Peace.

Peace. Me-thinks Mr Cotton, and such as literally stick to the punishment of Adultery, Witchcraft, &c. by Death, must either deny the severall Governments of the World to be lawfull (according to that of Peter) and that the Nature and Constitutions of peoples and Nations, are not to be respected, but all promiscuously forced to one common Law, or els they must see cause to moderate this their Tenent, which else proves as bloudie a Tenent in civill affaires, as persecution in affaires religious.

True Republikes & Common weales without Kings.

Truth. Yea, of what wofull consequence must this prove to the state of Holland and Low-Countries, to the State of Venice, to the Cantons of Switzerland, to our owne deare State of England, and others who have no King, as Israells last established Government had, especially no King immediately designed, as Israells (in the Roote) was? Yea what becomes of all Christianitie, and of Christs Church and Kingdome in the World for ever, if it want the Government of a King: for sayth Bishop Hall (in his Contemplation on Michaes Idolatrie) in plaine and expresse words: No King, therefore no Church.

A wonderfully faying of Bifhop Hall.

Peace. To end this passage, upon the former grounds, methinks the Conscience of a New English Magistrate (being calld to be a Magistrate in Old England) may in Faith execute any other punishment (according to Law established) beside Death, upon Adulterers. And the New English Colonies may be exhorted to rectifie their wayes, and to moderate such their Lawes, which cannot possibly put on the face of morall Equitie from Moles, &c.

The State of Ifrael.

Truth. Your Satisfaction (Deare Peace) now præsupposed I proceed and grant (with that Limitation forementioned) that Christ Jesus neither abrogated Moses Moralls, nor Judicialls, yet who will deny that Moses established, (beside the two former) a third, to wit, Lawes meerly figurative, typicall and ceremoniall, proper and peculiar to that Land and people of Israel? Those Lawes necessarily wrapt up that Nation and people in a mixt constitution, of Spirituall and Temporall, Religious and Civill, so that their Governours of Civill State were Governours of the Church, and the very Land and People were by such Governours to be compelled to observe a ceremoniall puritie and Holines: But Christ Jesus erected another Common-weale, the Common-weale

meale of Ifrael, the Christian Common-meale or Church, to wit, not whole Nations, but in every Nation (where he pleaseth)

his Christian Congregation, &c.

Peace. Deare Truth, I cannot count him a peaceable childe of mine, that refts not herewith satisfied : Mr Cottons next Exception is against your excepting against a Magistrates Membership in a Church-estate, joyned with an Head-ship over it. to establish, reforme, &c. (as being impossible that a Magistrate should fit Head and Supreame on the spirituall Bench. & yet stand as a delinquent at the spirituall Barre of Christ Jesus) being nursing M. Cotton answers, that in severall respects, a Magistrate may Fathers, &c. be a nursing Father and Judge in causes Ecclesiastiall, and yet be subject to Christs censure in the offensive Government of himselfe against the Rules of the Gospel. And where it might be said. that the Church is subject to the Magistrate in civill causes, and the Magistrate is subject to the Church in spirituall cases, M. Cotton answers, this easeth not the Difficultie, for suppose, sayth he, Power in Spithe Magistrate fall into Murther, Adulterie, &c. which are civill ritualls, Abuses, shall the Church tollerate him herein? And he concludes, Let the like Power be granted to the civil Magistrate to deale faithfully with the Church in the notorious Transgression of the first Table, as is granted to the Church to deale with the Magistrate in the notorious Transgression of the second Table, and the Controversie is ended.

Truth. This Answer and instance of Mr Cotton carries a seeming Beautie with it, but bring it to the Triail of the Testament of Christ Tesus, and it will appeare to be, but a vanishing Colour. For, there is a vast Difference: The sins of each Church- Of the sins of member, whether against the first or second Table, are proper to Magistrates. the Cognizance and Judgement of the Church, as the sinne of the Incestuous person was punished by Christs Ordinances (in the Church at Corintb) as well as the Abuse of the Lords Supper. But it is not so with the civil Magistrate, whose Office is essentially civill, one and the same, all the world over, among all Nations and people: For, having no spirituall power (as the Authours of the Modell afterwards acknowledge) he cannot possibly act as a Civill Magistrate in spiritual matters, thought as a Churchmember, he may in Church-estate, as also may the rest of the

Members of that spirituall Body.

A case touching the Magifiratespunishing the Sin of Church-members.

Peace. Me-thinks it it cleare as the Light, that if that incestuous person in the Church of Corinth had beene a Magistrate of the Citie of Corinth, the Church might justly have procesded against him, because all sinne is directly opposite to the holy Kingdome of Christ. But in that abuse of the Lords Supper (which was meerly unchristian) neither that Magistrate, nor all the Magistrates of Corinth, or the World to helpe him, could justly punish the Church, because that Supper (in the Institution, and Spiritual use of it) was not onely of the Nature of the Suppers, of the meates and drinks of the Citie of Corinth, but also of a divine and spirituall Institution, of a heavenly and mysticall Nature and Observation. But to Conclude this piece and the whole, Mr Cotton corrects himselfe for putting in his Sickle into the Harvest of his Brethren, unto whom he refers the defence of their Modell, and for himselfe ends with defires that Christ Fesus would blast that peace which he sayth the Examiner proclaimeth to all the wayes of false Religion, to Heresie in Doctrine, &c.

Truth. If Christ Jesus shall please (for the further manifestation of his holy Truth and Glory) to permit those able and morthy men, to proceed to fortifie and defend their Modell: I hope he will also please to assist the Discusser, or some other of his poore servante, to batter downe (with the Spirituall Artillerie of his Word and Testament) such weake and loose and un-

christian Fortifications.

Peace. But with what a deepe and unrighteous charge doth Mr Cotton end against the poore Discusser, as a Proclaimer of peace to all the mayes of false Religion, to Heresie in Dostrine, &c.

Truth. Grant Mr Cotton (in many excellent Truths of Jesus) a sweet sounding Silver Trumpet: Grant the Discusser as
base a Rams-horne harsh and contemptible: Grant that (for
the peace of the Civill State, the being of the Nations, and the
world, the safetie of the good Wheate the Righteous, and the
calling home of the Elect to God, Jewes and Gentiles!) the
Discusser proclaimes a civill being, and civill peace to Erroneous
Consciences, not sinning against humane and civill Principles:
Yet what Peace hath this Rams-horne proclaimed (as M Cotton infinuaces) when throughout this whole Booke, from
first

The direfull state of falle

Worshippers.

first to last, the Proclamation toundeth out open warre against all

false Worthippers.

Peace. I am a joyfull wimes of warre proclaimed from the God of Truth, from the Sun of Righteousnesse, from the Spirit of Holines, from the flames of Fire, those mighty Angells, from all the Saints and Witnesses of Fesus, from all his holy Truths and Ordinances. Warra to their Consciences, Preachings, Writings, Disputations, a warre profint, a warre perpetuall, and (without Rep nance) a warre chernall and everlafting.

Truth. Deare Peace, our goulden land is out, we now must part with anthing Kille of heaverly Peace and Love : M' Cotfon ipeakes and writes his Configne . Yet the Father of Lights may please to shew him that what he highly esteemes as a Tenent washt white in the Lamber blond, is yet more black and

abominable, in the most pure and jeal me ye of God.

Peace. The Blackwores Darkies Wars not in the warks from

the fayrest white.

Truth. Christ Fefus che Sun of Righteousnesse hath broke forth, and dayly, will, to a brighter and brighter Difeoveric of this deformed Ethiopian: And for my felfe I must proclaime, before the most hely Got, Angelis and Met, that (west ever other mbite and heavenly Secents M' Cotton Loulds) yet this is a fowle, a black, and a bloudie Tenent.

The Portraiture of the Bloudie Tenent.

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A Tenent of high Blassbernie against the God of Piace, the God of Order, who hath of one Bloud, made all Markinde, to dwell upon the face of the Execution, now, all confounded and de-Aroyed in their Civil Beings and Subf flences, by mutuall flames or warre from " ir severall respective Rellaions and Confeiences.

الزواق والمراو ويران والحروب والمراجع والمراجع المراجع المراجع A Tenory marring against the Prince of Peace, Christ Fesus, derying his Appearance and Comming in the Flesh, to put an end to, and abolify the spadowes of that ceremoniall and typicall Land of Canaan.

A Tenent fighting against the sweete end of his comming, which was not to destroy mens Lives, for their Religions, but Luc. 9. to fave them, by the meeke and peaceable Invitations and persmassons of his peaceable Wildomes Maidens.

P100. 9.

The Portraiture of the bloudie Tenent.

A Tenent fowly charging his Wisedome, Faithfullnes and Love, in so poorly providing such Magistrates and Civill Powers all the World over, as might effect so great a charge pretended to be committed to them.

A Tenent lamentably guilty of his most precious bloud, shed in the bloud of so many hundreth thousand of his poore servants by the civill powers of the World, pretending to suppresse Blasphemies, Heresies, Idolatries, Superstition, &c.

A Tenent fighting with the Spirit of Love, Holines, and Meeknes, by kindling fiery Spirits of false zeale and Furie, when yet such Spirits know not of what Spirit they are.

A Tenent fighting with those mighty Angels who stand up for the peace of the Saints, against Persia, Grecia, &c. and so consequently, all other Nations, who fighting for their severall Religions, and against the Truth, leave no Roome for such as seare and love the Lord on the Earth.

The Portraiture of the bloudie Tenent.

A Tenent, against which the ble ned Soules under the Altar cry loud for vengeance, this Tenent having cut their Throats, torne out their Hearts, and powered forth their Bloud in all Ages, as the onely Heretickes and Blasphemers in the World.

A Tenent which no Uncleannes, no Adulterie, Incest, Sodomie, or Beastialitie can equall, this ravishing and forcing (explicitly or implicitly) the very Soules and Consciences of all the Nations and Inhabitants of the World.

A Tenent that puts out the very eye of all true Faith, which cannot but be as free and voluntarie as any Virgin in the World, in refusing or embracing any spiritual offer or object.

A Tenent loathsome and ugly (in the eyes of the God of Heaven, and serious sonnes of men) I say, loathsome with the palpable filths of grosse dissimulation and hypocrisse: Thousands of Peoples and whole Nations, compelled by this Tenent to put on the sowle vizard of Religious hypocrisse, for searce of Lawess.

Lames, losses and punishments, and for the keeping and hoping for of favour, libertie, worldly commoditie, &c.

A Tenent wofully guiltie of hardning all false and deluded The Portrai-Consciences (of whatsoever Sett , Fattion , Herefie, or Idolatrie, ture of the though never so borrid and blasphemous) by cruelties and violences practiced against them: all false Teachers and their Followers (ordinarily) contracting a Bramnie and seelie bardaesse from their sufferings tor their Consciences.

bloudie Tenent.

A Tenent that shuts and bars out the gracious prophesses and promises and discoveries of the most glorious Sun of Righteon fres, Christ Tesus, that burnes up the holy Scriptures, and forbids them upon the point) to be read in English, or that any tryall or fearch, or (truly) free disquisition be made by them : when the most able, diligent and conscionable Readers must pluck forth their own eyes, and be forced to reade by the (which foever prædominant) Cleargies Spectacles.

A Tenent that feales up the spirituall graves of all men, Temes and Gentiles, (and consequently stands guiltie of the damnation of all men) lince no Preachers, nor Trumpets of Christ himselse may call them out, but such as the severall and respective Nations of the World themselves allow of.

A Tenent that fights against the common principles of all Civi- The Portrailitie, and the very civill being and combinations of men in Nations, ture of the Cities, &c. by commixing (explicitly or implicitly) a spirituall bloudie Tenent. and civill State together, and so confounding and overthrowing the puritie and strength of both.

A Tenent that kindles the devouring flames of combustions and warres in most Nations of the World, and (if God were not infinitly gracious) had almost ruind the English, French, the Scotch and Irish, and many other Nations, Germane, Polonian, Hangarian, Bohemian, &c.

A Tenent that bowes downe the backs and necks of all civill States and Magistrates, Kings and Emperours, under the proud feete of that man and monster of sinne and pride the Pope, and all

Q 9 2

Popish and proud Cleargie-men, rendring such Laicks and Seculars (as they call them) but slavish Executioners (upon the point) of their most imperious Synodicall Decrees and Sentences.

The Portraiture of the bloudie Tenent, A Tenent that renders the highest civill Magistrates and Minifiers of Justice (the Fathers and Gods of their Countries) either odious or lamentably grievous unto the very best Subjects by either clapping or keeping on, the iron yoakes of cruellest oppression. No yoake or bondage comparably so grievous, as that upon the Soules necke of mens Religion and Consciences.

A Tenent, all besprinckled with the bloudie murthers, stobs, poysonings, pistollings, powder-plots, &c. against many famous Kings, Princes, and States, either actually performed or attempted, in France, England, Scotland, Low-Countries, and other Nations.

A Tenent all red and bloudie with those most birbarous and Tyger-like Massacres, of so many thousand and ten thousands formerly in France, and other parts, and so lately and so horribly in Ireland: of which, what ever causes be assigned, this chiefly will be found the true, and while this continues (to wit, violence against Conscience) this bloudie Issue, sooner or later, must breake forth against except God wonderfully stop it) in Ireland and other places too.

The Portraiding of the bloudie Tenent.

A Tenent that stunts the growth and flourishing of the most likely and hopefullest Common-weales and Countries, while Consciences, the best, and the best deterving Subjects are for to slie (by enforced or voluntary Banishment) from their native Countries; The lamentable proofe whereof England hath selt in the slight of so many worthy English, into the Low Countries and New-England, and from New-England into old againe and other forraigne parts.

A Tenent whose grosse partialitie denies the Principles of common Justice, while Men waigh out to the Consciences of all others, that which they judge not fit nor right to be waighed out to their owne: Since the persecutours Rule is, to take and persecute all Consciences, onely, himselfe must not be touched.

A Tenent that is but Machevilisme, and makes a Religion. but a cloake or fealking borfe to policie and private Ends of Feroboams Crowne, and the Priests Benefice, &c.

A Tenent that corrupts and spoiler the very Civil Honestie and Naturall Conscience of a Nation. Since Conscience to God violated. proves (without Repentance) ever after, a very fade, a Drug. loose and unconstituable in all converse with men.

Lastly, a Tenent in England most unseasonable, as powring Oyle upon those Flames which the high Wisedome of the Parliament, (by eafing the yoakes on Mens Consciences) had begun to quench;

In the fad Confideration of all which (Deare Peace) let Heaven and Earth judge of the mashing and colour of this Tenent. Peace her For thee (sweete heavenly Guest) goe lodge thee in the breast Tabernacle. of the peaceable and humble Witnesses of Jesus; that love the Truth in peace! Hide thee from the Worlds Tumults and Combustions, in the breatts of thy truely noble children, who professe and endeavour to breake the irony and insupportable yoakes upon the Soules and Consciences of any of the sonnes of Men.

Repose and

Peace. Me-thinks (Deare Truth) if any of the least of these deepe charges be found against this Tenent, you doe not wrong it when you file it bloudie: But fince, in the wofall proofe of all Ages past, lince Nimrod (the Hunter or persecutour before the Lord) these and more are lamentably evident and undeniable: it gives me wonder that so many and so excellent eyes of Gods servants should not espie so fowle a monster, especially considering the universall opposition this Tenent makes against Gods Glory, and the Good of all mankinde.

Truth. There have been many fowle opinions, with which the old Serpent hath infected and bewitched the sonnes of men (touching God, Christ, the Spirit, the Church, against Holines, against Peace, against civill Obedi nee, against chastitie) in so The Bloude much, that even Sodomie it felfe hath been a Tenent maintained Tenent of porin print by some of the very pillars of the Church of Rome: But secution comthis Tenent is so univertally opposite to God a d'man, so per- pared. nicious and destructive to both (as hat's sen declared) that

DONUE STORIE

like the Powder plot, it threatens to blow up all Religion, all civilitie, all humanitie, yea the very Being of the World, and the Nations thereof at once.

Peace. He that is the Father of Lies, and a murtherer from the beginning, he knowes this well, and that this ugly Blackmore

needs a maske or vizard.

The maskes and vizards of the bloudie Tenent.

Truth. Yea the bloudines and inhumanitie of it is such, that not onely Mr Cottons more tender and holy Breast, but even the most bloudie Bonners and Gardiners have been forced to arme themselves with the faire shewes and glorious pretences, of the Glory of God, and zeale for that Glory, the Love of his Truth. the Gospel of Christ Jesus, love and pitie to mens soules, the peace of the Church, uniformitie, Order, the peace of the Common-weale, the Wisedome of the State, the Kings, Queenes, and Parliaments proceedings, the odiousnesse of Sects, Herefies, Blashbemies, Nov 1ties, Seducers, and their Infections: the obstinacie of Hereticks, after all Meanes, Disputations, Examinations, Synods, yea and after Conviction in the poore Hereticks owne Conscience : Add to these the flattring found of those glosing Titles, the Godly Migistrate, the Christian Magistrate, the Nurcing Fathers and Mothers of the Church, Christian Kings and Queenes. But all other Kings and Magistrates (even all the Nations of the World over, as Mr Cotton pleads) must suspend and hould their hands, and not meddle in matters of Religion, untill they be informed, &c.

Peace. The dreadfull righteous hand of God, the Eternall and avenging God, is pulling off these markes and vizards, that thou-

fands, and the World may fee this bloudie Tenents Beautie.

Truth & Peace, their meetings feldome and short in this world. Truth. But see (my beavenly Sister, and true stranger in this Sea-like restles, raging World) see here what Fires and Swords are come to part us! Well; Our meetings in the Heavens shall not thus be interrupted, our Kisses thus distracted, and our eyes and cheekes thus wet, unwiped: For me, though censured, threatned, persecuted, I must professe, while Heaven and Earth lasts, that no one Tenent that either London, England; or the World doth has bour, is so bereticall, blasphemous, seditious, and dangerous to the corporall, to the spirituall, to the present, to the Eternall Good of all Man, as is the bloudie Tenent (how ever wash't and whited) I say, as is the bloudie Tenent of persecution for cause of Conscience.



The Copie of a Letter of R. Willi-

ams of Providence in New England, to Major

Endicot, Governour of the Majlachusets, upon occasion of the late persecution against Mr Clarke and Ooadiah Holmes, and others at Boston the chiefe Towne of the Massachusets. in New England.

SIR,

Aving done with our transitorie Earthly * Affaires (as touching the English and the Indians) which in Comparition of heavenly and Eternal you will say are but as dung and droffe, &c. Let me now be humbly bold to remember that Humanicie and pietie, which I and others have Governourded

formerly observed in you, and in that hopefull Remembrance write to R.W. to crave your gentle audience with patience and mildnes, with ingenuitie, equanimitie and candour, to him that ever truely and deeply loved you and yours, and as in the awfull presence of his holy Eye, whose dreadfull band hath formed us to the praise

of his mercy or Justice to all Eternitie.

Sir, I have often feared and faid within my Soule, Have I fo deeply loved and respected? Was I also so well beloved? Or was all counterfeit, and but guilded or'e with earthly Respects. Worldly ends, &c. Why am I filent? my Letters are not Banished! may be wellcome, may be seene and heard, and if nei- W. before his ther, yet will back againe (together with my prayers and cries) Banishment. into my Bosome.

Thus while I have sometimes mused and resolved! Objections, Obstructions, and a thousand hindrances (I feare from Sathan

as Paul laid) have prest in, held my hand, &c.

Sir, It hath pleased the Father of Spirits at this present to fmite my heart in the very breaking up of your Letter : This * Deaths Head tells that loving Hand that seald it, and mine that opens your Letter, that our Eyes, our Hands, our Tongues, W. was sealed.

Great love formerly between the faid Governour Endicot, and R.

Marrers

touching the

peace of the English and In-

dians, about

which the faid

The Seale wherewiththe: Governours Leter to R.

our Braines are flying hence to the hole or pit of Rottennes: Why should not therefore such our Letters, such our Speeches, such our Actings be, as may become our last minutes, our Deuthbeds? &c.

faithfull and zealow, and yet how tender and leving should the

Spirits and Speeches be of dying and departing Men?

Sir, While something of this Nature I mute over your Deaths head, I meete (in the Entrance of your Letter) with this is passage [Were I as free in my spirit as formerly I have been to write unto you, you should have received another manner of Saluration then now with a good Conscience I can Expresse; However God knoweth who are his, and what he is pleased to hide from sinfull man in this

" life, shall in that great Day be manifested to All.]

Sir, At the reading of this Line, (I cannot but hope I have your leave to tell you) The speech of that wise Woman of Tekoab unto David came fresh unto my Thoughts: Speakes not the King this Thing as one that is Guiltie? For will my honoured and beloved friend not know me for feare of being difowned by his Conscience? Shall the Goodnes and Integritie of his Conscience to God cause him to forget me? Doth he quiet his minde with this; God knoweth who are his? God hides from finfull man, God will reveale before All?] Oh how comes it then that I have heard so often, and heard so lately, and heard fo much, that he that speakes so tenderly for his owne, hath yet so little respect, mercie or pitie to the like consciencious perswassions of other Men? Are all the Thousands of millions of millions of Consciences, at home and abroad, suell onely for a prilon, for a whip, for a stake, for a Galloves ? Are no Consciences to breath the Aire, but fuch as fuit and fample his? May not the most High be pleased to hide from his as well as from the eyes of his fellow-Servants, fellow-mankinde, fellow English? And if God hide from his, from any, who can discover? Who can thut when he will open? and who can open, when he that hath the key of Davia will (hut? All this and more (honoured Sir) your words will warrant me to fay, without any just offence or firating:

ducers, to them that fin against their Conscience (as M. Cotton

Perfecutours conclude no Confeience in the whole World but their owne.

. ind'

faych)

fayth) after Conviction? What makes this to stobbers of Kings and Princes, to blowers up of Parliaments out of Conscience?

First, I answer, He was a Tyrant that put an Innocent Man into a Beares-skin, and so caused him as a wild Beast to be

baited to Death.

Secondly, I say, this is the common cry of Hunters or persecutours [Hereticks, Hereticks, Blasphemers, &c.] and why, but for crossing the persecutours Consciences, (it may be but their superstitions, &c.) whether Turkish, Popish, Protestant, &c.

This is the Outcry of the Pope and Prelates, and of the Scotch Presbyterians, who would fire all the world, to be avenged on the Sectarian Heretickes, the blasphemous Heretickes, the seducing Heretickes, &c. had it not pleased the God of Heaven who bounds the insolent Rage of the surious Ocean, to raise up a second Cromwell (like a mighty and mercifull Wall or Bullmark) to stay the Furie of the Oppressour, whether English, Scottish, Popish, Presbyterian, Independent, &c.

Laffly, I have said much and lately, and given particular Answers to all such pleas, in my Second Reply or Answer to Mr Cottons washing of the Bloudie Tenent in the Lambes bloud, which it may be is not yet come to your sight and Hand.

Tis true, I have to fay elsewhere about the Gauses of my Banishment: As to the calling of Naturals Men to the exercise of those holy Ordinances of Prayers, Oathes, &c. As to the frequenting of Parish Churches, under the pretence of hearing some Ministers: As to the matter of the Patent, and King James his Christianitie and Title to these parts, and bestowing it on his Subjects by vertue of his being a Christian King, &c.

At present, let it not be offensive in your eyes, that I single out another, a fourth point, a cause of my Banishment also, wherein I greatly seare one or two sad evills, which have befallen

your Soule and Conscience.

The point is that of the Civill Magistrates dealing in matters of Conscience and Religion, as also of persecuting and hunting

any for any matter meerly Spirituall and Religious.

The two Evills intimated are these; First, I seare you cannot after so much Light, and so much profession to the contrary (not onely to my selfe, and so often in private, but) before so many Witnesses; I say, I seare you cannot say and

All perfecutours render the most innocent most

Cromwell the fecond, a Refuge of the oppressed.

This Rejoynder was fent to England long fince, and hoped to have been published.

act so much, against so many severall Consciences, former and later, but with great Checks, great Threatnings, great Blowes and Throwes of inward Conscience.

Abuse of light most dangerous.

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With elles,

Secondly, If you shall thanke God, that it is not so with you, but that you doe what Conscience bids you in Gods presence, upon Gods warrant, I must then be humbly faithfull to tell you, that I seare your underprizing of holy Light, hath put out the Candle, and the Eye of Conscience in these particulars, and that Delusions, strong Delusions, and that from God (by Sathans subtletie) hath seased upon your very Soules beliefe, because you priz'd not lov'd not the indangered persented.

cuted Son of God in his despised Truths and Servants.

Sir, With Man (as the Lord Jesus said of the Richman) I know it is impossible for the (otherwise piercing) eye of your understanding to see into these things, for it is discoloured, as in some Diseases and Glasses; It is impossible for your Will to be willing to see, for that's in a thousand chaines resolved (as once you spake beroically and beavenly in a better way) to spend your dearest Heart bloud in your way, &c. Yet with God all things are possible, and they that laughed the Lord Jesus to scorne when he said, the Damsell is not dead but sleepeth, were afterwards consounded, when they saw her raised by his heavenly voice.

nly voice. His holy pleasure I know not, nor doe I know which way the Glory of his great Name will more appeare, either in finally suffering so great a fall and ruine of so strong a pillar, that Flesh may not Glory, but that his strength and Glory onely may be seene in Weaknesse. Or else in your holy Rising and Reviving from the Bed of so much spirituall filthines, and from so bloudie a minde, and lip, and band, against all withstanders or Disturbers in it. That so the short Remainder of your Candle may hould out to the World, the Riches of his Mercy, at whose words the holyest of his Servants ought to tremble, and to work out their Salvation with feare and trembling: I fay (I defire to fay it, tremblingly and mournfully) I know not which way he will please to raise his Glory) onely I know my Dutie, my Con-In science, my Love, all which inforce me to knock, to call to cry is at the Gate of Heaven, and at Yours, and to present you with sithis loving, though lowd and faithfull noyfe and found of a

few

few Grounds of deeper Examination of both our Soules and Consciences uprightly and impartially at the holy and dreadfull Tribunall of Him that is appointed the Judge of all the Li-

ving and the Dead.

Be pleased then (honoured Sir) to remember that that thing which we call Conscience is of such a Nature (especially in English-men) as once a Pope of Rome at the suffering of an English-man in Rome, himselfe observed) that although it be groundles, false, and deluded, yet is it not by any Arguments or Torments easily removed.

I speake not of the streame of the multitude of all Nations, which have their ebbings and flowings in Religion, (as the longel Conscience Sword, and ftrongest Arme of Flesh carries it) But I speake of though Erro-Gonscience, a perswassion fixed in the minde and heart of a man, which inforceth him to judge (as Paul said of himselfe a perse. cutour) and to doe so and so, with respect to God, his worship, &c., grander in an inches stis en alure Li. Com m

The power of

This Conscience is found in all mankinde, more or leffe, in Fewes, Turkes, Papilts, Protestants, Pagans, &c. And to this purpose let me freely without offence remember you (as I did Mr Clarke newly come up from his fufferings amongst you) I say. remember you of the fame Story I did him, twas that of William Hartly in Queene Elizabeth her dayes, who receiving the Sentence of hanging, drawing, &c. spake confidently (as afterward he suffered) what tell you me of banging, &c. If I had ten thoufand millions of lives, I would spend them all for the Faith of Rome, &c.

Sir, I am far from glancing the least Countenance on the Consciences of Papilts, yea or on some Scotch and English Protestants too, who turne up all Rootes, and lay all levell and in bloud, for exaltation of their owne way and Conscience. All that I observe is, that Boldnes and Confidence, Zeale and Refolis tion, as it is commendable in a kinde when it feriously respects a Dietie, to also, the greatest Confidence hath sometimes fieed of

the greatest Search and Examination.

I confesse, that for Confidence no Romish Friest hath ever ex- True & false ceeded the holy Martyrs or Witnesses of Jesus. Witnes (amongst Witnesses fo many) that holy English Woman , who cryed out , that if both Confievery baire of her head were a life or man, they should burne dent.

for the Name of the Lord Fe sus: But Sir, your Principles and Conscience binde you, not to respect Romis or English, Saints or Sinners: William Heartly, and that Woman, with all their lives, you are bound by your Conscience to punish (and it may be) to hang or burne, if they transgresse against your Conscience, and that because (according to Mr Cottons monstrous Distinction (as some of his chiefe Brethren to my knowledge have called it) not because they sinne in matters of Conscience. (which he denies the Magistrate to deale in) but because they finne against their Conscience.

Secondly, It is so notoriously knowne, that the Consciences of the most holy men, zealous for God & his Christ to Death and Admiration, yea even in our owne Countrey, and in Oncen Maries dayes especially, have been so grossly mislead by mistaken Consciences in matters concerning the worship of God, the comming out of the Antichristian Babell, and the Rebuilding of the spirituall Ferusalem, that I need but hint who were they that pend the Common prayer (in its Time, as glorious an Idoll, Composers of and as much adored by Godly persons, as any Invention now extant) I fay, who they were that lived and dyed (five in the flames) zealous for their Bishopricks, yea and some too too zealous for their Popish Geremonies, against the doubting Consciences of their Brethren: At which and more, we that now have risen in our Fath restead, wonder and admire how such piercing eyes could be deceived, such Watchmen blinded and deluthe season to be selected that the season is the season of ded. But

The Common Prayers & the ILa.

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What's fweet with man. stinks (often) in Gods noftrills.

Thirdly, We shall not so much wonder when we lift up our trembling eyes to Heaven, and remember our felves (poore dust) that our Thoughts are not as the Thoughts of our Maker; that, that which in the eyes of man (as the Lord Jesus tells us, Luc. 16.) is of high and sweet esteeme, it slincks and is abomination with God: Hence fuch Worlbips, fuch Churches, fuch glorious professions & practices may be, as may ravish themselves and the behoulders, when with the piercing eyes of the most High, they may looke counterfeit and ugly, and be found but (spiritually) Whores, and Abominations.

Fourthly, Wife menuse to inquire, what Motives, what Occasions, what Suares, what Temptations were there, which mooved, which arew, which allured, &c. This is the Apologie

which the five Apologists (Mr Goodwin, Mr Nye, &c.) made to the Parliament, to wit, That they were not tempted with the moulding of New Common-wealths, after which they might be

mooved to frame their Religion, &c.

Surely Sir, the Baits, the Templations, the Snares laid to catch Sathans poliyou, were not few, nor common, nor laid to every foote, Saul pretended zeale to the Name of God, and love to Ifrael in perfecuting the poore Gibeonites to death, but Honour me before the people, was the maine Engine that turned the Wheeles of all cellent Sainis his Actions and Devotions. What fet Feroboams braines to confult and plot the Invention of a new Religion, Worlbip, Priests, &c. but Honour, & the feare of the loffe of his gained bonour? What moved Febu to be false and halting with God after so much glorious zeale in Reformation? Yea I had almost said, what mooved David to flob Vriab (the fire of God) with his pen, but the feare of dishonour in the Discovery of his sin, though doubtles there was some mixtures of the feare of his Gods displeasure and dishonour also?

cie in propofing Motives and Baits to wife and ex-

Sir, it is no small offer, the choice and applause and Rule over fo many Townes, fo many boly, so many wife, in such a holy way as you believe you are in : To fay nothing of frong drinkes and wines, the fat and sweet of this and other Lands: These and others are snares which without abundant strength from God will catch and hould the strongest feete: Sir, I have knowne you strong, in repelling strong Temptations, but I cannot but feare and lament, that some of these and others have been too strong and potent with you.

Fifthly, We not onely use to say proverbially, but the Spirit of God expressly tells us, that there is a minde-bewitching, a Spirituall betwitching of the very Consciences and spirits of men. That as in Witchcraft, a stronger and supernaturall power layes hould upon the powers of Nature, with a suppressing or elevating of those powers beneath or above themselves: So is it with the very Spirits and Consciences of the most Intelligent and Conscientious, when the Father of Spirits is pleased in his righteous displeafure and jealousie, so to suffer it to be with ours.

Sir, I from my Soule bonour and love the persons of such, whom I you, and themselves may see have been Instrumentall in your bemitchin Why should it be thought inconsistent with

Witcheraft.

310 R.W. his Letter to the Governour of the Massachusets in N.E.

the holy wisdome of God to permit wife and holy and learned persons to mander themselves and mislead others; when the holy Scripture and Experience tells us of the dangerous Councells and mayes of as mife and learned and holy as now breath in either Old or New Englif aire?

Sir I had thought to have named one or two, who may justly be suspected (though otherwise worthily beloved) but I have chose rather to present an hint, for thats enough to so in-כלופו לאה עבו telligent a Breast, if but willing to make an Impartiall Review and Enamination of Passages between the most High and your ihmost Soule in secret. A dish as the many of a light

Therefore fixthly, for a fixt ground of suspecting your Soule and Spirit and Conscience in this particular of persecution, which I now instance in, may you please, Sir, without offence to re-member, that as it is in such as have exceeded in Wine, their speech will bewray them: So it is in Spirituall Cups and Intoxicatione.

Mysticall Drunkennesse and the drunken Language of it.

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The language of perfecutours.

mishr ly Itops

The Maker and Searcher of our hearts knowes with what Bitternes I write, as with Bitternes of Soule I have heard such Language as this to proceed from your selfe and others, who formerly have fled from (with crying out against) persecutours! [you will fay, this is your Conscience: You will fav. you are persecuted, and you are persecuted for your Conscience: No, you are Conventiclers, Hereticks, Blasphemers, Seducers: You deserve to be banged; rather then one shall be wanting to bang him I will hang him my felfe: I am resolved not to leave an Heretick in the Countrey; I had rather so many Whores and VV horemongers and Thieves came amongst us: TOh Sir, you cannot forget what Language and Dialect this is, whether not the same unfavourie, and ungodly, blasphemous and bloudie, which the Gardiners and Bonners both former and later used to all that bowed not to the State goulden Image of what Conscience soever they were. And indeed, Sir, if the most High be pleased to awaken you to render unto his holy Majestie his due praises, in your truely broken-hearted Confessions and Supplications, you will then proclaime to all the VVorld, that what profession soever you made of the Lambe, yet these Expressions could not proceed but from the Dragons mouth.

Oh remember, and the most holy Lord bring it to your Re-

mem-

membrance, that you have now a great price in your hand, to A price and a bring great Glory to his holy Name, great Rejoycing to fo gracious a Redeemer (in whom you professe is all your Healing and Salvation) great Rejoycing to the holy Spirit of all true Confolation, whom yet fo long you have grieved and sadded, great Rejoycing to those bleffed Spirits (attending upon the Lambe, and all his, and terrible to his persecutours) great Rejoycing and Infraction to all that love, the true Lord Felis (notwithstanding their wandrings among so many false Christs) mourning and lamenting after him in all parts of the World where his Name is founded: Your Tallents are great, your Fall hath been fo: Your Eminencie is great, the Glory of the most High in Mercy or Justice toward you will be great also.

Oh remember it is a dangerous Combat for the Potsbeards of The horrible the Earth to fight with their dreadfull Potter : It is a difmall Battle for poore naked feete to kick against the Pricks: It is a dreadfull voyce from the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, Endicot, Endicot, why buntest thou me? why imprisonest thou me? why finest, why so bloudily whippest, why wouldest thou (did not I hould thy bloudie hands) bang and burne me? Yea Sir, I befeech you remember that it is a dangerous thing to put this to the may be, to the venture or hazzard, to the possibilitie : Is it possible (may you well fay) that fince I bunt, I bunt not the life of my Saviour, and the bloud of the Lambe of God: I have fought against many severall forts of Consciences, is it beyond all possibilitie and bazard, that I have not fought against God.

that I have not persecuted Jesus in some of them? Sir, I must be humbly bold to say, that 'tis impossible for any Man or Men to maintaine their Christ by the Sword, and to worship a true Christ! to fight against all Consciences oppofite to theirs, and not to fight against God in some of them. and to hunt after the precious life of the true Lord Je fus Christ. Oh remember whether your Principles and Consciences must in time and opportunitie force you. 'Tis but worldly policie and Compliance with Men and Times (Gods mercy over-ruling) that houlds your hands from murthering of thousands and ten to bloud, and thousands, were your Power and Command as great as once the bloudie Roman Emperours was.

The truth is (and your selfe and others have said it) by your it.

Heart bleffed Companions.

& dangerous path which all perfecutours or Hunters walke in.

The least sparke of perfecution tends will proceed. except God mightily stop

Prin-

Principles such whom you count Hereticks, Blashbemers, Seducers. ought to be put to Death; You cannot be faithfull to your Principles and Consciences, if you satisfie them with but imprifoning, fining, whipping and banishing the Hereticks, and by faving that banishing is a kinde of Death, as some chiefe with you (in my case formerly) have said it.

Sir, 'Tis like you knew or have heard of the man that faid he would never Conforme publikely, although he did subscribe in private for his Libertie fake of Preaching: That, although he did conforme in some things, yet in all he never would: That, although he did himselfe yeeld, yet he would not molest and inforce others: That although he yeelded, that others did molest them, yet himselfe would never persecute, and yet did all.

But oh poore dust and Ashes, like stones once roling downe the Alpes, like the Indian Ganoes or English Boats loofe and adrift, where stop we untill infinite mercy stop us, especially when a false fire of zeale and Conscience drives us, (though a-

gainst the most holy and eternall himselfe?)

Oh remember the black Catalogues it hath pleased the most jealous and righteous God to make of his fierie Judgements and most dreadfull stoakes on Eminent and remarkeable persecutours even in this life. It hath been his way and course in all Countries, in Germanie, France and England, (especially) what ever their pretences have been against Hereticks, Rebells, Schismaticks, Blashhemers, Seducers, &c. How hath he left them to be their owne Accusers, Judges, Executioners, some by banging, some by stobbing, some by drowning and poysoning themselves, some by running mad, and some by drinking in the very same Cup which they had filld to others?

Some may fay, Such persecutours hunted God and Christ, but I, but we, &c. I answer, the Lord Fesus Christ foretold how wonderfully the wifest of the World, should be mistaken in the things of Christ, and a true visible Christ Jesus! When did we fee thee naked, bungry, thirstie, sicke, in prison, &. How easie, how

common, how dreadfull these mistakes?

Oh remember once againe (as I began) and I humbly defire to remember with you, that every gray haire now on both our heads, is a Boarnerges, a sonne of Thunder, and a warning piece

Gods most dreadfuil Tudgements against persecurours.

Death is a Branerkes.

are Gods

Alarums.

to prepare us, for the waighing of our last Anchors, and to be

gone from hence, as if we had never been.

*Twas mercy infinite that stopt provoked Fusice from blow- Gray havres ing out our Candles in our youths, but now the feeding Substance of the Candle's gone, and 'tis impossible (without repentance,) to recall our Adions! nay, with repentance, to recall our

minutes paft us.

OU R FOR BUILDING

Sir, I know I have much prefumed upon your many waighty affaires and thoughts, I end with an humble cry to the Father of mercies, that you may take Davids Counsell; and filently commune with your owne heart upon your Bed reflect upon your owne fpirit, and believe Him that faid it to his overzealous Disciples. You know not what spirit you are of: That, no sleepe may seize upon your eyes, nor slumber upon your eye-lids, untill your serious thoughts have seriously, calmely, and unchangeably (through helpe from Christ fejus) fixed

First, On a Moderation toward the Spirits and Consciences of all mankinde, meerly differing from or opposing yours

with onely Religious and Spirituall opposition.

Secondly, A deepe and cordiall Resolution (in these wonderfull fearthing, disputing, and diffenting times) to fearch, to listen, to pray, to fast, and more fearefully, more tremblingly to enquire what the holy pleasure, and the holy mysteries of the most Holy are; In whom I humbly desire

the state of the second of the heads is a second control of the second seco

Your poore fellow-Servant, unfainedly respective and faithfull,

I the entire an exercise the period of the other

Charles Burnard of in

An APPENDIX

To the Cleargie of the foure great Parties (professing the Name of Christ Jesus)

in England, Scotland, and Ireland, viz. The Popist, Prelaticall, Presbyterian, and Independent.

WORTHY SIRS;

Have pleaded the Cause of your severall and respective Consciences (against the bloudie Doctrine of Persecution) in my former Labours, and in this my present Rejoynder to Mr Cotton:

And yet I must pray leave without offence to say, I have impartially oppos'd and charg'd your Consciences also, so farre as Guiltie of that bloudie Doctrine of persecuting

each other forly our Consciences.

You foure have torne the seameles Coate of the Son of God into soure pieces, and (to say nothing of sormer Times and Tearings) you source have torne the three Nations into

thousands of pieces and Distractions.

The two former of you, the Popish and (Protestant) Prelaticall, are Brethren: So are the latter, the Presbyterian and Independent: But, oh, how Raraest, &c? What Concord, what Love, what pitie hath ever yet appear'd amongst you, when the providence of the most High and onely wise hath granted you your Pattents of mutuall and successive Dominion and precedencie?

Just like two men, whom I have knowne breake out to Blowes and Wrastling, so have the Protestant Bishops sought and wrastled with the Popiss, and the Popiss with the Protestant? The Presbyterian with the Independent, and the Independent with the Presby-

The Battells of the Clear-

The feameles

Coat of Christ

into foure pieces, and the

three Nations

torae into

Thousands.

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Presbyterian! And our Chronicles and Experiences have told this Nation, and the World, how he whose Turne it is to be brought under, hath ever felt an heavie wrathfull hand of an unbrotherly and unchristian persecutour:

Meane while, what outcries for a Smord, a Smord at any price, on any Tearmes, wherewith to take finall Revenges, on such their Blasphemous and Hereticall Adversaries and Corrivalls?

Hence is it, that the Magistrate hath been so courted, his person adored and Deissed, and bis Religion magnified and Exal-

ted.

Amongst the People, some have thought and said, How hath the shining of the Magistrates Money and Sword, out-shin'd the Nobilitie of his person, or the Christianitie of his Conscience? For when the person changes and Religion too, how grossely notorious have been the Cleargies Changes also? For Instance, how have they Pernissed, tack't and turn'd about (as the wind hath blowne) from Poperie to Protestanisme, from Protestanisme to Poperie, and from Poperie to Protestanisme againe, and this within the Compasse of about a dozen yeares; as the Purse and Sword-Bearers were changed, what ever the persons of those Princes (male or semale, Men or Children, or their Consciences, Popish or Protestant) were.

Yea, how justly in the late Kings book (if his) are the Cleargie of England charged with horrible breach of Vows and Ouths of canonicall obedience to their Fathers the Bishops, against whom (in the Turne of the Times and the Sword-Bearers) they turned to the Scotch Presbyters, their fathers dreadful Enemies and per-

secutours?

Now as to the persecuting each of other, I confesse the Wolfe (the persecutour,) devoures the Goate, the Swine, yea the very Fox, and other Creatures, as well as the inossensive Sheepe and Lambe? Yet (as the Lord Jesus made use of that excellent Fable or Similitude of a Wolfe getting on a Sheeper-skin, so) may I not unseasonably make use of that of the Wolfe and the poore Lambe coming downe to drinke, upon the same Brooke and Streame together: The Wolfe cruell and strong drinks above and alost: The Lambe innocent and meake, drinks upon the Streame below: The Wolfe questions and quarrells the Lambe for corrupting and defiling the Waters: The Lambe

All Court the Magistrate for his Sword,

82

his Money.

For which, any person and Religion hath serv'd the Turne.

The late K. charging his Cleargie, &c.

The Wolfe in plea with the Lambe, will be alwaies Judge.

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(not daring to plead how easily the Wolfe drinking higher might transfer Defilement downeward, but) pleads Improbabi. litie and Impossibilitie, that the waters descending could convey defilement upwards : This is the Controversie, This the plea : But who shall judge? Be the Lambe never so innocent, his plea never to just, his Adversary the Wolfe will be his Judge, and being fo cruell and fo strong soone teares the Lambe in pieces.

Thus the cruell Beaft arm'd with the power of the Kings (Revel. 17.) fits Judge in his owne Quarrels against the Lambe. about the drinking at the Waters. And thus (fayth Mr Cotton). the Judgement ought to passe upon the Heretick, not for mar-

ter of Confeience, but for finning against his Conscience.

Object. Me-thinks I heare, the great charge against the Independent partie to be the great pleaders for Libertie of Con-

science, &c.

Answ. Oh the horrible Deceipt of the hearts of the fons of Men! And, what Excellent Physick can we prescribe to others, till our Soule (as 70b faid) come to be in their foules cases? What need have we to be more vile (with 70b) before God. to walke in holy sence of selfe-Insufficiencie, to cry for the bleffed Leadings of the holy Spirit of God, to guide and leade our Heads and Hearts uprightly?

For (to draw the Curtaine, and let in the Light alittle) doenot all persecutours themselves zealously plead for Freedome, for Libertie, for Mercie to Mens Consciences, when themselves are

in the Grater, and Pits, and under Hatches ?

Doth not Gefner tell us of a Geneleman in Germanie, who fitting his Pitfall for Wilde Beafts, found in the morning a Woman, a Wolfe, and a Fox in three feverall Corners, as full of Feare, and as quiet, and as defirous of Libertie one as well as

another?

Thus bloudie Gardiner and Bonner (prisoners, during King Edwards dayes) yea and that bloudie Queene Mary her felfe, all plead the Freedome of their Consciences. What most humble K. Charles and Supplications, and indeed unanswerable Arguments for Libertie of Conscience have the Papifts (when in Restraint) presented, (and especially Lin King James his time? Yea what excellent Subscriptions to this Soule-Freedome, are interwoven in many passages of the late Kings Booke (If his)? Yea and one of his

Which all persecutours themselves (in their turnes) plead for.

The wonderfull Mysterie

of Libertie of

Conscience.

his Chaplains forced to lubscribe to Libertie of Conscience.

Chaplaines:

Chaplaines (fo cald) Doctor fer. Taylour, what an Everlafting Monumentall Testimony did he publish to this Truth, in that his excellent Discourse, of the Libertie of Prophesying? Yea the (formerly) Non-conforming Presbyterian and Independent, Scotch and English, Old and New, what most humble and pious Addresfes have they made before the whole World, to Princes and Parliaments, for just mercy (in true Petitions of Right) to their Consciences? But, let this present Discourse, and Mr Cottons Fig-leave Evasions and Distinctions : Let the practices (of the Massachusets) in New England, in twenty yeares persecution: and this last of Mr Clarke, Obadiab Holmes, and others be Examined : Yea let the Independent Ministers late Proposalls be waighed, with the double waight of Gods Sanctuary, and it will appeare what Mercy the poore Soules of all Men, and Felus Christ in any of them, may expect from the very Independents Cleargie themselves

Object. But doth not their Proposall's provide a Libertie to such as feare God, viz. that they may freely preach without an Ordingtion ! and that such as are not free to the publike Assemblies

may have Libertie to meete in private.

Answ. It may so please the Father of Lights to shew them that their Lines and Modells, and New-Englands Copie alfo' (after which they write and penfill,) are but more and more refixed Images, whereby to worthip the Invisible God : and that New and Old fill (as before) the Wolfe (the persecutour) must judge of the English Inde-

Lambes drinking!

For instance; New Englands Lawes (lately published in Mr Clarks Narrative)tell us how free it shall be for people to gather them elves into Church-estate? bow free to choose their owne Ministers? how free to enjoy all the Ordinances of Christ Fe sus. &c? But yet, provided, fo- and fo (upon the point) that the Civill State must judge of the Spirituall, to wit, Whether persons be fit for Church estate, Whether the Galbering be right, Whether the peoples choice be right, Doctrines right, and what is this in truth, but to sweare that blasphemous Oath of Supremacie againe, to the Kings and Queenes and Magistrates of this and other Nations in flead of the Pape, &c?"

Into these Prisons, and Cages, doe those (otherwise worthy and excellent Men, the Independents, pur all the Children of sono to sirred

About Twenty years perfecution in News. England.

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God, and all the Children of Men in the whole World, and then bid them flie and walke at Libertie (to wit, within the Conjured

Circle) fo far as they please.

To particularize briefely: When they have in their fix severall Circuits ejected (according to their Proposalls) it may be hundreths, it may be thousands (if impartiall) of Episcopall and Presbyterian Ministers, and that without & against their Peoples consent, to the present Distressing of thousands, and inraging (through such Soul-oppressions) the whole Nation! Then, say they, it shalbe free for all that be able, &c. to be Preachers, though not ordained, &c. But, provided, that two Ministers hands (at least, which upon the point, is instead of an Ordination) be to their Approbation, &c. Upon this lock any shall be free to preach Christ Jesus, upon this point of the Compasse (as I may in humble reverence, and with sorrow speake it) the Spirit of God shall be free to breath and operate in the Soules of Men! By this Flummer and Line, Rule and Square, and (seeming) Goulden Reede and Meeterwand, the Sansfuary must be built and measured, &c.

But further, if any shall be of tender Consciences, and that the common size will not serve their soote, if they shall thinke the Independents Foundations too meak, or it may be too strong for their weake Beliefe, if they cannot bow downe to their Goulden Image, though of the finest and latest Edition and Fashion: Why God forbid they should be forced to Church as others, they shall enjoy their Libertie, and meeteapart in private: But, provided, they acquaint the Civill Magistrate, that is, as it may fall out (who knows how soon?) and too too often hath faln out, the poore Sheepe and Deere of Christ must take Licence of and betray themselves unto the pames and james

of their Lyon-like persecutours.

Heare Oh Heavens, give Eare O Earth! What is this but like the Treacherous Dutchmen, who Capitulate of Leagues of Peace and Amitie, with their Neighbour English, and in the midst of State Complements (fonce tay, out of malicious wrath, others say twas out of drunken Intexications at the best) thunder out Broad-sides of Fire and Smoake of persecution?

Object. Some possibly may say, Your just suffring from the Independents in New England makes you speake Revenges against them in Old.

A briefetouch upon the 15 Proposalls of the (so calld) Independent Ministers.

The Independents implicitly and filently challenge the power of Ordination.

The Danger of pawning fpirituall Liberties to Civill powers.

The Dutch Attempts, and the Independents, on their Friends, compared.

Anfw.

Answ. What I have suffred in my Estate, Body, Name, Spirit, I hope through helpe from Christ, and for his fake I have defired to beare with a Spirit of patience and of respect and love, even to my perfecutours. As to particulars, I have, and must (if God fo will) further debate them with my truely honoured and beloved Adversarie Mr Cotton.

But as to you, worthy Sirs, (men of Learning, and men of personall Holines many of you) I truely desire to be far from envying your Honours, pleasures, and Revenues, from whence the two former Popilb & Prelaticall are ejected, unto which the two later Presbyterian and Independent are advanced : Nor would I move a Tongue or pen that any of you now possessed, should be removed or disturbed, untill your Consciences by the holy Spirit of God, or the Consciences of the people, to whom you ferve or minister, shall be otherwayes (then as you are yet) perswaded:

Much rather would I make another humble plea (and that I believe with all the Reason and Justice in the World) that such who are ejected, undone, impoverished, might some way from the State or you receive reliefe and succour: Considering that the very Nations Constitution hath occasioned parents to traine up. & persons to give themselves to studies (though in truth, but in a way of Trade & Bargaining, before God) yet, 'tis according to the Custome of the Nation, who ought therefore to share also, in the fault of fuch Priests and Ministers who in all changes are ejected.

I end with humble begging to the Father of Spirits, to perswade and possesse yours with a true sence of three particulars:

First, of the yeakes of Soule-oppression, which lye upon the necks of most of the Inhabitants of the 3 Nations, & of the whole world: as if Chams Curle from Noah were upon them, Servants of Servants are they, and that in the matters of the Soules Affection unto God, which call for the purest Libertie: I confesse the World lyes in wickednesse, and loveth darknesse more then light: but why should you helpe on those yoaks, and force them dage the to receive a Doctrine, to pray, to give thanks, &c. without an greatest Heart? yea and (in the many changes and cases incident) against their Heart and Soules Consent?

Secondly, of the bloudines of that most bloudie Dostrine of persecution for cause of Conscience, with all the Winding Staires: and back dores of it, &c, Some professors true and faile; Sheepe

The Authours defire as to the Ministrie of the Land now possessed.

And ' as to that Ejected.

The Authour begs three things of God for the Cleargie of England.

. Right

Soule Bon-

and

and Goats, are daily found to differ in their Apprehensions, per-

smassions, professions, and that to Bonds and Death.

What now, shall these be wrackt, their Soules, their Bodies, their parfes, &c? Yea if they refuse, deny, oppose the Doctrine of Christ Jesus, whether Jewes or Gentiles, why should you call for Fire from Heaven, which fuits not with Christ Jefus his Spitit or Ends? Why should you compell them to come in, with any other Sword, but that of the Spirit of God, who alone perswaded Japhet to come into the Tents of Shem, and can in his holy season prevaile with Shem to come into the Tents of 7aphet ?

Thirdly, Of that Biass of selfe-love which hales and swaves our minds to hould so fast this bloudie Tenent : You know it is the Spirit of Love from Christ Telus, that turns our feete from the Tradition of Fathers, &c. That fets the Heart and Tongue and Pen and Hands too (as Paule) day and night to work, rather then the progresse and puritie and simplicitie of the Crowne of

Christ Jesus should be debased or hindred.

This Spirit will cause you leave (with joy) Benefices, and Bishopricks, Worlds and Lives for his take: the Heights and Depths. Lengths and Breadths, of whose Love you know doth infinitely passe your most knowing Comprehensions and Imaginations. There is but little of this Spirit extant, I feare will not be, untill we see Christ Tesus flaine in the flaughter of the Witnesses: Then Foseph will goe boldly unto Pilate for the flaughtered bodie of most precious Saviour: and Nicodemus, will goe by day, to buy and bestow his sweetest spices, on his infinitly specter 1 2510 3 Soules beloved. The full breathings of that heavenly Spirit, unfeinedly and heartily wisheth you,

Your mest unworthy Countriman,

R. Williams.

The Bioudinesse of the Bleudie Tenent.

B U S ALL graffic 1/2 mis

Little of the Spirit of Love from Christ Tefus yet extant, and our felfe-love biaffeth us to Inventions, Traditions. and Doctrines of perfecutions.



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